24 PAGES. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 1 to 12.

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Cloak and Suit Department.

A stock as large as any other in the city, where a lady can find just what she wants, which are made up in the very latest style and of the best material; and then we charge you so little that you cannot help but be pleased.

Ladies' and Misses Duck Suits, new style, at only $3 a suit.

Ladies' Eton Duck Suits, a lot tomorrow at $2.49 a suit.

New line of Ladies' "Tuxedo" Serge suits, at $7.50, worth $12.50.

Ladies' Silk Waists, all colors, at $2.50, worth $4.50.

Ladies' Linen Duck Suits, with separate vests, in white and all the new shades, $5 and $6 a suit.

Ladies' Calico Wrappers at 65c each.

190 Ladies' Gingham Wrappers at $1.19, worth $2.

75 Ladies' Cloth Capes, were $9, we don't want them any longer, $2.50 each now.

1,000 Ladies Laundered Percale, Chambray, Lawn, India Linen and Madras shirtwaists, truly worth $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, a big leader tomorrow at 50c each.

Hosiery! Hosiery!

As a Special for Monday, We Offer:

11 Ladies' German-made fast black Hose, high spliced heels, double toes and very fine guage at

Six Pairs for $1.00.

Limit—six pairs to a customer.

175 dozen Gent's Black and Tan half hose, double soles, heels and toes. Genuine imported goods,

At 49 cents.

115 doz. Gent's. Shawknit half hose; no dye; no seams, and worth a quarter. We sell them

At 15 cents.

75 doz. Ladies' Imported Lisle-thread Hose, Hermsdorf black, double heels and toes, plain and Richelieu ribbed

Three Pairs for $1.00.

200 doz. "J. M. H. & Co.'s 50c leader" Hose for ladies that we guarantee can't be duplicated elsewhere for less than 50c; we are selling as a leader at three pairs for $1. Linen spliced soles, heels and toes.

200 doz. Ladies', Misses' and Gent's regular made hose

At 12 1-2 cents.

Boys' Clothing.

Compare our prices with regular clothing people. You will find that we can save you money.

149 boys' all wool suits, reduced from $5.50 and $6.50 to $3.10 a suit. Look at big window front, Hunter street side of entrance.

250 Boy's and Junior washable suits, in linen, pique, cheviot and duck. Blouse and kilt suit styles, worth $2.50 and $4, we offer them

At $1.75 and $2 a Suit.

Boys' Straw Hats.

We will sell tomorrow 300 Boys' Straw Hats, worth $1 to $1.50, at only 75c each.

Muslin Underwear.

One lot Ladies' Gowns, nicely trimmed and well made, to go

At 69c Each.

Small lot of fine Corset Covers in large sizes, nicely trimmed with embroidery, worth from 65c to $1, to go

At 29c Each.

Umbrellas and Parasols

The drummer's samples of Fine Umbrellas and Parasols, from one of the best manufacturers in the country, we bought last week are going very fast. Why not? They are offered at exactly half price.

Gloves! Gloves!

One lot Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves in tans and grays, worth 50c,

At 15c a Pair.

Lot of Black Silk Gloves

At 15c a Pair.

500 pairs Ladies' Black Silk Mitts worth as high as 50c in one lot,

At 10c a Pair.

300 pairs Ladies' five-hook Glace Kid in Tans and Modes, $1.25 value,

At 50c Tomorrow.

Art Department.

Stamped Tidies, fast colors, 5c.

Stamped Linen Centerpieces, 10c, 15c and 25c.

Linen Fringes, all colors, 9c a yard.

Silkaline, new patterns, only 9c a yard.

Tinted Squares, only 23c.

Real Down Pillows, 18x18, 75c.

Lenox Art Cloth squares, only 39c.

Oriental Squares for Sofa Pillow covers, 39c each.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

We are reducing stock now.

Prices extremely low.

Ladies Dongola Oxfords at 50c.

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords at 75c, worth $1.25.

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords at $1, worth $1.50.

Ladies' Carmencita, Prince Alberts leather lined, $2, worth $3.

Boys' Calf Bals, No. 3 to 5, at $1.25, worth $2

Men's Calf Bals at $1.25, worth $2.

Men's Genuine hand-sewed Calf Bals at $1.75; cheap at $4.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE,

Will Make It Exceedingly Interesting to Bargain Seekers the Coming Week. . . . .

DRESS GOODS.

We inaugurate a grand cut-down sale on all classes of Woolen Fabrics tomorrow, which places them in a position to go very fast. If you are smart, you will come early.

$35.00 $30.00 $25.00 — FRENCH AND GERMAN NOVELTY SUITS, Representing all the very Newest Weaves, All down now to — $12.50 A SUIT

$20.00 $17.50 $15.00 — IMPORTED PATTERN SUITS, Exclusive Styles and No Duplicates, Now Go at — $7.50 A SUIT

At 50c A lot of Novelty Dress Suitings, late effects, former price $1, 85c and 75c; think of it now, only 50c a yard. . . . . .

At 89c All of our fine Novelty Dress Goods, that were $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50; go they must, so 89c a yard buys them now. . . . . .

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

We are showing some magnificent things in Fine Figured Taffetas and Glaces, for Waists and Dresses, just received. The Bargains offered here are True Winners.

At 65c One lot of 50 pieces fine Silks, Pin-stripe Taffetas, Two-toned Glaces, Iridescent effects and 27-inch Indias; Picot stripes and figures; not a single piece worth less than $1, all to go at 65c a yard.

At 49c 100 pieces dark and medium ground Figured Chinas, latest designs, worth 85c, only 49c tomorrow.

At 89c Black Brocades in Taffetas and Satins, good value at $1.50, yours at 89c the yard. New Grenadines in all the very latest designs. Prices correct.

SPECIAL! **We have on hand a big lot of Fine Black Silk Drapery Nets, 48 inches wide, which were from the Ryan stock, and represent values of from $1 to $5.00 a yard. We intend to get rid of them tomorrow.**

All those that are worth from $1 to $2 a yard will go at 49c. Ryan's $2,50, $3.50 and $5 fine spun Silk Black Drapery Nets will go at 69c a yard.

BLACK GOODS!

We have the stock, and our prices are the lowest in America.

All-wool Black Figured Tamise at only 57c a yard.
All-wool Black Silk-finish D 60 Henrietta at 69c a yard.
46-inch all-wool English Serge at 49c a yard.
B. Priestley & Co.'s Clairette and Tamise, worth $1, at 74c a yard.

MILLINERY!

How about a Hat or Bonnet to match that Suit? No time better than this to select it. We are away down in our prices, and our styles are the very best to be shown. . . . . .

$25 French Pattern Hats now $10.
$15 French Pattern Hats now $7.
$10 Pattern Hats now $5.

Prices made to close them. We have far too many.

Special sale of untrimmed Hats, in all the leading shapes, tomorrow at 69c, $1 and $1.50; worth more than double these prices.

CARPETS!

30 rolls Smith's best Moquette Carpets, all new patterns, only $1 a yard, made and laid.

One lot of fine Body Brussels, regular price $1.25 a yard, your choice at 95c a yard, made and laid.

40 rolls Tapestry Brussels Carpets, all new patterns, were 90c and $1, this week only 75c a yard.

50 rolls best all-wool Ingrain Carpets, new patterns, only 65c a yard; others charge you 75c for inferior qualities.

60 rolls fancy China and Japanese Matting, reduced from 30 and 35c to 20c a yard.

75 rolls fancy China Matting, worth 40c yard the roll, this week at $4.75 a roll.

35 Rugs, for center of rooms, made of fine Brussels, to sell at 70c on the dollar.

3,000 Window Shades, 7 feet long, were 75c, now only 50c each.

2,000 Window Poles, reduced from 50c to 25c each.

Linoleum, for offices, dining rooms, etc, worth 75 and 80c, our price 60c a square yard.

LACE CURTAINS—Too many fine and medium price Curtains for this season of the year. We are offering them this week at just about one-third their real value. Don't fail to see us on Curtains.

AWNINGS—Telephone or send for us to make you an estimate on Awnings. We can save you money.

Mosquito Nets put up on short notice.

Crockery and Japanese Department.

Cream Pitchers, 5c each.

Salt and peppers at 3c each.

Engraved Wine glasses, 5c each.

Mustard stands, 10c each.

Decorated glass pitchers, 35c each.

Fancy Japanese plates, 25c each.

Pretty engraved water set, 98c.

Fine China cups and saucers, 98c per dozen.

Japanese Bamboo portieres, $1.25.

Japanese Fan Screens, 25c.

Decorated dinner sets, 112 pieces, worth $25, at $18 set.

Decorated Tea sets, 56 pieces, worth $10, our price $5.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Wash Goods Specials.

New Organdies at 39c.

New Swivels, plain, at 29c.

Plaid Swivels at 39c.

Figured Swivels, new patterns, at 49c.

New Dimities, 10c, 12½c to 40c.

Black Lace Lawns, fast, at 15c.

French Ginghams at 19c.

New Duck Suitings, just in, brown, blue and tan grounds, all prices, 10c to 25c.

One lot blue printed lawns, a job, worth 15c, at 10c.

One lot colored figured Swisses, should sell for 20c, at 8½c.

Nice Linen Irish Lawns for 10c.

Toile du Nord Ginghams, all styles, at 10c.

Elegant line of Black Brocade Satine, something pretty as silk, at 25c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Linens! Linens!

Headquarters for all kinds of Housekeepers' Furnishings.

2,000 large size Damask Towels, knotted fringe and open work ends, worth 25c the world over, offered by us tomorrow

At 17 1-2c Each.

89 doz. Damask Towels, size 23x45 inches, worth 40c, they go

At 22 1-2c Each.

11 pieces 70-inch heavy bleached Satin Table Damask, $1 quality, sold now

At 63c Per Yard.

20 pieces 72-inch Bleached German Damask, worth $1.50, now

Only 87 1-2 cents.

12 pieces full width Turkey Red Table Damask, worth 60c, Monday goes

At 29c a Yard.

300 12-4 White Marseilles pattern counterpanes, never offered before for less than $1.25, are gems,

At 73c Each.

250 Genuine Marseilles Counterpanes, ranging in value from $3.50 to $7, slightly soiled by window display, will be offered tomorrow

At Half Price.

Laces! Laces!

One lot of Point de Gene, Venice and Point de Ireland Laces, in white, Ecru and butter color, six to ten inches wide, worth for some pieces 50c and 65c, a grand lot tomorrow

At 19c a Yard.

Handkerchiefs.

Tomorrow's Bargains Here:

500 doz. Ladies' and Gents' white and colored bordered Handkerchiefs, bought in a job and worth 12½c and 15c each,

Tomorrow at 5c Each.

69 doz. Ladies' Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c value,

At Only 9c Each.

Embroideries.

5,000 yards fine Mull, Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, worth from 25c to 65c a yard, made into a big job lot for tomorrow,

At 19c a Yard.

Gents' Furnishings.

50 doz. Gent's superfine French Balbriggan Shirts, worth three times the price asked for Monday.

At 25c Each.

Gent's Normal Mixture shirts and drawers are worth at all times $1 per suit, to go at

At 25c a Garment.

Gent's Night Shirts, new summer styles, worth $1, to go

At 50c Each.

Gent's fine Suspenders, 75c value, a lot of them for tomorrow

At 25c a Pair.

100 doz. Gent's fine Neckwear, all styles, new shapes, others ask you 50c and 75c,

Our Price 25c Each.

100 doz. Gent's Colored Penang bosom Dress Shirt, a shirt that furnishing goods houses ask $1.50 for,

Our Price 75c Each.

Ladies' Knit Underwear

100 doz. Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, 35c value,

Monday at 15c.

59 doz. Ladies Swiss-made spun silk Vests, $1 value,

Tomorrow 50c Each.

BASEMENT.

Nothing But Bargains Sold Down There.

6,000 yards French Percales and English Cheviots in short lengths, worth 12½c, down there Monday

At 5c a Yard.

4,500 yards Figured Mulls and Swisses, would be cheap at 10c,

Special at 7 1-2 cents.

10,000 yards fine Ginghams, the 12½c and 15c kind, down there tomorrow

At 8 1-2c Yard.

8,000 yards Ginghams, in lengths of 10 to 20 yards, the regular 10c sort,

Down There, 5c a Yard

4,000 yards white check Nainsooks and white India Linens, worth 10c and 12½c,

Down There, 5c a Yard.

2,500 yards white Plaid Lawns, worth 12½c,

Down There, 6 1-2c a Yard.

250 large size Gingham Sunbonnets, well made and worth 50c,

Down There, Monday, 25c Each.

5 cases Fruit of the Loom, yard wide, Bleaching, Monday, 9 to 11 o'clock, we sell it

At 5c a Yard.

10,000 yards double fold Irish Lawns, worth 12½c everywhere,

Our Price—10c a Yard.

1,000 yards half bleached Table Damask, in lengths of 1½ to 4 yards, worth 35c,

Down There, Tomorrow, 15c a Yard.

Job lot of 500 doz. Damask, Huck and Turkish Towels, worth 15c to 25c,

Special, Down There, at 11c Each.

500 bottles Myers triple extract perfumes, one oz. size,

Basement Price, 10c a Bottle.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

E. M. BASS & CO.

37 WHITEHALL STREET.

THINKING COMES HARD

On some people, especially in these days when dollars are hard to get, it behooves everybody to study values and prices before investing even small sums in goads. Have you been buying carelessl∧?

Careful reading of reliable advertising and truthful study of goods and values—hard thought inspiring wise action will pay you well.

Silks.

It's our prices that sell our stock. We always make it worth your while to spend an hour examining our surprises and values. You hear about the power of money, but you see it when you look at our Silk Fabrics and discover how a dollar has jumped up above par. We have made the opportunity. It remains with you not to lose it. High tide goods at ebb tide prices.

1,900 yards solid and figured China Silks at 19c.

3,700 yards in broken lots high grade China and Surah Silks on center counter, worth 90c to $1.50, your choice Monday at 49c.

1,286 yards moire Silk in all shades, sublime and antique effect, worth $1, our price Monday 63c.

900 yards 23-inch Brocade Chinas, former price 85c, now 67c.

22-inch Wash Silk special Monday 37c.

860 yards 23-inch Washed Silks, extra quality, worth 75c to 90c, to close at 49c.

940 yards illuminated and brocade Taffetas, $1.50 kind, for 98c.

Plain Taffetas in all shades Monday at 59c.

1,400 yards two toned satin Duchess, regular price $1.75, yours Monday at $1.19.

We offer some of the greatest bargains of the season in black moire Silks recently secured by our Mr. Bass while in New York, some of which are the following:

22-inch Moire, worth 75c, for 47c.

22-inch Moire, worth $1, for 73c.

23-inch Moire, worth $1.35, for 94c.

24-inch Moire, worth $1.75, for $1.23.

24-inch Moire, worth $2, for $1.48.

And will cap the climax by selling a $3.50 Moire for $1.82.

26-inch Black Satin, worth 75c, for 48c.

26-inch Black Satin, worth $1.10, for 74c.

Our $1.50 kind for 98c.

Silk Grenadines.

About one person in ten doesn't know that the other nine have come to the conclusion that it pays big to trade with us.

1,389 yards silk Grinadines which we are determined to close regardless of cost in every design imaginable.

65c kind for 29c.

90c kind for 39c.

$1 kind for 48c.

$1.50 kind for 74c.

All the latest brocades and stripe effects 46 inches wide, worth $3.50, for $1.90.

Grenadine Suits, worth $25, for $14.98.

Grenadine Suits, worth $30 for $16.50.

Grenadine Suits worth $40 for $19.75.

Wash Goods.

You shall see how low we will sell if you will come when we ask you to rather than when you want to.

Half wool Challies, lovely patterns, 14c.

Elegant line of wool Challies in stripes and figures 25c.

75 pieces all wool Challies, dark and light grounds, 48c.

50 pieces Moire Sateens, lovely patterns, 22½c.

1 case Duchesse Lawn 13c.

1 case Lawns, figured and striped, worth 15c, for 10c.

1 case Knotted Swiss, worth 20c, at 12½c.

Hosiery.

As regular as the seasons, as constant as the compass, as steady as the polar star, so is Monday with its Hosiery bargains.

Stainless black Half Hose 20c for 9c.

Stainless black Half Hose, spliced heel and toe, 25c for 12½c.

Stainless black Half Hose, Hermsdorf dye, 25c for 17 1-3c.

Shawknit extra fine Half Hose, assorted for 15c.

Men's extra quality Half Hose, mode, tan and blue, 35c for 16 2-3c.

Shawknit extra fine Malf Hose, assorted colors, 35c, for 25c.

Gents' fast black Half Hose, real maco, 50c, for 37c.

Gents' silk-plated Half Hose, black and colors, 75c, for 45c.

Ladies' drop stitch black Hose, 20c, for 8c.

Ladies' drop stitch fast colors, 25c, for 13c.

Ladies' fast black and warranted, 25c, for 15c.

Ladies fast black, silk finish, forty gauge, 40c, for 25c.

Ladies' solid mode opera shades, 60c, for 33c.

Ladies' colored ingrain Watteau ribbed, 75c, for 45c.

Ladies' black and colored Lisle, rich ribbed, 75c, for 49c.

Ladies' black and colored silk Hose, $1.50, for 89c.

Misses and children's lisle ribbed Hose, 20c, for 10c.

Misses' plain black Hose, Hermsdorf dye, 25c, for 13c.

Misses' French ribbed Hose, 4-thread lisle, 75c, for 35c.

Misses' black and colored silk Hose, $1, for 69c.

Boys' double-knee bicycle Hose, 50c, for 23c.

No matter what you've been accustomed to paying or wearing; no matter what your ideas are about ready-made silk Waists, we will show you bargains that you can't afford to ignore, when you are with about 135 very fine Waists bought from a drummer at half their regular value. We are in a position to save you money in this department.

Silk Waists at $1.75, real value $3.50.

Silk Waists at $2.25, real value $4.25.

Silk Waists at $3, real value $5.

Silk Waists at $5, real value $7.50.

Silk Waists at $6, real value $9.50.

Percal Waists at 25c, worth 40c.

Percal Waists at 35c, worth 60c.

Percal Waists at 50c, worth $1.

Percal Waists at $1, worth $1.75.

Shoes.

We push for business, low prices pull for bargains and the people must come. Intelligent comparisons turn the tides of trade to our counters, the savings into your purses. For first-class foot wear, faultless fit and finish in foremost fashion at fairest figures find 37 Whitehall street.

Ladies' fine slippers 50c, worth $1.

Ladies' fine Dongola button Boots, 75c.

Ladies' fine cloth top button boot $1.50, worth $2.

Ladies' fine Dongola button Boots, tip $1.25, worth $1.75.

Ladies' fine Dongola button Boots, big value, $1.

The finest Oxford for $1 known to the trade.

Ladies' Blutcher Patent Leather Trimmed $1.50, real value $2.50.

Ladies' White Kid Sandles $1.75.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

Ne'er occurs more genuinely than in the meeting of the feminine fair with our new Laces just received, all at prices before which competition halts.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

"Is there balm in Gilead?" There certainly is in our gents' furnishing department. Just note these prices and you will see the necessity of getting here early tomorrow:

36 dozen gents' teck Scarfs in latest styles, worth 50c, for 25c.

15 dozen gents' Scarfs, worth 75c, for 49c.

13 dozen shield bows, pure silk, that sell for 25c, next week 12½c.

43 dozen gents' unlaundered Shirts, New York mills muslin, 3 ply linen bosom, worth anywhere 75c, for 50c.

38 dozen P. K. bosom Shirts, worth 89c, for 49c.

50 dozen plaited bosom Shirts, worth 75c, for 50c.

15 dozen gents' Night Robes, with embroidered front, worth 75c, for 50c.

48 dozen gents' Undershirts, French balbriggan, silk finish, sell at 75c, for 49c.

82 dozen gents' Undershits in colors, worth 69c, for 40c.

65 dozen gents' Undershirts and Drawers, in colored and white, sold at 40c garment, next week 25c garment.

20 dozen negligee Shirts in colors and stripes, worth $1.25, for 98c.

17 dozen negligee Shirts in solid grounds, with stripes, worth $1, for 73c.

25 dozen negligee Shirts in stripes, checks and figured, 75c quality, for 50c.

25 dozen gents' Hose Supporters, worth 50c, next week for 25c.

12 dozen gents' jeans Drawers, bleached and unbleached, worth 40c, for 24c pair.

304 dozen genuine lisle thread Undershirts that sell for $2 garment if can fit go next week for $1.25.

100 dozen gents' collars in all styles, standing and turned down, go this week for 9c apiece.

About 8 dozen laundered Shirts that sold for $1.50 and $1.75, slightly soiled, for 75c.

13 dozen laundered Shirts, worth 75c, for 50c.

17 dozen laundered Shirts, worth $1.25, for 75c.

Miscellaneous.

Best Prints, 4c.

Fine Percales, 5c.

English Percales, 6½c.

French Percales, 10c.

Nice Ginghams, 4c.

Fine Ginghams, 7c.

Amoskeag Ginghams, 6½c.

Toil de Nord Ginghams, 7½c.

French Ginghams, 10c.

Best Bleaching, 5c.

Lonsdale Cambric, 10c.

Pride of the West Bleaching, 10c.

Pepperell 10-4 Sheeting, 19c.

4-4 Sheeting 4¾c.

Cotton Flannel, 5c.

A. C. A. Ticking, 13½c.

Boys' Waists, 25c.

Boys' Pants, 25c.

Boys' Suits, $1.

White Quilts, 65c.

Parasols, $2 kind, $1.

E. M. BASS & CO

37 WHITEHALL STREET.

WILLIAM WALKER

The Filibuster Who Became Dictator of Nicaragua.

A TENNESSEEAN'S REMARKABLE CAREER.

Walker as a Conqueror—His Quarrel with Vanderbilt, and His Fall—His Execution in Honduras.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The disinterested interest England is now taking in the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua is so far from being a novelty that it was shown as long ago as the 12th of September, 1860, a date in which it resulted in the death of that remarkable character, William Walker, of Tennessee, sometime dictator of Nicaragua.

The country was then so engrossed with the coming of civil war that it had hardly a thought to spare to Walker when he organized his filibustering expedition in 1860, expecting to make a descent on Honduras and ultimately to win back what he had lost in Nicaragua, but England was ceaselessly vigilant then as now in watching the Nicaraguan route around North America, and as a result the greatest of all the American filibusterers was surrendered by Captain Salmon, of the British man-of-war Icarus, to General Alvarez, of Honduras, in the expectation that he would be shot at once.

It seems to be well established that this was a result of treachery on the part of the English captain, but it got out of the way of England a man whom it had long regarded with apprehension—uselessly as it now appears, for it was no part of Walker's plan to annex his Central American empire to the United States, and England might have fared better with the southern route in his hands, but the captain of the Icarus shared the general conviction at the time that he was in England's way, and as a result Walker was given up to Alvarez to be shot, after he had surrendered on the demand of an English man-of-war and had thus put himself under the protection of the English flag.

The fact that Walker had only a hundred men when he made this descent on Honduras makes it seem foolhardy and desperate, but to the man who had entered Nicaragua in 1855 with only sixty-five men, success seemed assured, and there is no great reason to doubt that the expedition would have been successful but for English interference.

Walker has been compared to Cortez, and the Nicaragua expedtion was certainly the most remarkable since the time of Cortez.

Americans are generally familiar with its most romantic details, but the fact which gives it most serious interest is now generally lost sight of. Before the building of the Pacific railroads the shortest and cheapest route from New York to California was across Nicaragua, and steamship lines represented in New York by "Commodore" Vanderbilt had secured concessions from Nicaragua under which passengers were transhipped back and forth across that country at a great saving of time and expense.

There is little doubt that this fact had much to do with the organization of the expedition, as it certainly caused the overthrow of Walker's government when, in the plenitude of his power in Nicaragua, he defied Vanderbilt and attempted to force him to pay the Nicaraguan government the rental and share in the profits of the route agreed on when the charter was granted.

* * *

Perhaps no man ever so fully represented the spirit of the "forty-niners" as did Walker. The political cries of the time when he was growing up were "manifest destiny," and the "conquering Anglo Saxon." Mexico has been invaded and California wrested from Mexico, had been settled by the most reckless classes of an always restless people.

After the first wild rush was over, California began to take on the air of a civilized community, to the discomfiture of a considerable element of its population, who had dared the greatest hardship and risked death in many forms to get away from the tedium and restraints of an established and unyielding order. But having pushed westward until stopped by the Pacific, where could they go?

Walker's answer was, "Follow me!" and the invitation was not vainly given where there were so many men who, like him, had been born too late to be Columbuses, Drakes or Walter Raleighs; who had missed the country in which they might have followed Cortez to imperishable renown; who, when there was nothing else for them to do in California as the advance guard of civilization, were in increasing danger of being lynched as disturbers of trade and a reproach to respectability.

Walker's expedition to Sonora was a ludicrous failure. After proclaiming himself president of the republic of Sonora, he was glad to escape across the line and surrender to the United States troops with the loss of one of his boots and all his hopes of empire. But he recovered his hopes almost as quickly as he did his feet.

* * *

Walker was only thirty-six years old when he was shot, in 1860. He was only twenty-nine when he proclaimed himself president of Sonora, and at thirty-two he had actually succeeded in subjugating Nicaragua and bringing it under his dictatorship. Among those who followed him not a few had grown grizzled in a life of adventure, but many were younger than he was himself. Some were mere boys of fifteen and sixteen. After the fame of his achievements had filled the country, it was not unusual for schoolboys to run away from as far east as Virginia to join him, and among those who did so was a nephew of Senator Bayard. The adventurers who made up his army represented every nation and every condition of life. Many of them were illiterate and also many well educated men who had been overcome by the desire for adventure. General Henningsen writes that he heard disputes over Aeschylus around the campfires of the filibusters at the battle of Santa Rosa leaves little more to be said of their character and origin, for it shows that of the dead, six were Americans, three Irishmen two Prussians, three from other parts of Germany, one an Italian, one a Frenchman, two from Panama, one from the island of Samoa and another from Corfu. Many of them were originally California gold hunters, and this fact account for the wide diversity of their origin.

The conquest of Nicaragua with a mere corporal's guard was not a miracle. Walker was prompted by the speculators whose interference in the affairs of the country had fomented the civil war which is always so ready to break out in Spanish-American countries.

There was an intense rivalry between the two Nicaraguan cities of Grenada and Leon, and one became the head seat of the legitimist or "servile party," the other of the democratic or revolutionary. By the latter Walker was invited to come to Nicaragua and bring with him "American colonists to become citizens of Nicaragua, subject to military duty." On entering Nicaragua he thus found friends, and though he and his men did nearly all the fighting which resulted in the overthrow of the "servile party," his condition was widely different from what it would have been had he been isolated in the midst of an entirely hostile country.

Another fact which accounts for his success is the peaceable character of the majority of the natives. They cared very little which set of Spaniards won against the other, as they were no better off in any event. They spent their time swinging in hammocks and smoking cigarettes, doing no more work than the small amount necessary to make a living in that favored country. They were much nearer being Christians than the Spaniards, who, after converting them, turned them out of their churches, which were used as forts, after the Spanish-American custom—a custom so general that no traveler in Spanish America is surprised to see the churches "peppered all over with cannon balls." And to this it may be added on the authority of a writer in Blackwood's, while Walker was still in Nicaragua, that "when the Spaniards drafted the native Nicaraguans for use as soldiers it took one-half the army to keep the other half from running away." So that Walker's venture was really not more hazardous than that of Cortez, and with his minie rifles and Colt's revolvers he had, too, almost as great an advantage of weapons as Cortez had over the Aztecs.

After several skirmishes Walker captured the city of Grenada in October of the same year in which he had landed with his little force of red-shirted Californians. The "legitimists," through their leader, General Ponciano Corral, made overtures for peace and a compromise was patched up between the two parties by which a democrat was made president, with a mixed cabinet, and Corral in it as secretary of war. Walker retained for himself the position of real power—that of commander of the army.

Corral was "the ideal of Grenada"—young, handsome, dashing, brave and treacherous. He had made peace with Walker merely to gain time to conduct negotiations with the surrounding states to secure help in driving the filibusters out of Central America. This was certainly a patriotic purpose, for to Corral Walker was a foreign conqueror and an oppressor, alien in race and in sympathy to the people he had conquered.

In a very short time after the new government was organized Walker intercepted letters written by Corral in the attempt to organize a plot for its overthrow. As a result, Coral was at once "courtmartialed" and shot, dying by the fusillade as bravely and as calmly as Walker himself died when he reached the inevitable end of vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself in Spanish-America. On the same day Walker had one of his own comrades shot for a breach of discipline, and it was largely to these two acts that he owed his reputation for being "terrible in his stern insistence on obedience." This reputation was greatly exaggerated, no doubt, though he never hesitated to use the "drumhead courtmartial" as a means of controlling the wild adventurers who followed his desperate fortunes.

In 1856 Walker was defeated in a battle with Costa Rica, but he soon retrieved himself by the superiority of his arms. By the superior courage of the Americans and Europeans who followed him, he had no great difficulty in repelling the Costa Rica attack, and in maintaining his position against the attempts of the surrounding countries to dislodge him.

During this period of his career he was very popular in the western and southern states, and his minister to the United States was received by President Pierce. This created the impression, both in Europe and Central America, that the United States would give him a tacit support. This impression, of immense value to him, was dispelled as soon as he attacked Vanderbilt, and through Vanderbilt's influence, had Secretary of State Marcy turned against him.

The fatal weakness in Walker's career as a conqueror was that he had real law. Seeing, as a lawyer, that he had an indisputable case against Vanderbilt and the others who controlled the southern transit route, he endeavored to force them to terms by calling on them to comply with the requirements of their charter or to have it forfeited. When they did not comply he proceeded in a very lawyerlike way to forfeit the charter, forgetting that he had put himself outside of the pale of the law, and that attacking the interests of the stock exchange with his red-shirted army of 300 or 400 men was a very different thing from joining issues with a mob of peons who were anxiously awaiting to be fired on that they might have an excuse for running away to find a cool place to take their siestas.

As a result of this indiscretion, he had a revolt stirred up against him and the surrounding peoples organized for his overthrow, with Wall street furnishing the sinews of war. Defeated, with no hope of retrieving himself, he retired from Grenada, burned the city, and with sixteen of his officers surrendered at San Joan del Sur to Commodore Charles H. Davis, of the United States navy.

* * *

On being brought back to the United States he was put under bonds to keep the peace, but he continued to organize on filibustering expedition after another until the mournful but logical end of his carcer by drumhead courtmartial at Trujillo.

After his surrender to the captain of the English man-of-war Icarus, he protested that it would be murderous bad faith to turn him over to the Honduras army. The captain of the Icarus replied that if he claimed protection as an American citizen he might intercede in his behalf, but this Walker refused to do. He might have regarded intercession as useless, at any rate, but he had renounced his American citizenship and had become a naturalized Spanish-American, and it is supposed that he wished to go into history in a consistent attitude.

This he did very soon afterwards. Arraigned on September 11th, he was sentenced to die the next morning, and when the hour came for the execution he walked to the place holding a crucifix in one hand and his hat in the other, listenting devoutly to the priest who was consoling him. He had become a Roman Catholic some time before his death, and it was doubtless due to the commands of his spiritual adviser that when he stepped upon the box provided for the fusilade, he addressed the spectators in Spanish, declaring that his expedition was wrong, and asking forgiveness for it.

"I am a Roman Catholic," he said. "The war I made in accordance with the suggestion of some of the people of Ruatan was unjust. I ask pardon of the people. I receive death with resignation. Would that it might be for the good of society."

He then coolly waited the signal, which was given by a Spanish officer. Three soldiers who had advanced to within 20 feet of the box on which Walker stood, fired their muskets and though all three balls took effect, he was not killed until a fourth soldier blew out his brains by putting the muzzle of a musket against his temple. It was indeed a consistent ending for such a career.

* * * *

Walker was a graduate of the University of Nashville, and he had traveled in Europe, attending lectures at Heidelberg according to one authority, and at Edinburgh, according to another. His family intended him for a physician, but he gave up medicine and went to New Orleans, where he became a writer for The Crescent newspaper. In 1849 he left New Orleans for California, and in 1850 became one of the editors of The San Francisco Herald and a supporter of David C. Broderick.

The most marked incidents of his career as a journalist were his imprisonment for contempt of court and his duel with William Hix Graham, who shot him in the foot Not long after this Walker gave up journalism and retired to Marysville, where he practiced law uptil the fancy to become the conqueror of Sonora took possession of him, and led up to the more serious work of his life in Nicaragua.

At twenty-eight, when he was ready to set out on his career of conquest Walker was by no means a commanding figure. He was well built, but slight, not more than five and a half feet high, and never bulky enough to weigh over 130 pounds. His face was freckled and beardless, so that he looked like a boy. In manners he was self-repressed to such an extent that the only signs of excitement or anger he ever gave were the compression of his upper lip, and greater rapidity of speech. His words were usually pronounced quietly and slowly, but in emergencies "they rose sharp and short," and there were those who claimed that on such occasions he "had a greenish light in his gray eyes," but this is perhaps due to a not very artistic attempt at embellishing facts sufficiently romantic in themselves.

The filibustering spirit died with Walker because Walker died at the opening of a war as a result of which the sectional struggle for the control of the senate and the electoral college was decided in such a way that for a very long period the politicians had nothing more to say of the manifest destiny of the conquering Anglo-Saxon to take possession of everything from the Arctic ocean to the Isthmus of Panama.

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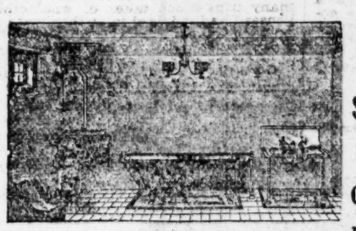
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These lots are 105 feet west of Jackson street, and each fronts 50 feet on Ponce de Leon avenue, and each is accessible in the rear by an alley. The depth of one lot is 156½ feet, and of the other 203 feet. Both lots are elevated above the street about five feet, and they are nicely graded, with perfect shape. Water and gas mains and brick sewer and brick walks and paving all down and paid for, so that the lots are now ready for homes to be erected on them. They are at the intersection of two electric lines, giving quick schedules to and from business center, either via Ponce de Leon and Peachtree or by Jackson street and Edgewood avenue. Many beautiful homes surround these lots, and it is claimed by many that Ponce de Leon avenue rivals Peachtree in beauty already, while it is promised early improvements, which will make it even surpass Peachtree. The extension of the Jackson street line to Piedmont park is contemplated and the famous Ponce de Leon spring is quite near, so that families here will be very convenient to both the park and the spring by car line or by a pleasant afternoon or evening walk. The terms of sale are one-half cash, the remainder April 1, 1897, with 8 per cent interest, payable semiannually.

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$5,500—Elegant south side home, beautiful location; lot 56x200; paved street.
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8-r. h., 118 Alexander	15 00
8-r. h., 77 Jones avenue	18 00
7-r. h., 23 Johnson avenue	17 50
7-r. h., 7 Castleberry	18 00
6-r. h., 62 Jones avenue	14 00
6-r. h., 75 Luckie	25 00
6-r. h., 113 Stonewall	12 00
5-r. h., 192 Crew	12 50
5-r. h., 13 Gartrell	16 00
4-r. h., 81 Alexander	11 00
4-r. h., 60 Jett	9 00
4-r. h., 40 Bush	9 00
4-r. h., 58 Bush	8 00
4-r. h., 157 Wells	7 00
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For sale or exchange for Atlanta property 60 acres of land with good 5-room house and out-buildings, near Marietta, Ga. Value $1,500. I have never seen the place, but am told it is a very good farm.

$3,250 buys 6-room house and store, lot 100x100 on Houston street. Terms reasonable.

$2,700 buys new 6-room house, lot 75x200, alley all around, on Beecher street, West End. $1,000 cash, balance $30 per month without interest.

27½ acres on Peachtree road, about 7 miles from depot for sale cheap. Owner anxious to sell; 2,800 feet front and lies well. Come let's talk about it.

$500 buys 40 acres land original forest, 3 miles this side of Smyrna, Ga.; 35 to 40 cords wood to the acre; 1 mile from railroad.

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4-4 Simpson street, 116x105, $4,500.
10-r. h., Pryor street, 83x140, $8,000.
4 5-rs, Houston street, want offer on this 50x285 South Pryor street, $1,300.
5-r., Marcus street, 50x125, $1,500.
5-r., Magnolia, 40x100, $1,100.
3-r., Venable street, 50x100, $900.
5-r., Summit avenue, 52x100, $1,500.
9-r. h., barn, servant's house and 21 acres near city limits, $9,000.
210x150 Piedmont avenue, $7,000.
7-r., Currier street, 50x175, $5,500.
Good farms for city property.

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$10,500 for choice central property, renting at $720 per year.
$14,000 buys close in Washington street home inside half mile circle; lot 50x250 feet.
$8,500 will get Broad street store; rents well.
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$1,000 for lot on nice street, worth $1,500; easy terms. Buy and build you a cottage. Homes! Have several can sell on monthly payment.
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Bargains in lots near Piedmont Park.
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Kirkwood home, electric car line, $3,750.
Jackson street, 60x170, $3,000.
West End homes and lots cheap.
Angier avenue, 50x150, near in, $2,000.
4-r h, Mills street, near Marietta, $800.
Peters Park home, 60x190, $7,500.
Pulliam street 5-r h, 50x110, $2,000.
Georgia avenue lots, 50x140, $1,800.
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HARBEN IN LONDON.

The Author Has Some Experience with the Sea in Getting Across.

NOW MIXING WITH THE NOBILITY.

He Meets Some of the English People Who Write and Gives Interesting Gossip About Them.

36 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, England, May 2, 1894.—The day we sailed on the "Britannic" from New York, April 11th, was one of the most unfavorable for seafearing that could be imagined. It was blowing frightful gales, snowing, sleeting and raining all in one. The conductor of the "bob-tailed" car noticed the white stars on the red tags on our luggage and asked: "Britannic?" "Yes," we answered with some misgiving at the tone of his voice.

"Sorry for you," he grunted, "I wouldn't start out in that gale for anything.

"You don't know as much about a ship as you do about a bob car,'" jested my companion, Haddon, who was going abroad to study sculpture.

"Been on the sea twenty years," said the man as he slid the door aside for us to get out, and the gale bore my friend's reply off to sea and filled his mouth with snow. It was a gloomy, wet sight to see the long black hull of the ship as she lay against the wharf, out of the wind, but rocking in the slow motion of the sullen sea. Inside both saloons were filled with mackintoshed passengers and their friends, who had come to say goodby. All round the railing of the reading room, looking down into the dining saloon throughan oval-shaped opening, was strung a disconsolate, resigned-to-providence-looking row of men and women who were singing Moody and Sanky hymns in doleful tones. All of the songs seemed to have been selected as being appropriate to times of great danger.

"Who in the thunder are they?" I heard a passenger ask of another.

"Salvationists, I think," was the reply; "perhaps they make a habit of going round to sing ships away."

"Only on stormy days," put in Haddon gloomily; "somehow I feel as if it were a funeral and that I am furnishing the material."

But none of us was right. They were good people who had come aboard to bid farewell to a couple of missionaries bound for Africa, and when the gong sounded through the gloomy depths of the ship they all filed down the rocking gangplank singing and wiping their eyes in the driving snow. The great shed over the wharf was filled with spectators and it was hard to recognize faces through the falling snow. Haddon and I were both disappointed. We had expected to watch our native shores gradually disappear from view, but it was scarcely five minutes after we glided out to sea that a white sheet hung about us that obscured every landmark from sight. Haddon said it was like going up in a balloon to see all those waving handkerchiefs on the wharf and to hear their far-off shouting and singing in the fog.

I must confess that I was thinking more about possible seasickness at that moment than anything else. The night before we sailed we had been thrown with a nice little gathering of literary friends, and among them were four or five who believed considerably in the power of the mind over the body. These people pressed me warmly to put faith in their theories, and I promised to exert all my will power to ward off the much-dreaded attack. And as a consequence I have this to say. These theories, if put into practice, will decidedly, beyond a shadow of even a very portly doubt, prevent seasickness on land. Haddon and I went up on the hurricane deck to get all the fresh air we could and I prepared to follow instructions. To do the mental scientists full justice I think the conditions would have been more favorable to a successful encounter with my already thoroughly disgusted inner man if Haddon had not so presistently and openly deplored the fact that he had only an hour before eaten for breakfast a large portion of beefsteak and drank a quantity of coffee. For I had seen him do it, had partaken freely of the same mixture myself, and somehow had a vivid picture of the whole proceeding imprinted on my brain. Haddon had a pet theory that seasickness was caused by a little bundle of nerves at the bottom of the stomach which instinctively resented the motion of the ship and finally got all pulled and torn in the operation. He said that one would recover from seasickness just as soon as the little bundle got used to the rocking and would go with the ship in each frantic lurch without pulling back, and that it was not unreasonable to believe that one could by proper exercise of will reconcile the wad of nerves to the new state of affairs. I had my instructions to follow and so I could not argue with him and left him alone. In New England I was very fond of coasting down the steepest hills I could find, so I sat my steamer chair toward the prow of the ship and wrapped myself well up in rugs and tried to fancy myself sliding down those watery mountain-sides. This worked pretty well going down, but just as often we had to coast up hill, and there was something so exceedingly unnatural about that kind of tobogganing that I was overwhelmed with disgust every time I tried to participate in it.

A gentleman who is the son of one of England's greatest artists and who gets $25,000 a year from his mother's estate was on the same deck. He is much addicted to brandies and sodas and had got very drunk to render himself unconscious of approaching qualms. He had heard Haddon and I accusing imagination of giving birth to seasickness, and he now allowed the heaving deck to throw him into our arms. "You aren't fool enough to try to keep it off that way, you fellows," he said. "Oh, my, dear boys, you can't do it, don't yer know; give up and have it over with; nobody's on deck; the women are all below; nobody is looking."

"I cured myself of carsickness by will power," I ventured in a jerky way, for it seemed to me that every time I spoke I released the reins of that part of me which seemed especially inclined to nausea.

"A train of cars doesn't stand on end," he hiccoughed logically as the far-off prow dived into a monstrous, on-coming mountain and the ship veiled herself in a shower of fine mist. And as she balanced herself on the apex of a towering pyramid and seesawed up and down both Haddon and I would have been glad of the intoxication which enabled out bloated friend to gaze so calmly at the hills and bile-tinted, snow-splashed meadows far below. The gale increased as we got further out to sea. A pilot boat was to come out from Sandy Hook to take our pilot ashore, but she would not venture out and the poor homesick fellow had to go across with us. He had been in the business for fifteen years and had never crossed the Atlantic before. As the storm increased the saloon deck was flooded with a constant torrent and the sturdy seamen who were battening down the hatches often stood waist deep in water. It was a genuine relief to hear that everybody below had turned in and that men who had made fifty voyages without discomfort were too ill to respond to the supper bugle. It was rough almost the entire way; the machinery got out of order and we were three days behind time. Indeed, the Irish papers that came aboard at Queenstown contained items about the probability of our having met with grave disaster. From the accounts in the New York papers of the terrible loss of life on the coast the day we sailed we have good reason to be thankful that we escaped as well as we did.

Haddon and I have always got on well on our native soil, but here we each seem haunted with the constant fear that the other will do something too American to be in harmony with our surroundings. I think the subject of "tips" concerned us more than anything else. Haddon was tossing shillings around as if they had only the value of nickles instead of quarters, under the impression that it was quite English to "tip" lavishly, and he kept this up till the porter who put us on the train at Liverpool asked him if he had come over in the Britannic. "How did you know that we are Americans?" I asked, anxious to secure the man's testimony, for I had accused my companion of leaving too broad a trail of silver behind him. "Because Americans tip so well," answered the man with his cap off. I teased Haddon about this so much that he did not tip any more that day. He got even with me gloriously, however, at the First Avenue hotel. I was paying for our breakfast the next morning. The waiter brought in a slip of paper with the amount charged on it. As everybody knows, in New York this means that you settle then and there with the waiter, so, as I returned the paper I also gave him the price of the breakfast and an extra shilling. I wondered then what was the matter with the man's countenance. To quote Kipling his eyes came out of his head and hung down on his cheeks in astonishment. He ignored Haddon, helped me on with my overcoat and bowed and scraped profusely. I did not understand it till I was met at the door by a uniformed lackey who informed me that I had forgotten to settle for our meal. "But I paid the waiter," I said. "Oh, no," was the business-like reply, "the waiters have no authority to collect money; what is given them is always gratuitous."

"Well, let it go as a tip," I said, quite red in the face, for Haddon was smothering a burst of laughter in a most conspicuous, and, it seemed to me, very un-English manner. Since then I have deemed it better taste not to mention Haddon's little slips. He really does make innumerable breaks; he can't possibly tell a half-crown from a two-shilling piece and has that sharp, rasping yankee twang that stamps him as an American before he has turned a corner, but he only has to allude to the fact that I tipped a waiter more than I had paid for two square meals and I can forgive him anything. We gave up hotel life after this. We tipped the boy who ran the "lift," tipped the girl who made up our beds, tipped the "boots," tipped the man who brought up our luggage, tipped the "hall porter," who wears a glittering uniform, for giving us the key to our room and then found that we had been charged extra for "services." Both Haddon and I had a longing to get into a private family in order that we might see something of real English life. There are no boarding houses here as we have them in America. Haddon, however, knew a fine old family who had never condescended to take boarders, but who had once or twice allowed "gentlemen" to make their home with them and offered no protest against the gentlemen settling the wine bill. An objection arose just here; the wine bill of an ordinary family, including ale and stout for the servants and their concomitant soldiers, or policemen, was mutely reckoned as the equivalent of the board and lodging for one gentleman, and there were two (so called) of us. We drew the attention of our hostess to this as delicately as we could and finally got a male relative of the family to admit that two wine bills would be about so many pounds, shillings and pence, and that if we did not want to be bothered with such details the butler would manage it for us. So we settled it that way and the butler always gets a commission on whatever passes through his hands. The house is owned by the duke of B——, and is a very antiquated affair. It fronts on a square and a garden stretches back in the rear to the brick mews. It is within a block of the British museum and is not far away from St. Paul's and other famous landmarks. Haddon has already got a mud man in front of one of our windows, which he keeps covered with wet cloths at night and slaps and slashes for exercise before breakfast in the morning.

Many people in America have heard of Douglas Sladen, the English poet, who published the "Younger American Poets" a few years ago. He lived in New York for six months and made many friends there. He is secretary of the Authors' Club, of London, and last night he invited Haddon and myself to come round, it being "club night." We found a motley gathering of men, about forty in number, seated round a table shaped like a letter T under a T-shaped cloud of smoke. The president sat at the head of the table and Mr. Sladen at the foot. The former would rap on the table with the handle of his knife and call on somebody to speak or recite something and somebody would always jump up and comply with the request. As they would do so Mr. Sladen would very hospitably note down some bit of information about the speaker on the back of his wine bill and silently pass it to us. Some of his notes would read like this:

"The man on your right is the Hon Mr. ——, the famous penny postage member of parliament; the one on your left is Mr. ——, the celebrated critic on The Atheneum; the man who set fire to all the matches just now is the well-known photographer, Mr. ——." I have used dashes because I cannot remember the names of these gentlemen, but there was one gentleman whose name I do remember. I was introduced to him in the billiard room after dinner. He was Lord Mountmorres, the son of Lord Mountmorres, who was murdered in Ireland not long ago. He is not past twenty-five years of age and has thrown his heart and soul into literature. He began to contribute to English journals when he was thirteen years of age, and considering his rank, has done some of the most daring, unconventional things I ever heard of. He told me all about his disguising himself and living for two weeks in the slums of London and selling papers to his warmest friends on the streets without being recognized. He lived just as the poor did, studied their characters and wrote articles about them. Afterward he went to Paris and did the same thing, and he says it is his dream to study New York life in like manner.

The London season is just opening; the country swells are all in town; American literary women are holding saloons; Hyde park every afternoon is a vast stretch of vernal beauty splashed with the red uniforms and monkey caps of the Grenadiers, the glister of sleek horses and fine equipages. Haddon has discarded all his American-cut clothes, is sporting a new lot of English baggy ones and has covered his flaming Baedeker guide book with brown paper.

WILL N. HARBEN.

AS A SUMMER RESORT.

No More Popular Hotel Than the Mathews House, Barnesville.

Mr. J. F. Hodges, the genial and popular proprietor of the Mathews hotel, Barnesville, is offering special inducements to parties who desire the delightful country breezes during the warm summer months. Many people from Florida age writing to Mr. Hodges about his place, and expect to spend the summer with him. There is no healthier place in the country than Barnesville, and the Mathews hotel, as kept by so competent a landlord, is a great attraction and advantage in itself. Its location and appointments especially recommend it as a delightful place to spend the summer. This hotel is already very popular with traveling men, who avail themselves of every opportunity to stop at it a few days.

sun, mon.

Go with Us Tuesday, the 15th,

To sale of choice vacant lots and brick residence, corner Abbott street and Sells avenue, West End. Goode, Beck & Co.

sun, mon.

STILL IN THE LEAD.

Macon's Popular Hotel Lanier the Pride of the Central City.

The great and marked increased popularity of the Hotel Lanier, of Macon, never wanes, but is always improving. The hard times and small amount of travel does not effect this popular house, for the traveling public run in from all roads to spend a few days at this delightful hostelry. There is no more successful hotel proprietor in the south than Mr. Duy, and he is universally praised for the perfect manner in which he is conducting the Lanier. In his office he has two of the most competent, accommodating and genial clerks in Messrs. Al Arnold and Hugh Clopton. Free busses meet all trains and every convenience is afforded the traveling public. sun, mon.

Nine Choice Lots and 2-Story Brick Residence,

Corner Abbott street and Sells avenue, West End, at auction by Goode, Beck & Co. Tuesday at 3:30 o'clock p. m. Get a plat. sun, mon.

ONE GRAND WEEK'S WORK

Accomplished by Three Young Men of Atlanta.

THE BIGGEST DAY'S CLOTHING SALE

Ever Made by a Single Firm in Atlanta.

The Interesting Story of What Pluck, Enterprise, Judicious Advertising, and Thorough Reliability Accomplished.

From The Evening Journal.

One week's work!

And a work that beats a South American revolution for its marvelous accomplishments.

At 9 o'clock Saturday morning a week ago the big double doors of the Globe Shoe and Clothing Company, No. 89 Whitehall, were thrown open by Manager S. Einstein, of the firm.

Such a rush was never seen. The company had advertised the opening far and near, and the crowd in waiting fairly fell over each other to secure admission "before the bargains were all gone."

But to their surprise the purchasers found that the supply of "bargains" was simply permanent and unlimited, but still they came, and all day long the little army of salesmen were kept on their feet selling, selling, selling, until at the closing hour this company had scored the biggest single day's clothing sale ever made in Atlanta by one firm.

Five Hundred Dollars.

As a pointer to their methods of advertising a line of all wool cheviot suits, worth $12, was offered for $5 a suit, and samples of the cloth were sent out with a guarantee that the goods might be thoroughly examined before purchasing, and that the suits were fully up to the samples.

The company has 52x210 feet space, with entrances at 89 Whitehall and at 74 and 76 Broad. This large space is filled with just such a variety of goods as has never before been displayed in the city of Atlanta.

A full line of men's, youths' and boys' clothing, furnishing goods, shoes and hats, and in addition to these an innovation in the way of a complete stock of women's, misses and babies' shoes, all of the best quality and at prices never dreamed of before in Atlanta business circles, and every article bearing a perfect guarantee as to its quality.

Personnel of the Company.

The firm consists of three of the best known young business men in Atlanta.

First—There is Mr. S. Einstein, a native of Goldsboro, N. C., twenty years of age, manager of the company. The other two members are Mr. M. B. Arnold, of Cincinnati, O., twenty-five years of age, and Mr. Lou Regenstein, of New York, twenty-eight years old; the ages of the three aggregating but eighty-two years, illustrating what young blood, coupled with business sagacity, and experience, may undertake and carry out successfully.

Sales of the week, in spite of the hard times, have been simply phenomenal, for those who have been deterred from purchasing because of meager funds are here able to secure goods at such prices as make it possible for them to invest their money and receive its full value in every particular.

At no time within the last twelve months have so many men of moderate means been seen neatly attired in well-fitting suits, shod with substantial footwear and sporting elegant spring hats in defiance of the panicky times, as during the past week. The Globe is not an experiment. It is a fixture. It is none of your "one more week only" shops, but a first-class Clothing, Shoe and Furnishing Goods store, where every man, woman and child is guaranteed the full value of every dollar expended, and where goods are offered at such prices as have never before been heard of in Atlanta.

The young men who compose the firm are well trained business men, active, energetic and entirely trustworthy and their business is to show goods. If any one doubts a single assertion in this article, or the accuracy of a single item in their big, regular display advertisements, they have only to call at The Globe, 89 Whitehall and 74 and 76 South Broad, and be convinced beyond argument.

VINDICATED.

Mr. B. S. Drake Innocent of Charges Preferred Against Him—The Verdict, Etc.

Editor Atlanta Constitution—In your issue of Sunday, December 3, 1893, appeared a rather lengthy notice of a bill, which bill contained a number of fallacious and damaging charges, filed against me, as executor of the estate of Ellen B. Drake, deceased, and as guardian of Mattie, Guy and Annie Adair, by Mrs. W. A. Dent, of Newnan, Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Culver, as next friends to said wards. Now, that this matter has had a thorough trial, in the superior court, and been disposed of, by a decretal verdict in my favor, the terms of which show that every reflecting charge made against me was groundless and false, I desire, in view of the great injustice done me, to briefly state, with the publication of said decree, other facts relating to the matter, that my exact position from first to last may be fully and clearly known. In June, 1892, I was appointed executor and guardian aforesaid, without bond, after the will of said deceased had been duly advertised and admitted to probate in both common and solemn form and the law, governing my appointment, had been fully complied with in every particular, at which time I entered fully into the discharge of the duties of said appointment, which I discharged faithfully, conscientiously and prudently until the 2d of December, at which time said bill to enjoin me from further acting was filed, which dealt extensively with my personal affairs, especially such as related to my recent marriage, and, in substance, charged that there were recent alarming indications of my defrauding said wards out of the greater part of their estate. I was most urgent and anxious that the matter would be given a hearing in court December 9th, that being the time appointed by Judge Lumpkin, but, owing to the crowded condition of the superior court docket, it was not reached till about the 13th of January, at which time, as well as at two subsequent callings, I was present and anxious to be heard, but each time hearing was deferred by plaintiffs, till January 25th, when the case was tried. Shortly before it was first called, counsel for plaintiffs proposed that the matter be settled and dismissed from court, but I declined to agree to any settlement whatever. After the case had been called and deferred the second time, settlement was again proposed and I have before me a copy of a written proposition made me at this time, which, in substance, recites the following facts: That said procedure against me, as executor and guardian aforesaid, was unnecessary; that it was the opinion of counsel for plaintiffs that I had not misappropriated the assets of said wards or estate and that I was willing and able to account fully for my management; that it was my plans and purpose to resign both positions before the filing of this suit; that such was still my purpose when a proper disposition of said petition could be had and further contained the proposition that it was desirous that there should be no further litigation and that plaintiffs would dismiss said bill if I would agree to carry out my intentions to resign. (My counsel had from the first told Colonel Brewster that I expected to fully vindicate myself, and when I had done so I would rid myself of both positions). Colonel Brewster and I by chance met the following day. He stopped me and asked what I would do in regard to his proposition, to which I replied that I had been maliciously and shamefully attacked; that my past record was subject to his thorough investigation and I preferred to give his clients an opportunity to prove their assertions in court and again declined to agree to any settlement of the matter. Two or three days elapsed and this affair, which from first to last, has reminded me of "Much Ado About Nothing," reached its climax, and the following facts were disclosed to the court: That had I been under a million-dollar bond, neither said wards nor estate would have profited thereby one cent up to the filing of this suit; that I was not, and had never been, indebted one cent to either estate or wards, but that the estate was indebted to me the day this suit was filed; that what personal expenses of any description I had indulged in had cost no one except myself a penny; that Mrs. Dent had the care of the said Guy and Annie and she and I had disagreed concerning matters relating to their interest only a few days previous to the filing of this suit, also several letters written by Mrs. Dent, at various times prior to this procedure, were introduced as evidence, in which I was styled "the soul of honor," "one of the noblest men in Georgia" "and a perfect gentleman." After the trial I was expecting the court's decision daily when I was informed that Colonel Brewster had been to the judge and asked him to withhold his decision and gave as his reason for the request that he hoped to be able to adjust the matter with me. He then came to my counsel, Colonel Rosser, and proposed again that the case be settled and asked Colonel Rosser to say what I would agree to. Now, that the case had been tried in the court, that, practically speaking, plaintiffs had acknowledged defeat in that an effort had been made to settle the case with me, after it had been tried in court and pending the judge's decision; that there now could be no question or uncertainty in the mind of any one as to my exact position in the matter from first to last, and as I could gain results thoroughly satisfactorily to myself and in harmony with my every wish, I now had no objection to disposing of the matter. It was then agreed that as soon as the spring term of the superior court convened, the following decretal verdict, which will explain itself, should be taken and I should resign as executor and guardian, and George M. Hope, a gentleman of my own choice, should be appointed executor in my stead. The following is an exact copy of the verdict: "We, the jury, find as follows: 1. That B. S. Drake, as executor of the estate of Ellen B. Drake, has not wasted or mismanaged said estate. 2. That the money advanced by E. S. Drake, executor aforesaid, out of the estate of Ellen B. Drake, for the support and education of the children of Mrs. Ellen B. Drake, was properly advanced and expended, and the said executor shall have credit therefor. 3. That Ellen B. Drake, former guardian, was indebted to Mattie Adair in the sum of $537.13 and that B. S. Drake received nothing from the former guardian. 4. That Ellen B. Drake, former guardian, was indebted to Guy Adair in the sum $537.13, and that the said B. S. Drake received nothing from the former guardian. 5. That the $500 specially devised by the will of Ellen B. Drake for Annie Adair, has not been paid into the hands of said B. S. Drake, as guardian for Annie Adair and the estate of Ellen B. Drake is still indebted to Annie Adair in said sum. 6. That the estate of Ellen B. Drake is due Rosser & Carter the sum of $200 for legal services expended in behalf of said estate and, to enforce collection thereof, execution may issue in favor of Rosser & Carter against the said estate and the representatives thereof. 7. That the title to the Peachtree street house and lot described in the petition, amended petition and answer (in this case) is hereby confirmed in said B. S. Drake; that said house and lot is the sole property of B. S. Drake and is not the property of the estate of Ellen B. Drake, and said B. S. Drake is not liable for any of the property received from her during life and not reconveyed. 8. That Ellen B. Drake was not a widow when she died and could not appoint a testamentary guardian for her minor children; that, otherwise, the will of Mrs. Ellen B. Drake is fully proven valid and binding in every particular. 9. That the estate of Ellen B. Drake shall pay all the court cost in this case expended, and execution may issue in favor of the officers of court therefor. 10. That said estate is indebted to B. S. Drake in no sum except as is provided in the will, as one of the legatees of said estate. W. A. Speer, foreman." The foregoing is a complete vindication of every charge made against me and were substantiated in court by the sworn testimonies of a sister and niece of plaintiffs and twenty-one others, among whom are some of the most prominent and influential men of Atlanta, while, with the exception of plaintiffs and the husbands of the said Mrs. Dent and Mrs. Hood, who were directly interested in the making of said charges, there were only two other affidavits introduced, neither of which contained a syllable of evidence against me. When I was appointed executor I considered the estate worth about $25,000 net. In my management I have reduced its indebtedness from about $3,600 to about $1,200 and improved several of its buildings, placing it in a much better condition and now consider it worth about $30,000 net. This equals about $7,600 to each of said wards. As to Colonel Brewster, I desire to say that there possibly is not a gentleman in the south more widely known as a thorough and successful lawyer than he, of whom it is said never fails to go to the very bottom of his clients' cases, and it is certainly to be presumed that if there had been anything against me in this matter the offense would have been handled severely, but instead, this gentleman will tell you that his thorough investigation disclosed absolutely nothing against me. In view of these facts, suffice it to say that it matters not how many trips I had taken or what other expenses I had indulged in as they were affairs of my own and cost no one except myself a cent.

E. S. DRAKE.

Caustic Wit of an English Judge.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Lord Bowen, besides being a judge, was a great wit. How happy, for instance, was the amendment he proposed when the judges were drawing up an address to the queen on the occasion of her majesty's jubilee: "Conscious as we are of our shortcomings," said the address; "conscious, as we are of one another's shortcomings," suggested Lord Bowen.

Not long ago Lord Bowen was called upon, it is said, to sit in the admiralty court. Upon taking his seat he asked indulgence on account of his inexperience in admiralty business. "And may there be no moaning at the bar," he added, "when I put out to sea." Sometimes his wit was very incisive, as, for instance, when he remarked, "Truth will out even in an affidavit."

COOK REMEDY CO

SYPHILIS Any stage quickly and permanently cured by our MAGIC CYPHILENE.

We give a legal Bond or Guaranty to cure or refund money. Treatment at home as well as here—same price, same guaranty. With those who prefer to come here, we will contract to refund their railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure.

Magic Cyphilene was discovered by accident in 1879, and after six years of rigid experimental tests with the most obstinate and hopeless cases that could be found, we placed it before the public in 1885. It is the only known remedy that will cure Syphilis. We challenge the world for a case we cannot cure, and solicit stubborn, abandoned and hopeless cases. $500,000 capital back of our Guaranty. Absolute proofs, and 100 page book, illustrated from life, of patients cured, free by mail, securely sealed from observation. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

WE GUARANTEE A CURE.

COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

BLOOD POISON

COOK REMEDY CO

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

Horses for Sale.

Just received a load of standard bred horses at my stables, corner Mitchell and Thompson streets. This is the finest lot of horses that has been shipped to this market this season. I have models, quality, style and speed. Come and get the pick.

may 13—1m T. A. SHELTON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. C. C. STOCKARD, Diseases of Children. Office and residence 55 North Forsyth street. Office hours—10 to 11 and 2 to 4.

may 13—1m

AT AUCTION.

Soturday, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, four gilt-edge business lots on Trinity avenue, adjoining Trinity church, between Whitehall and Forsyth streets. Property must be sold. Call at No. 11 Marietta street for plats. T. C. & J. W. MAYSON, Auctioneers.

ALL SUMMER.

Remember That the Copeland Medical Institute Will Be Open All Summer. We Can Be Found at Our Office, Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building, Every Day (Sundays Included) the Entire Season.



Read what Mr. Lewis Cook says of the wonderful cure the Copeland physicians made in his case. Mr. Cook is well known in Atlanta, having located here after the war, having served three years in the confederate army.

Says he:

"In January, 1893, I was attacked with a severe case of asthma, which was followed by a bad case of catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. The asthma and catarrh grew so bad that I had to give up all business. I could not lie down at night to sleep, but had to get what little sleep I could sitting in a chair.

"This condition kept up for months. I had been treated by some of the most eminent physicians, had exhausted the virtue of cod liver oil, and all the patent asthma and catarrh cures I could hear of, and all to no avail. I kept growing worse. At last, when I despaired of ever being relieved, I applied to the Copeland Medical Institute. They told me that they thought that they could relieve me, and now after three months' treatment I feel as well as ever I did; am able to lie down and sleep, have a good appetite and digestion, catarrhal symptoms all gone, and in fact, I feel like a different man. I can heartily recommend them to all suffering with asthma and catarrh.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Catarrh of the stomach is caused by swallowing poisonous mucus, which drops down from the head and throat at night.

"When the stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

"Do you belch up material that burns the throat?"

"When the stomach is empty do you feel faint?"

"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"

"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"

"Is there a gnawing sensation in the stomach?"

"Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth?"

"Is there a rush of blood to the head?"

"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"

"Is your throat filled with slime?"

"Have you distress after eating?"

"Is there a disgust for breakfast?"

"Do you bloat up after eating?"

"Do you have sick headaches?"

"Are you nervous and weak?"

"Is there pain after eating?"

"Do you hawk and spit?"

"Have you water brash?"

"Is your tongue coated?"

"Are you light headed?"

"Do you belch up gas?"

"It there vomiting?"

"Are you costive?"

"It there nausea?"

If you have, you have Catarrh of the Stomach or what is called Dyspepsia.

HOME TREATMENT.

Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. Write for symptom blanks, 315 Kiser building.

$5 A MONTH,

For All Treatment and Medicines.

COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

W. H. Copeland, M. D.
F. E. Howald, M. D.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

PERMANENT OFFICES IN

Room 315, Kiser Build'g,

Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.

HOTELS.

The Lithia Hotel,

At Lithia Springs, Ga.,

will open for the summer May 10th. This hotel has only 35 rooms, but is nicely furnished and in perfect repair.

The rates will be from $7 to $9 per week. It is a well known fact that the smaller and lower priced hotels are generally badly kept and many people do without their summer rest for that reason, not wishing to pay the higher rates of the large houses. Mr. M. N. Thompson, the proprietor, has had many years' experience in first-class hotels and will cater only to the best trade.

may 4-1m.

Special Rates.

For the summer, commencing May 1, 1894, I will make a special rate of $2 per day.

The house and table will be kept up to its usual standard of excellence. Also special rates will be made by the week for families. Respectfully

CHARLES F. GRAHAM,
Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga.

may2—1m

HOTEL MARION,

Atlanta, Ga.

Rates $2, $2.50 and $3 Per Day.

New and all up to date conveniences. Tourists, families and commercial trade solicited. Special rates by the week and month. Table boarders wanted.

GEO. D. HODGES, Manager.

The Southern Hotel,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

has been thoroughly renovated and is now under the management of Mr. William C. Morgan, who is so favorable known as manager of Hotel Cumberland the past three years. With a central location, improved service and noted for the excellence of its cuisine, the Southern now ranks as the only first-class hotel in the city.

may8—1m

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city tax collector, election to take place December 5th next. I respectfully solicit the support of my friends and the public generally, and promise if elected a faithful performance of duty.

apri 25—1m e o d ED. T. PAYNE.

Atlanta, Ga., May 12, '94.—I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the state senate from the the thirty-fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Clayton, Cobb and Fulton and respectfully solicit the friendly consideration of voters of the district. W. H. VENABLE.

may12-to-june2

FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
DEALER IN BONDS AND STOCKS.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
13 East Alabama Street.

H. I. BETTIS,

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Books opened and closed. Audits, Examinations and Reports made. Corporation work a specialty. P. O. Box 236. Rooms 94-96 Old Capitol Building.

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No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS
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Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities,

ROOM 6, CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G, fifth pe-nr

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
†From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	†To Savannah	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon	11 30 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 15 pm	†To Macon	4 00 pm
From Hapeville	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	8 10 pm
†From Savannah	8 05 pm	†To Savannah	6 50 pm
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
From Hapeville	2 45pm	To Hapeville	2 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
†From Nashville	7 00 am	†To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	†To Chattanooga	3 01 pm
†From Chatt'ga	11 55 pm	To Marietta	5 00 pm
†From Nashville	6 25 pm	†To Nashville	8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
†From Montg'm'y	6 45am	†To Montgomery	8 35 am
From Newnan	8 25 am	To Manchester	9 00 am
From Manchester	10 20 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
†From Montg'm'y	11 40 am	†To Selma	1 30 pm
From Palmetto	2 15 pm	†To Montgomery	4 10 pm
†From Selma	4 45 pm	To Newnan	5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 10 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
†From Augusta	5 30 am	†To Augusta	7 20 am
From Covington	7 60 am	To Clarkston	12 05 pm
†From Augusta	1 15 pm	†To Augusta	3 40 pm
From Clarkston	1 45 pm	To Covington	6 30 pm
†From Augusta	6 15 pm	†To Augusta	10 45 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
†From Wash'gton	5 30 am	†To Richmond	8 00 am
†From Cornelia	8 30 am	†To Washington	12 00 m
From Washington	3 50 pm	To Celina	4 35 pm
†From Richmond	9 30 pm	†To Washington	9 00 pm
From Cornelia, Sunday only	9 50 am	†To Cornelia, Sunday only	2 50 pm
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY			
†From Birmin'h'm	11 40 am	†To Birmingham	4 10 pm
From Tallapoosa	8 30 am	†To Greenville	6 45 am
†From Greenville	8 50 pm	†To Tallapoosa	6 15 pm
EAST TENN VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY.			
†From Chattan'ga	6 00 am	†To Brunswick	7 30 am
†From Jacks'ville	7 35 am	†To Chattanooga	8 00 am
From Macon	11 45 am	†To Cincinnati	2 00 pm
†From Cincinnati	1 55 pm	†To Macon	4 00 pm
†From Chattan'ga	6 45 pm	†To Jacksonville	7 30 pm
†From Brunswick	8 10 pm	†To Chattanooga	11 00 pm
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
†From Washing'n	3 00 pm	†To Charleston	7 15am
†From Charleston	6 45 pm	†To Washington	5 05 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 20 am	To Columbus	*7 30 am
From Columbus	*8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 00 pm
*8:05 arrival and 7:30 departure Sunday only.			
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To For. Valley	10pm

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL. 8, 1894.

"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND.			SOUTHBOUND.	
No. 53. Daily.	No. 134. Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	No. 127. Daily.	No 41. Daily
7 15am	5 05 pm	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar	100 pm	6 45 pm
		U. Depot, City T'm.		
9 29 am	7 06 pm	Lawrenceville	2 51 pm	6 24pm
10 04 am	7 39 pm	Winder	2 23 pm	5 50 pm
10 45 am	8 13pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	1 37 pm	5 0 pm
11 53 am	9 06 pm	Ar... Elberton... Lv	12 40 pm	4 0 pm
12 57 pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	11 47 am	3 07 pm
1 24 pm	10 26 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	11 17 am	2 34 pm
2 15 pm	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...

HOW MANY YEARS

We have pushed this $13.25 Suit to Order! Our favorite! Our leader! Yet in all these years the woolen market has not permitted us to put the splendid quality into them that we can THIS year, 1894.

DON'T BE A READY MADE MAN.

$13.25

When You Can Have a Tailor at This Price.

FOR A SACK SUIT CUT TO ORDER.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS COMPANY

70 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

A PRIZE ESSAY.

A Georgian Wins the Prize of $100 Offered by Once a Week

FOR THE BEST ESSAY WRITTEN

On the Seven Wonders of the Nineteenth Century—Mr. Gordon Hiles, of Rome, the Winner—A Bright Young Man.

Some time ago that popular illustrated weekly, Once a Week, of New York, offered a prize of $100 for the best essay on "The Seven Wonders of the Nineteenth Century."

A special committee was appointed consisting of Amos J. Cummings, Thomas A. Edison, Hon. G. W. Ross, Thomas S. James, the Very Rev. Thomas M. Byrne and Sir James A. Grant, K. C. V., to which were referred the hundreds of essays received.

A recent issue of Once a Week published a half page illustration of the distinguished committee of judges and with it the announcement that by unanimous agreement the committee has awarded the prize to Mr. Gordon Hiles, a Georgia boy and the son of Mr. Thompson Hiles, one of the leading business men of Rome.

The distinction is a rare one, and The Constitution reproduces herewith for the benefit of the public the prize essay, which won in a competition with the world and a prize for which was awarded by a committee composed of men whose ability is recognized everywhere. The essay is as follows:

The Seven Wonders of the Nineteenth Century.

Strange are the forms that hurry hither and thither through the shades of this senescent century. Knowledge sits enthroned and greatly has it grown since the last aeon's end. Death and birth meet on the highways and pass with averted looks. Crime and skepticism, mightier than before, walk with man like the Moslem Moakkibat. Speculation stands where the crowds are thickest and whispers into every ear its tempting "venture!" There are kings as of old, but their thrones are less lofty—the most splendid court is the court of czar cash. Plutus has descended from Olympus and taken his place among the sons of men. Money rules. The dollar shines with the bigness of the noonday sun. The days are filled with the clink of coins as they climb into mountains of wealth. Ill-fed poverty, grimed with the smoke and cinders of foundry and forge, looks with no idle eye at the bespangled coach-and-four whirling by with its plutocratic passengers. These notice not; but locked somewhere in futurity is a day when the poor shall win their rights. Invention proudly points where labor is lightest and accepts the honor which its handiwork merits. Vox populi has a less uncertain ring. Liberty is no longer an empty name. Statecraft hob-nobs with democracy. The world still revolves, but it bears a happier burden. The "wrinkled front" of war is smothed and peace smiles supremely. Day and night have never failed; time moves on, and the king of time is the king of all.

In intelligently discussing "The Seven Wonders of the Nineteenth Century," we must invoke the faculty of looking backward. Public interest is the "open sesame" to the rendezvous of wonder. When we have found the seven subjects which have called forth the widest comment we have also found the seven wonders.

What then are "The Seven Wonders of the Nineteenth Century?"

1. Napoleon.
2. Bismarck.
3. Electricity.
4. Journalism.
5. Gladstone.
6. The Brooklyn bridge.
7. The world's fair.

These are in themselves the great originals of thought and action—the landmarks of world-wide interest—the true wonders which the nineteenth century has held to view. We will endeavor to draw their bold outlines with the pencil of unembellished fact.

The early days of the century were filled with one name—Napoleon Bonaparte. The world was, indeed, a stage upon which this "man of destiny" was playing the star part, and a great part it was.

In 1800 we find him at Paris, facing his martial fame with bulwarks of self-conceived law and self-asserted executive prowess. He had crossed the Alps; he had garlanded the pyramids with trophies of uneclipsed victory, and now he felt burning within him the daring desires of the son of Philip. Nothing should interfere; he would be dictator of the civilized world. And let me say, with all the disinterested sincerity of an American who has studied this unequaled life, ambition in Napoleon seemed vested with the attributes of wholesouled patriotism rather than personal aggrandizement. There be those who write and, in writing, vent nothing but slander at the great names of earth. To their distempered preceptions every man who ever led a people from servility to sovereignty was alone influenced by the all-compelling "ego." As a matter of fact very few of those "whose distant footsteps echo down the corridors of time" had thoughts for aught but their country. France was Napoleon's mistress and if the record of his love for her was writ in the blood of her enemies so much the nobler was the love and so much more illustrious its exemplification.

Napoleon, no less than Shakespeare, was a "myriad-minded man." With the pen he indited thoughts which would grace the stage-created intellectuality of a Hamlet; with the sword he carved passageways to glory which will baffle the comprehension of the last mortal on the final day; in council, in field, in boudoir, in study, he was the same master—the same great unmatched. He himself said that the siege of Toulon was the first achievement which gave his name to history. It cannot be denied, however, that the world was not fully cognizant of the greatness of the man until he spoke those inspiring words in the shadow of the pyramids. Then did audacity and genius, fused into an immortal sentence, write his name on the scroll which forgetfulness never blots. When he wrote to Louis: "To return to France you must trample over one hundred thousand dead bodies," he sounded the note of the superiority of emancipated man over hereditary oligarchy, and the nation which was described at the time as "a Colossus with feet of clay," turned to him as from slavery to freedom and bestowed upon him the prestige of imperialism.

If you seek for consistency, it is not to be found in the career of Napoleon. Professedly the opponent of the monarchical system, he accepted the crown; a thorough democrat by principle, he became, in all respects, a king; he cast the pope who crowned him into prison; he shattered Prussia; he suppressed the tribunate; he established a censorship of the press; but he courted favor from none, and fleshed the full spirit of independence.

It must be said that his treatment of Josephine is the black chapter in this book of soul-stirring events. No excuse can be offered for the heartlessness which he displayed in this battle with the forces of love. Ambition and affection contended for the mastery; ambition won; and on that December day, 1809, Nemesis looked down on the "Man of Destiny"—looked down, and fate's finger pointed deathward! His downfall commenced with the hour of that second marriage.

In the long files of time, four days stand forth from among their fellows—the day when Christ was born, the day when Columbus landed, the day when the declaration of independence was signed and the day when Waterloo was won and lost. This last belongs to our country. It was the culmination of the life of a man who will never be matched in great achievments, in audacity of genius. Whether we look upon him eating horse flesh at Torre di Capitello, or receiving the iron crown of the Lombards at Milan, there is a glamor of heroism about him. He was vanquished, but the names of the victors are fast fading away—Napoleon is immortal!

In a capacious old mansion at Friedrichsruhe, the "The Man of Blood and Iron" awaits the coming of "cold obstruction." He is seventy-eight, but hale and hearty yet, retaining the same matchless personality which won at Sadowa, and the same lightening-like rapidity of thought and action which made him, in truth, the sovereign of Germany. Like most great men, in youth he was wild and roystering, the terror of weaker students, one with whose course the rector magnificus deemed it unwise to interfere; yet he was intrepid even as a trencher master, and the Devil von Bismarch of the university, displayed the same rigid determination to excel as did the Statesman von Bismarck of the outer world. Strange fact, that from the ungovernable excesses of a wanton youth, he should erect the pedestal on which he stands a hero to unborn ages!

The twenty-eight duels through which he passed victoriously at college, were prophetic of the twenty-eight years of conflict during which he literally dictated the affairs of his own and neighboring nations. I doubt if a single moment passed after he attained his majority in which he was not conscious that his life was to be a great one for the world. It is a trait which genius often possesses—this self-knowledge of self-importance.

Bismarck's career was not one of dazzling surprises as was Napoleon's or of mathematical exactness as was Wellington's. Its manifold hues cannot be caught within the focus of a flash-light camera. It was a daily exposition of rare endowments—a continuous chain of brilliant achievements, every link of which must of necessity be considered.

Cardinal Wolsey, in the play, speaks no idle words. To "fall like Lucifer" is the inevitable end of the great dictators. Bismarck was powerless against the sovereign fate which makes and mars; the young emperor disliked him; he had lost favor in his old age; and the result was his retirement from public life. It was another case of

"The sharded beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full wing'd eagle."

But I doubt if the ex-premier rues his lot. His life is dreaming itself away in a series of pleasure-steeped days. He is the loved master of many servants, and the undisturbed ruler of his spreading acres—an empire more satisfying than that which Wilhelm governs—with never a headstrong minister or a rebellious reichstag. And on each recurring feast of fools, the birthday of this demigod, the peasantry of Germany gather in the grounds at Friedrichsruhe to toast his name with ovation and acclaim such as no living king commands.

Shakespeare put into the mouth of Puck, a boast which, in the light of the present, partakes strangely of the nature of prophecy. The scientists of this century have "put a girdle round about the earth" in less than "forty seconds." It has not been accomplished by the magical agencies of a fairy world, but by a stupendous achievement of brain and will—the imprisonment of the ethereal—the subjection of nature's most ungovernable element to the willing service of humanity.

From Franklin to Edison the enlarging of the field of electrical knowledge has been rapid and startling. Life has been simplified, labor lessened and the impossible well nigh accomplished. The telegraph, the phonagraph, the telephone, the electric car, the electric light, other electric machines of every degree, have all sprung from the fertile world of the nineteenth century creative genius. Man, having won from earth everything she has to yield, turned cloudward, and filched from the firmament. Slender strings of steel link Yeddo with New York, and the seemingly senseless ticking of a small instrument, announces in Chicago the doings of the czar. The orations of Gladstone are converted into clicks, and the citizen of cape Colony applauds their sentiment shortly after the echoes cease to reverberate through the houses of parliament. Pope Leo speaks a few sentences into a box-like affair at Rome—a few weeks later they are ground out in Chicago, with the identical articulation, tone and emphasis with which they were utered. The human voice is heard distinctly half way across the continent. Vehicles glide along the streets, propelled by an unseen power—to buy a nickel's worth of lightning is nothing but to get aboard and ride. Thousands of brilliant lights burst forth simultaneously. A condemned criminal sits in a chair, and death comes as quietly as the twilight and as painlessly as sleep. The pressure of a button releases the steam-giant and starts ponderous engines in the twinkling of an eye. Man stands proudly amid it all. The unwilling service of his fellow-human is denied him, but he has made a greater captive. The lightning has superseded the negro, and is slave to all alike.

Unpretentiously, at Orange, N. J., dwells the great brained wizard of the wonderland of science, and the record of his inventions is the proudest of our country's boasts.

Journalism, the greatest educational agency of this earth, cannot be excluded from the catalogue of wonders. The press is an object lesson of the conquering mind of man. The crude and tiresome device of Caxton is now the mammoth perfecting monument of mechanism; the small, semi-occasional sheet of a century ago is now the great budget of closely printed pages, recording, twice daily, the progress of the world. Millions of votaries serve this "tenth muse" with an inflexible faithfulness, and the people of the day, though accustomed by repeated surprises to count nothing impossible, tax credulity to its utmost in watching the miraculous achievements of the dauntless copartnership of talent and type.

The artist has come to the aid of the reporter; expressive pictures relieve the sameness of the printed columns; the soundest judgments of the day speak their minds freely from the editorial chair. There is no character too high for the criticism of the editor, and no place too sacred for the invasion of the reporter. The genii of the pencil and pad are everywhere at once. While one is piercing the African wilderness, fatigued and thirsty, another strolls through Fifth avenue salons and notes the gorgeous costumes and magnificent decorations. One witnesses a real tragedy on a dark street at midnight; another sits calmly at the play and describes a feigned emotion or an acted murder. And all these, in their several ways, are preparing your morning enlightment.

Nor is the newspaper at all partial in its disclosures; it is the spirit of equality, and tells as much to mendicant as to millionaire.

William Ewart Gladstone came into eminence as the rising sun—he rose on the wings of a great principle—wings which still waft him through the empyrean. Men cannot fight for liberty without attracting attention. It is a cause which yields laurels of glory to its every promoter. It gave the name of Cromwell the association of heroism; it placed Washington among the fixed stars; it is focusing the attention of the world upon the "grand old man."

England is awakening to the demands of a world which is rapidly becoming universally democratic. The heel upon the neck is a tableau which is fast disappearing from view. Ireland has been the scene of great struggles for right. The emerald is bedaubed with the slime of inferiority. The growth of the shamrock is stunted by the weeds of inherited sovereignty. The sturdy Irishman looks upon his country's past history and reads but one word across the page—oppression; he "dips into the future," and the curtain which obstructed his view is lit by the likeness of an aged statesman. Hope mounts higher—"perhaps he will redeem us yet." What does the nobility say? "Xxcellent well, you are a fish-bility say? "Excellent well, you are a fish-

Gladstone has many enemies. A few of these are actuated by honest opinions, but the greater number is composed of dolts and demagogues—simple poseurs, ciphers in the sum total of humanity, and anglomaniacs—prodigies late known to earth—with their Scotch castles, built by the unrequited sweat of American brows and their tory newspapers—journalistic hobby horses on which their owners hope to ride into the peerage. These latter will need no Hamlet to sing with maniacal gusto:

"For O, for O, the hobby horse is forgot."

But liberty will win. Ireland will be self-governed, and Gladstone will stand forth in heroic outlines above the cringing corruptness, the hypocritical mock justice of the Heeps and Quilps of English politics.

The stupendous achievement of engineering which is exemplified in the Brooklyn bridge may well be classed with the century's wonders. The spanning of such a body of water as East river was no easy task, and only by the pluck and push of the citizens of the great twin cities, coupled with the genius of the engineers was the work accomplished. No such bridge was ever before constructed, and the Roeblings have connected their names indissolubly with the record of great works for the convenience of the race.

And now, in the twilight of the century, comes the world, civilized and uncivilized, to participate in the peerless panorama at Chicago. The celebration of the results of the greatest voyage that ever was sailed goes on apace. Millions are lavishly spent; the finest buildings ever constructed rise on the shores of the wide-stretching lake, and "Columbus—1492" are the tocsin words of triumph. The wise and great of earth drop in to see this climax of exhibitions. Princes, princesses, dukes, counts and other titular dignitaries cross the Atlantic, led by the curiosity that promises and the circumstances which ensure sights well worth the seeing. Chicago extends the hand of hospitality to all; it is western America's debut into world wide prominence.

We have won from the uncertainties of attempt the certainties of accomplishment; we have rebuilt, in twenty-five years, the structure of nationhood which the internecine conflict well-nigh demolished, and we erect our own monuments from the now historic soil of Jackson park. There science, art, trade, agriculture, manufacture and law display the increased stature of a hundred years; there strange people from stranger lands walk beneath the searchlight of sight-seeing; there is a wondrous maze of freaks and frescoes, statues and state buildings, potentates and pickpockets, mongers and millionaires, greenhorns and globe trotters, cosmopolites and Carter Harrisons. After witnessing such an exhibition as this no poet need whisper in our ear:

"To be living is sublime."

Thus imperfectly have I outlined what to my proscribed vision are the "seven wonders of the nineteenth century;" they are of that grand group of things earthly which defy forgetfulness—

"And the Lord is the maker of them all!"

GORDON HILES.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION

To Build the Nicaragua Canal with Convict Labor.

Editor Constitution.—There are two great problems before the American people today, which, while in themselves partaking nothing of politics, are destined to play an important part in the practical politics of the near future.

These two problems are:

1. How can the Nicaragua canal best be built so that the United States government can, by peaceful means, dominate the isthmus of Nicaragua, and become the chief beneficiaries of this magnificent enterprise?

2. What shall be done to create employment for the vast army of unemployed throughout the country, and how can this condition be ameliorated?

To both these important questions I think I have found a partial solution, which, if it should possibly not be made to take practical shape, may, nevertheless, claim the merit of originality.

In view of the beneficent results to accrue to the whole country, enumeration of which one could not begin to make in the limits of a brief newspaper article, it seems to be the popular decree that the Nicaragua canal must be built, and that, too, as essentially an American enterprise, and in some form or other, by the United States government, under whose control it must be maintained.

Senator Morgan, in his speech at Birmingham a few days ago, referring to his bill now pending looking to the government extending its endorsement to the bonds of the company—$80,000,000—stated that the president, every member of his cabinet and a majority of the senate, regardless of party, were already committed in favor of the construction of the canal.

Indeed, the sweeping reductions contemplated by the pending tariff legislation, and, above all things, the recognition on all sides of the absolute necessity for finding an outlet for our enormous surplus of products of our mines, manufactures and agriculture necessitate the establishment and cultivation of reciprocal relations with these South American republics.

Now, every state in the union has for a long time been annoyed over the vexatious question of what had best be done with this convict system, and the fact that each state has from time to time tried sundry experiments, and no united plan has been yet agreed upon, furnishes eloquent proof that the present system of handling the convicts, if not a downright failure, is, at least, an "old man of the sea"—burdening the state. Only a few weeks ago appeared interviews with Messrs. English, Lowe and Parrott, state lessees, wherein each expressed himself as anxious to get rid of the responsibility and expense attaching to their lease contracts, now nearly expired, claiming that at even the trifling rate of $14 per annum paid for each convict their business has been unremunerative, as well as distasteful. This probably reflects the unsatisfactory condition of things in every other state. Apart from the general nuisance of the present system, the paramount objection justly urged against the employment of convicts, whether in the mines, in the shops or on the farms, consists in the fact that for every convict thus employed the honest, deserving laboring citizen is shut out from the field of usefulness to which he feels he has a right to look for support.

In order to remove this factor of competition, which inevitably must prove a disturbing element, such as is finding even now expression in the invasion of the army of Coxeyites against the capital itself, my plan is as follows:

Let there be a law enacted either by the congress of the United States or by the legislature of each state, acting concurrently, setting apart all the long term prisoners, serving a term of say one or more years, who, upon conviction, shall be promptly deported and put to work on the Nicaragua canal. Each state could be made a stockholder in the Nicaragua canal in proportion to the number of convicts thus contributed. Directors or commissioners could be appointed to represent the interest of each state in the usual way customary with the managment of stock companies, and the directors could, in turn, elect officers to manage the operations of the canal company.

By the establishment of different stations or barracks en route, say according to states, and keeping the convicts provided by each state separate, the convicts could be easily housed and proper police regulations established and discipline preserved.

Thus could an army of these unfortunates be properly punished, and at the same time be made to labor in the accomplishment of the common end for the common good. At the expiration of the criminal's term of imprisonment he should be released on the spot in the hope that the malefactor might not drift back to the United States, his natural tendency being to remain and establish himself in the new country in which he finds release. This mode of punishment might thus be made to convey to the wrongdoer the idea of exile or banishment, as well as the ordinary penalty of hard labor now meted out.

This plan would also leave each state encumbered with only the less guilty criminals, who could be made to serve out their shorter terms of imprisonment by employing them in working the public roads, or in such other pursuits as would not conflict with the honest free laborer.

Under the constitution of the United States congress could pass such laws as are necessary to enable the general government to do its part towards carrying out this scheme, and state constitutions could be amended to conform to said plan. However, these are all matters of detail, which might be adjusted in conformity with the will of the people of the individual states.

W. T. HUGULEY.

HEALTH MAXIMS.

Twelve Things Every One Must Not Do to Avoid Sickness.

Don't try to cool too quickly after exercising.

Don't allow a cough to become chronic; take Pe-ru-na.

Don't sleep in the same under-garment you wear during the day.

Don't use any other catarrh medicine except Pe-ru-na.

Don't expose yourself unnecessarily in the first hot days of spring.

Don't fail to cleanse your system thoroughly with Pe-ru-na, and send for a free copy of the "Ills of Life."

Don't sleep in a draught, nor fail to take Pe-ru-na if you catch cold.

Don't fail to get a copy of the "Family Physician No. 2" if you have catarrh in any form.

Don't fail to consult Dr. Hartman by letter if you have any chronic disease. Advice free.

Don't drink ice water in hot weather. It will produce cholera morbus.

Don't fail to send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., for a free copy of "Climatic Diseases."

Don't fail to clip this out and give it to any friend you think may need it.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir. One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 23 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly, J. H. M'KEE & BRO.

DANCERS OF YE OLDEN TIME.

They Will Grace Atlanta with Their Presence This Week.

THE GRAND COLONIAL BALL WHICH

Will Be the Great Event of the Social Season.

SOME PEOPLE WHO WILL PARTICIPATE.

The Daughters of the American Revolution and Their Good Work—This Ball Is Under Their Auspices.

The colonial ball on Friday evening of this week will be the assembly grand of the entire year and, indeed, it will bring from all over the south more distinguished and aristocratic people together than have ever before found themselves beneath the same roof. The entertainment will be conducted upon the most magnificent scale, and so perfect is every arrangement that I right here predict for the affair the most glorious success.

I believe I was wont erstwhile to smile in a soft, secretive way over the founding of an American aristocracy by reason of the sons and daughters of the revolution. It may still, I confess, possess some amusing phases, but there is really a great deal to be said for the merit of the enterprise. It induces patriotism and then birth, after all, is the next thing after individual merit that one ought to be proud of. It takes the parvenuism out of society and makes us respect the inward and delicate grace of humanity even when it is without the outward and visible sign of wealth and fashion. I know that it is a habit of older southern cities rather to sneer at the aristocratic pretensions of so new a city as Atlanta, but it seems to me that she makes a pretty fair showing of good blood in the lists of character representations given on this page. The city itself is new, of course, and hence there are no quaint old family mansions furnished with mahogany and fine old damask and boasting haunted attics with priceless stores of rare laces and rich brocades.

This fact, however, does not permit the people who have come here from all parts of creation from bringing with them the bluest blood in their veins. Many of them, too, have brought in their trunks the fine old wardrobes of their progenitresses and in these will ladies galore disport themselves at the ball on Friday evening.

The minuet will be quite the largest and most brilliant one ever danced by fashionable folks in this city. Every maid will don for the dance a new gown gracefully and quaintly fashioned after those frocks seen in the portraits of colonial grand dames. Here, by the way, it may be wise to say a few words in general concerning these costumes, since I suppose every woman who attends the ball will want to conform in some degree at least to the general air of artistic quaintness which will be seen in the costumes of the minuet and the grand march. I believe all the ladies, young and old, who are to tread these stately measures will wear powdered hair. It is not necessary for others who attend the ball to do so, however, unless they especially fancy that fashion, for the high lady of President Washington's day powdered her hair or left it as nature intended, according to her fancy.

I have before me an old book called, "The Republican Court," in which are many beautiful engravings taken from celebrated portraits of bygone beauties, and the dresses in these pictures offer a great many different styles that can be chosen to suit the varied tastes of modern wearers. The skirts are all plain and the bodices, without one exception, have some sort of sleeve. Most of these sleeves are short and rather close fitting, reaching half way between the shoulder and the elbow and finished with frills of white lace or muslin. The picture of Mrs. Thomas Randolph shows a sleeve of this sort and also refutes the idea that a frock to be quaint must necessarily be short-waisted. This gown of rich brocade is made with a deep pointed waist and a very full skirt and a number of the others follow the same mode. The frocks, however, of soft stuffs, like muslin and India silk, are fashioned in Grecian style, with scant skirts, short waists and sleeves rather short, a little full and caught up with bands of loops and pearls. Strands of pearls and pearl fillets play an important and graceful part in the coiffures of these gracious dames, whose tresses are arranged with a becoming simplicity which reveals no stiffness or effort at effects. There are a great many coiffures, as well as frocks to choose from. Lady Washington is the only dame in this picture gallery who wears anything suggestive of panniers, and her gown, I suppose, has that effect from the fact that the back was carried out into a stately train. No Watteaus are to be seen in any of the toilets, and as for as the cutting of the bodice, all of them reveal the throat and neck, and many are cut quite low enough to shock a modern maid or matron of medium modesty. None, however, are cut distinctly off the shoulders like most of the evening waists now worn by women who can afford the style. They are all most picturesque and becoming and from them any ordinarily good looking woman might find a suggestion for a flattering toilet. I would advise no woman of my acquaintance over twenty-five to copy one of the short-waisted gowns. These are only prety for girls—and small ones, babyish or chic at that. They can be made with excellent effect out of very simple materials, such as organdie, mull, mousseline de soie, chiffon, etc., and, indeed, these light materials are prettier than any others for short-waisted styles, and with petticoats of shimmering silks they present just as elegant an appearance as handsome satins and brocades.

The tall girl with a well-carried, stylish, slender figure will set herself off to best advantage in a long-waisted, full-skirted brocaded frock, and the matron, young or old, will look her best in one of those many charming frocks whose simple bodice has folds or a kerchief of some soft white stuff over the bust and shoulders.

The picture of Mary Ball, the mother of the father of our country, will be of great interest to all interested in revolutionary history. Very little was known, indeed, until late, of this gentle dame, but the records being searched are given in connection with a bright little narrative called "The Life of Mary Washington," and written recently by Marion Harland. Mary Ball was the daughter of Joseph Ball, whose father emigrated from England about the year 1650, and settled at the mouth of the Coratoman river, a tributary of the Rappahannock. His home, Epping Forest, was one of the centers of influence in that part of Virginia and was inherited by Joseph Ball, and it was there that the little Mary was born. Her appearance is thus described in the quaint letter of a girl friend: "Mamma thinks Mary the comeliest maiden she knows. She is about sixteen years old, is taller than me, is very sensible, modest and loving. Her hair is like unto flax, her eyes are the color of yours and her chekes are like may blossoms. I wish you could see her." The fashion in which Mary Ball met her future husband was quite as romantic as anything to be found in the plays and novels of these days. After the death of her parents she went to reside in England with her half brother, Joseph Ball. One day, at his country place near London, a coach overturned and a gentleman was brought into the house badly injured. This gentleman was Augustine Washington, and Mary Ball at once recognized him as a countryman and a neighbor of theirs in Virginia. She nursed him back to life and they returned to America together as man and wife.

Her married life was one of Arcadian peace and contentment. She passed into a benign old age, loved by all the children who knew her and adored by the great statesman who ever addressed her as "Honored Madam" in his tender letters. She is burried at Kenmore, the Lewis place in Virginia, that family being her descendants through her daughter.

In connection with the colonial ball, which everybody knows is for the joint purposes of fitting up the Georgia room at Mount Vernon and of sending a tribute to the monument of Mary Washington, it will be of interest to recall the memory of the Mount Vernon Association's first regent, Ann Pamela Cunningham, a noble and splendid South Carolina woman, whose untiring zeal saved for a nation the home of its greatest hero. The history of Miss Cunningham's life shows her to have been a great woman, inspired with a great purpose and her ceaseless efforts for the accomplishment of her noble ambition, against personal ill health and ulterior indifference, sheds about her memory a halo of inspired effort well worthy a saint of the middle ages. She is comparable to Sir Galahad:

"Whose strength was as the strength of ten,
Because his heart was pure."

A pure and strong heart and soul was all, indeed, that Miss Cunningham had to aid her, for the splendid head with its strong, intellectual face was carried upon a frail little body that had been tortured from early girlhood by a terrible spinal trouble, which confined her to her bed most of the time. It was on her way from New York, where she went with her mother to consult a famous physician, that the idea of purchasing Mount Vernon first came to her. It was upon a summer afternoon as they drifted down the Potomac past Mount Vernon that the mother recalled memories of her childhood and deplored the fact that Mount Vernon would probably be sold by its then owner to speculators. All the patriotism of her nature was fired as her mother spoke upon this subject. Then and there she determined to leave no stone unturned to save the greatest home in America. The story of her tireless efforts in this direction cannot be rehearsed here at length. It was after the third eloquent appeal sent by her to the women of America that her voice was finally heeded. The women, north and south, did take hold of the idea and Mount Vernon, dilapidated and in many ways devastated, was purchased for $200,000. Before anything could be done to repair the ravages of time the war came on, bringing seven years of poverty and unrest, but after this Miss Cunningham rallied her forces for the furnishing and repairing of Mount Vernon. This was accomplished and she then took charge of the estate and managed affairs with such practical frugality as to make it pay for its own support.

She remained there until shortly before her death, when she returned to her family place on Rosemonte plantation. Miss Cunningham belonged to one of the proudest families of South Carolina and was reared in a home of wealth and culture. She was a beautiful woman, with that radiant loveliness that shines through the face from a great soul. Her hair was auburn, her complexion fair and her eyes clear gray, well accentuated by beautiful dark brows and lashes.



MRS. THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Officers of the Society.

Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in Ohio, and came of fine Scottish ancestry. She was devoted to the interests of the society. During the early difficulties consequent upon the inexperience of the members and the perplexities of organization, her advice and good judgment and kindly consideration of the feelings of others materially aided in bringing about a happy solution.

Mrs. Harrison was very popular and since her death the society has had a full length portrait of her hung in the white house.

Mrs. Harrison rarely presided, as during her term of office there was a vice president general presiding, which office was beautifully filled by Mrs. William D. Cabell, of Washington.

Mrs. Cabell is a very remarkable woman, who unites in her own name and her husband's nearly one-half the old historic families of America.

To those who have ever come within the gracious influence of Mrs. Stevenson's presence, written words are dull and cold. Coming from the state famous for blood and beauty, she brings not alone the prestige of high official station, but unites to that the most distinguished colonial and revolutionary ancestry, as befitting the highest official of a patriotic society.

On the death of Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson was unanimously elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and at their last congress was re-elected by acclamation. Mrs. Stevenson makes a most graceful and elegant presiding officer, supported by the parliamentarian of the senate. Her address read at the last congress was replete with good sense and judgment, and was an appeal to the "womanly women" to remember, however high and mighty we might become, that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Mrs. Stevenson is not only a representative type of the highest achievements in modern American womanhood, but she is that still holier ideal to the American heart—a "housemother."

Some of the Participants.

The ball will be participated in by the leading society people of Atlanta. This list is perhaps incomplete, but it shows many of tnose who will take part in it:

Mrs. F. H. Orme, regent for Georgia, is an ideal of aristocratic elegance. Mrs. Orme descends in one line directly from Nathaniel Pope, an early settler of colonial days, and she descends also from other notable heroes of the revolution.

Mrs. W. L. Peel, who is vice regent for Georgia, has every requisite for holding that office. She has six lineal lines in the Daughters of the Revolution, and three in the Colonial Dames. The success of this great ball will be due greatly to her efforts, which have been faithful and untiring.

Martha Washington will be represented by one of the most brilliant and beautiful women in Georgia, who will wear a costume suitable to her high position.

General Washington is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, and measures the exact stature of him who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He comes from a distance.

Mrs. William Dickson, ex-regent of Georgia, will represent her grandmother, Frances Grant, whose father, Thomas Grant, was a distinguished revolutionary soldier. She will wear a magnificent white satin brocade.

Mrs. Hugh Hagan, one of the handsomest married women in Georgia, will wear a regal costume and will wear it regally.

Miss Annie McDougald is to represent her remarkable ancestress, Flora McDonald, whose tragic fate is well known.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe will present her noted ancestress, the duchess of Douglass, whose romantic history is stranger than fiction.

Mrs. Dr. Harris will personate her great grandmother, Mrs. Governor Walton, of Georgia.

Judge Henry Lumpkin will personate his ancestor, Captain Henry Hofson, of Halifax, a descendant of the brave English Admiral Hopson, who was knighted in 1702.

Mr. Samuel Barnett will appear as his ancestor, the celebrated Captain Jack, of Mecklinburg.

It will be remembered that when the Mecklenburg declaration was promulgated nobody could be found willing to take the risk of carrying it, as the trip from Charlotte, N. C., to Philadelphia was exceedingly difficult and dangerous. Captain James Jack performed the valorous feat.

Mr. Otis Smith will go as Nathaniel Bacon, the rebel from whom he is descended. Bacon was not only a rebel, but also one of the leading beaux of that day.



MRS. JOHN JAY.



MARY WASHINGTON,
Mother of George.



LADY WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Frank Hoyle will go as her grandmother, Mrs. Governor Towns.

Mrs. Dora Adams Hopkins will appear in a ravishing toilet as Dolly Madison, as she is seen in the life size portrait in the east room at the white house.

Mrs. William H. Venable will go as the first Mrs. Venable who came to Virginia in 1630, two years before Oglethorpe set foot on Georgia soil. This Mrs. Samuel Venable was a great beauty and was the ancestress of the Venable family of this city.

Professor and Mrs. H. C. White, of Athens, will represent historical ancesters.

Mrs. A. B. Steel will appear as her great-great-grandmother, Sansvport, who was a Van Rensselaer. She will wear splendid jewels and lace of the long ago.

Mrs. Edward Stanley Pratt will also represent her grandmother, in a costume as rich and historic as priceless heirlooms can make it.

Mrs. W. L. Peel will appear as her great-great-grandmother, Eleanor Thomason, a great-grandfather, Captain Andrew Colville, of revolutionary fame.

Dr. Willis Westmoreland will make an elegant reproduction of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Colonel George Adair will appear as one of his noted revolutionary Scotch-Irish ancestors, the gallant Adairs, of South Carolina.

Miss Adair will make a striking and beautiful figure as a colonial belle.

Colonel B. W. Wrenn will appear as old Colonel Beverly, of Virginia.

Judge George Hillyer will represent the distinguished Shaler family, of New England.

The Misses Hillyer will make ideal Puritan maidens with their fresh faces and lovely coloring.

The beautiful Miss Bigby will appear as an old portrait and sure no more enchanting picture ever looked out from a frame.

Mr. Joseph Orme will represent his ancestor, Captain Orme, of the marines, a gallant naval officer.

Mrs. Donald Bain will represent her great-grandmother, one of the Carters of Shirley.

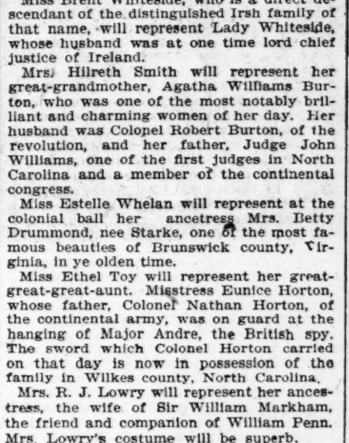
Mrs. Frederick Lyden, of Baltimore, will go as her five-times-removed grandmother, Tunstall, of Virginia, who, as Betsy Barker, was a noted colonist belle.

Hon. Porter King will represent his great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Neville, of Albemarle, who was a noted figure in colonial Virginia, conspicuous in affairs of state and camp.

Lady Barre will be presented by Mrs. Albert Cox, her great granddaughter. Lady Barre lived in Virginia and was the granddaughter of Sir Isaac Barre, who defended the colonies in parliament.

Mrs. Andrew Hill, of Griffin, will represent her ancestress, Lady Grace Saltonstall, wife of Sir Richard Saltonstall, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts under Winthrop and patentee of the colony of Connecticut.

Mr. Crowell Campbell will appear as his immortal ancestor, Oliver Cromwell. In 1674 two brothers of Oliver Cromwell left England, and while on the voyage, afraid that persecution would follow, struck the M from their name and cast it into the sea. The family pedigree on vellum, according to these facts, was with the family in North Carolina in an ornamental chest, where it was captured in 1781 by Tarleton's legion. These facts are undoubted.



MRS. RALPH IZARD.

The venerable Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan, who had the honor of organizing the first chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, will grace the occasion with her presence.

Mrs. McKinley Bussey will attend the colonial ball, representing her paternal ancestress. Mrs. Jean Torbet Cummin, whose family came to America early in the eighteenth century. She was a noted colonial beauty, and her husband, Charles Cummin, belonged to the famous Cummin clan of Scotland, celebrated in Scottish song and story. Mrs. Bussey will wear a brocaded gray satin costume, old lace and family jewels.

Miss Junia McKinley, honorary state regent for Georgia, will represent her maternal great-grandmother, Mrs. James Maclin, of Virginia, wife of James Maclin, who came from Scotland in the eighteenth century and was the founder of the Brunswick county Maclins, famous in Virginia annals. Frederick Maclin, one of Miss McKinley's descendants was a member of the Virginia convention May, 1776, which promulgated the Virginia declaration of independence.

Mrs. Robert Elliott Brown will represent her great-great-great-grandmother, Betsy Washington, wife of Fielding Lewis. Mrs. Brown will wear some priceless heirlooms.

Mrs. James K. Hines will personate her great-great-grandmother, Mary Barry Lawson, in a charming colonial gown of white satin brocade, and the diamond shoebuckles of Roger Lawson, one of the early and distinguished colonial settlers of Georgia.

Mrs. Henry Smith will appear as her ancestress, the first Mrs. Cuyler, of Savannah, at whose house the first meeting was held to take action against the British. Mrs. Smith will wear elegant brocade and ancestral jewels, and will make an ideal lady of "ye olden time."

Mr. Peyton Douglas will reproduce his great-great-great-grandfather, Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus. The descendants of Archibald Douglas lived in Prince William county, Virginia, and were among the bravest defenders of our liberties in 1776.

Mrs. O. E. Michell will appear as her great-grandmother, Elizabeth Adams, sister-in-law to President Adams, whose husband was killed at King's mountain.

Miss Nina Mitchell will represent her great-great-grandmother, Eleanor Thomason, a beautiful and noted belle of North Carolina. The battle of Guilford courthouse was fought upon the farm of Miss Thomason's father and she performed such deeds of bravery during the battle that her name has become historic, no less for her beautiful face than her heroic deeds.

Mr. S. Mays Ball will appear as his great-great-grandfather, Major General Thomas Glascock.

Mrs. A. McD. Wilson will appear as her great-great-grandmother, Mary Gibbs Wade, wearing a part of her rich bridal attire.

Mr. A. Y. Mitchell will represent Lieutenant Mitchell of 1776.

Mr. Frank Orme will represent his great-great-grandfather, Colonel Archibald Orme, of revolutionary fame.

Mr. Robert F. Maddox, Jr., will appear as his great-great-grandfather, Captain Maddox, of the artillery of 1776.

Mrs. E. L. Tyler has been invited to represent her great-great-grandmother, Lady Dinwiddie, sister of Gonruse Dinwiddie. At the last colonial ball in Richmond Mrs. Tyler appeared in the wedding gown of this lady.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson will represent her beautiful and gifted ancestress, Theodosia Burr, in a costume of white brocade.

Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon will represent her maternal great-great-grandmother, Frances Lewis, whose ancestors were distinguished colonial officials and whose husband was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of North Carolina in 1776.



ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM.
The First Regent of the Mount Vernon Association.

Mrs. Burton Smith will represent her paternal great-grandmother, Charity King Gordon, whose ardent patriotism inspired husband and brothers in the war of the revolution.

Mr. Burton Smith will represent his great-great-grandfather, Robert Burton, who was a colonel in the revolutionary war, was an intimate friend of General Washington, and equipped a regiment at his own expense. He was also a member of the continental congress.

Miss Brent Whiteside, who is a direct descendant of the distinguished Irsh family of that name, will represent Lady Whiteside, whose husband was at one time lord chief justice of Ireland.

Mrs. Hilreth Smith will represent her great-grandmother, Agatha Williams Burton, who was one of the most notably brilliant and charming women of her day. Her husband was Colonel Robert Burton, of the revolution, and her father, Judge John Williams, one of the first judges in North Carolina and a member of the continental congress.

Miss Estelle Whelan will represent at the colonial ball her ancetress Mrs. Betty Drummond, nee Starke, one of the most famous beauties of Brunswick county, Virginia, in ye olden time.

Miss Ethel Toy will represent her great-great-great-aunt. Misstress Eunice Horton, whose father, Colonel Nathan Horton, of the continental army, was on guard at the hanging of Major Andre, the British spy. The sword which Colonel Horton carried on that day is now in possession of the family in Wilkes county, North Carolina.

Mrs. R. J. Lowry will represent her ancestress, the wife of Sir William Markham, the friend and companion of William Penn. Mrs. Lowry's costume will be superb.

Hon. W. L. Scruggs will wear the insignia of the order of the Cincinnati, and the silver knee buckles of his grandfather.

The beautiful Miss Page Wilder, of Savannah, has been invited to represent her ancestress, Dorothy Lord, of 1636.



MRS. HARRISON,
First President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. E. P. Black will appear as her ancestress, Lady Isabella Graves.

Mrs. A. J. Orme will represent her great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth Godwin, one of the most heroic and remarkable women of 1776.

Mrs. J. Edgar Hunnicutt will wear the wedding gown of her great-great-grandmother, which came from Paris more than a century ago.

Mr. H. M. Atkinson will represent his great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant Amos Atkinson, one of the minute men of Massachusetts.

Miss Gussie Grady will wear a quaintly pretty gown as her great-grandmother King.

Miss Rebie Lowe will go as her great-grandmother, Robertson, lineal descendant of Pocahontas.

Mr. Julian Field will represent his renowned ancestor, Thomas Jefferson.

Mrs. Thomas Morgan will appear as her great-grandmother, Lansing, whose ancestors were founders of Lansingburg, N. Y., where their elegant old mansion stands today, built of brick brought from England.

Mrs. I. Y. Sage will go as her great-great-grandmother, Margaret Alexander, a descendant of Lord Sterling, and ancestress of the noted Alexander family of North Carolina.

Miss Annis Field Black, daughter of Mr. D. C. Black, will represent her maternal ancestress, Lucy Neville, of Virginia, who married William Calmes, of Frederick, and was the mother of two sons, Marquis and Harry Calmes, who were generals in 1776, and four sons, Marquis, Harry, Fellding and Spencer Calmes, were generals in 1812.

Mrs. B. W. Wrenn will go as her great-grandmother, the beautiful Mrs. Colonel Wyly, of Savannah, 1776.

Mrs. Krug will wear yellow and white brocade and old lace.

Mrs. Lily McDowell Krug as her great-great-great-grandmother, Lady Elizabeth Patton, ancestress of the Prestons, of America.

Dr. Bernard Wolff as his great-great-great-grandfather, General William Campbell, hero of King's mountain.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston McDowell Wolff, daughter of Governor McDowell, of Virginia, and granddaughter of General Frank Preston, of Virginia, will represent Mary Ball Washington.

Mr. William Lawson Peel will represent his ancestor, Sir Miles Stapleton, one of the original Knights of the Garter. The descendants of Sir Miles were conspicuous in early colonial affairs and were brave soldiers in the revolution.

Mrs. Dr. Jarnegin will appear as her great-great-great-grandmother, Martha Richmond, of North Carolina, a beautiful and witty belle.

Colonel John Milledge will appear as his grandfather, Governor John Milledge.

Mr. St. Julian Ravenel will represent one of his distinguished colonial ancestors. Dictator John Rutledge, of South Carolina.

Mrs. F. H. Orme will represent her ancestress, Mrs. John Washington, of Westmoreland county Virginia.

Mrs. M. A. Nevin, regent of the Rome chapter, will appear as her ancestress, Mrs. General Sevier, a noted beauty of Shenandoah, Va.

Miss Ethel Hillyer Harris will represent her great-great-grandmother, Catherine Freeman, wife of John Freeman, of revolutionary farpe.

Mrs. Antoinette Dull Howell, of Richmond, Va., as her fifth great-grandmother, Mrs. Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., who was daughter of Sir Edward Duke, and sister of Sir John Duke, of England. Nathaniel Bacon came to America in 1672, and struck the first blow for American independence in "Bacon's Rebellion." Mrs. Howell will wear the ancestral jewels of the Leftwich family brought to America 150 years ago.



MRS LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
The Talented President General of the Society at Present.

In addition to these names a large number of persons will appear in colonial costumes not represting any character in history.

Many others who will appear in character have not yet sent in their names.

The procession will form on the upper arcade, marching around and entering the ballroom. One can hardly conceive what a magnificent and brilliant spectacle this scene will present.

Noted Visitors Coming.

Among the many distinguished people who will attend the colonial ball from a distance will be:

Mrs. W. W. Gordon and Mrs. Georgia Page Wilder, of Savannah.

Mrs. Pope Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. John Benedict, and Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, of Athens.

Mrs. Charles Phinizy and Mrs. Jeffries, of Augusta.

Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew-Hill, vice president general of Georgia, from Griffin.

Mrs. Marshall Johnston and Mrs. McLaren will chaperone a large party from Macon.

Mrs. M. A. Nevin will bring a party from Rome.

Miss Annies McDougal will come with a large number of prominent people from Columbus.

Committees in Charge.

The following committees have charge of the colonial ball, which insures its success:

Advisory Committee—Major Livingston Mims, Captain R. T. Lowry, Mr. Clarence Knowles, Mr. Charles Crankshaw, Mr. R. F. Maddox, Jr.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Albert H. Cox, chairman; Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. F. H. Orme, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Mrs. W. G. Raoul, Mrs. A. V. Gude, Mrs. Arthur G. Krug, Miss Junia McKinley, Miss Lillie Orme.

Committee on Place—Mrs. R. J. Lowry, chairman; Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. McDowell Wilson, Mrs. A. E. Buck, Mrs. Arthur G. Krug, Mrs. Frederick Lyden.



MRS. HOKE SMITH,
The Vice President of the Society for the State of Georgia.

Committee on Minuet—Miss Lillie Orme, chairman; Mrs. William Dickson, Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, Mrs. Frederick Lyden, Mrs. Dora Hopkins, Miss Lollie Markham, Miss Alline Stocking, Mr. Joseph T. Orme, Mr. Quintard Peters, Mr. B. M. Hunter.

Committee on Transportation—Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, chairman; Mrs. Albert H. Cox, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. McKinley-Bussey, Mrs. W. G. Raoul, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Mrs. McDowell Wolffe.

Committee on Refreshment—Mrs. W. G. Raoul, chairman; Mrs. A. J. Orme, Mrs. Burton Smith, Mrs. A. E. Buck, Mrs. A. V. Gude, Mrs. Sarah Frances Jackson, Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Harry Cassin.

Committee on Decosation—Miss McKinley, chairman; Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. Frederick Lyden, Mrs. C. Calmer Black, Miss Roach, Miss Alline Stocking, Mrs. Leyden, Miss Hutchenson, Miss Heidt, Mrs. J. K. Hines.

Committee on Music—Mrs. William Dickson, chairman; Mrs. McDowell Wolffe, Mrs. Scrutchins, Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, Miss Lollie Markham, Mrs. E. P. Black, Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Miss Junia McKinley, Mrs. Burton Smith.

Committee on Invitation—Mrs. Arthur G. Krug, chairman; Miss Hillyer, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. Frederick Lyden, Miss Lillie Orme, Mrs. Robert Maddox, Jr., Mrs. E. P. Black, Mrs. Leyden, Miss Alline Stocking, Mr. Frank Orme.

Finance Committee—Mrs. A. V. Gude, chairman; Mrs. A. J. Orme, Mrs. McDowell Wolffe, Mrs. Robert Brown, Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Miss McKinley.

Floor Committee—Mrs. I. Y. Sage, chairman; Mrs. Robert E. Brown, Mrs. Samuel Scott, Mrs. C. C. Black, Mrs. Dora Hopkins, Miss Alline Stocking, Mr. A. J. Orme, Mr. Fulton Colville, Mr. Charles W. Crankshaw, Mr. St. Julian Ravenel, Mr. John Grant, Mr. Peter Grant, Dr. Bernard Wolffe, Mr. John Berry.

Reception Committee—Mrs. F. H. Orme, regent Atlanta chapter, chairman; Mrs. William Lawson Peel, vice regent Atlanta chapter; Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan, ex-regent Georgia chapter; Mrs. W. M. Dickson, ex-regent Atlanta chapter; Mrs. Hugh Hagan, ex-vice president general; Mrs. Albert H. Cox, ex-vice president general; Mrs. E. P. McDowell Wolffe, Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. S. McKinley Bussey, Colonel John Milledge, Dr. F. H. Orme, Colonel Mercer Slaughter, Mr. W. D. Grant, Mr. Harry Atkinson.

All receiving invitations to the ball must present them at the door with the tickets, which can be bought from Mr. Charles W. Crankshaw, on Alabama street, near Whitehall. These tickets are $5 a piece and admit



MINUET OF THE COLONIAL DAYS.
From a Picture Showing George Washington Dancing with Miss Sallie Fairfax.



Society

The poem given below was the inspiration of a young Baltimore editor whose muse had evidently been spurred by the darts of Cupid during his visit to Atlanta with the press league. The theme of the pretty lines deserves them fully, for she is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful young women in the entire south. It means a good deal, too, for a Baltimore man to sing of beauty, for, as is well known, loveliness is the rule of feminine life in the Hilly City:

The Girl I Left Behind.

On every hill in Georgia,
Sweet birds of her will sing,
And when away to meet their mates
Will warble on the wing.
In fancy while I listen
Sweet memories come to mind,
And I dream of thee, dear maid,
Of the girl I left behind.

'Though all are fair in Georgia,
None is so fair as she,
Who kindled fire within my breast
And lit love's light for me.
But, oh, how sad the parting;
Would I some balm could find
To heal a heart so full of love
For the girl I left behind.

—Max.

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A very lovely wedding occurred at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. V. E. Laird, 231 Courtland street, when her daughter, Miss Stella R. Laird, was united in marriage to Mr. Thomas D. Weld. The attendants were as follows: Best man, Mr. B. E. Golsby; maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Laird; attendants, Mr. J. B. Jackson and Miss Fannie Laird, Mr. W. H. Faulkner and Miss Alice Laird. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Strickler. The bride, a petite and dainty blonde, was lovely in her wedding garments. Her gown was of heavy white satin brocade, trimmed with duchesse lace and made with elegant simplicity. A wreath of orange blossoms confined the long veil to her hair and in her hands she carried a big bouquet of Mareschal Niel roses. The bridesmaids were lovely in white mousselin de soie over satin, with bouquets of bride roses. Delightful refreshments were beautifully served. The happy pair went north on their wedding journey.

Mr. Thomas D. Weld is postal clerk of the East Tennessee, between Atlanta and Brunswick. He is very well known here, and sincerely admired for his business worth and his attractive personality. Miss Laird came with her family from Washington, D. C., recently and during her short residence here has made a host of friends. She is extremely pretty and accomplished, and has a nature in every way lovable and womanly. Many elegant presents were received.

***

The entertainment Friday night by the Willing Workers at the home of Captain and Mrs. E. P. Howell was well carried out and full of interest. The lion of the evening was Mr. Frank L. Stanton, the poet, and his two readings, "The Lightning Age" and "Jim Tuck's Old Woman," won for him the laurels of the evening. Mr. Stanton completely loses his own identity in the peculiar individuality of his poems' characters, and reads in a way that has already placed him but a step below James Whitcomb Riley. Two musical features of the evening were the instrumental solos of Mrs. Carrie Matthews and the singing of Mr. R. S. Piggott. Too much cannot be said of either of these numbers. Mr. Piggott's fine voice was at its best, and he won several encores. The recitations of Misses Nellie Forbes and Daisy Woodward were particularly delightful. The refreshments were daintily served.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson will entertain the Quadrant and Mr. Will Black at their country home today. The members of the Quadrant are Messrs. Robert L. Adamson, Walter Howard, Joseph Johnson and Julian Harris.

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There was a beautiful home wedding Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Edgewood, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Clara Williams. The contracting parties were Miss Lena Williams and Mr. T. E. Resson. The attendants were Miss Sallie Minnie Williams, sister of the bride, and Mr. Virgil Griffin, of Montgomery, Ala. Master Virgil Todd Barrett and little Miss Lottie Baker, of Edgewood, two lovely little ones, preceded the bride, carrying bouquets of roses. When the hour arrived, and while Mendelssohn's wedding march was exquisitely rendered by Professor McCarter, the bridal party marched into the daintily decorated parlor, where Dr. E. H. Barrett performed the ceremony in a most beautiful and touching manner. An elegant luncheon was served and after congratulations and amidst a shower of rice and the ever lucky old slippers, the bridal couple were driven to the union depot, where they took the West Point train to Montgomery, where a reception was given the happy pair by the parents of the groom. After a tour of two weeks to some of the larger western cities they will return to Edgewood, where they will make their future home. The bride never appeared more beautiful. She was exquisitely gowned in a handsome tailor-made traveling suit of one of the late lovely shades of tan, long coat open in front over a vest of green moire, with gold buttons. In her hand she carried a bouquet of lovely bride roses. Miss Sallie Minnie Williams was exceedingly pretty in a gown of crepon, trimmed with lace. Mr. and Mrs. Besson received many elegant presents, among them an exquisite dinner service from the officers and employes of the Georgia Cotton Oil Mills, with which Mr. Besson is connected.

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Miss Morris is training the dancers for the minuet and has proven herself, as she always does, a most capable and conscientious teacher. The beaus and belles who are to take part therein are rehearsing faithfully every evening and they will certainly make a most beautiful and stately showing on Friday evening. The girls for the dance are well selected, being handsome and graceful, and the men all have figures sufficiently fine to warrant kneebreeches.

***

Friday evening Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin entertained a few friends at a beautiful tea, given complimetary to Mrs. Tomlinson, of Birmingham, who has been visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. Simmons, for several days. The guests were: Mrs. Tomlinson, Mr. Manly Curry, of St. Paul; Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, Judge Marshall Clarke, Judge and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb and General and Mrs. Wright.

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One of the most brilliant women in the state is Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick, coworker and partner in every sense of the word with our friend, Hon. Bascom Myrick, of The Americus Times-Recorder. Mrs. Myrick is a member of the Georgia Woman's Press Club and with the strength of her pen and personal influence and popularity will aid many dear southern girls to adopt the profession of journalism, for which they are so suited. We greatly enjoyed having Mrs. Myrick as the guest of our city during the press convention. She is always a most welcome visitor.

Miss Helen Dortch also attended the convention and no woman in the state is a harder or more able worker or deserves more honors in the journalistic field than she.

The sweet, earnest, clever face of Miss Rosa Woodbury was an attraction at the convention as she enjoyed the motions and discussions of the women and men who make public opinions. She is one of the brightest lights in the Georgia Woman's Press Club.

Indeed, Mrs. Byington has gathered together a beautiful bouquet of talent, earnestness and clever writers in her press club in Georgia. Her work is a noble one, into which she enters with heart, soul and mind, her object being to aid women in literary fields. Our entire state does honor to her work and noble motives. It was she who first saw the benefit of belonging to the International League of Press Clubs, and her club was the first one in the south admitted to the league. All honor to the Georgia Woman's Press Club and its unselfish and most clever president, Mrs. Elia Goode Byington, of Columbus.

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The festival and literary musical programme Friday night at the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Howell, for the benefit of the Park Street church, was a success in every way. The numbers on the programme were especially interesting. Professor Mayer, the pianist, gave several encored renditions; Miss Jennie Helmer, who is one of the most finished elocutionists in Atlanta, was obliged to respond several times to hearty recalls, and the recitation by little Miss Nellie Forbes, who is a beautiful and talented little lady, were all splendid. In addition to these there was a vocal solo by Miss Annie Cheatham, whose reputation as a vocalist increases upon her every succeeding appearance, and a trio composed of Mr. Lansdell, mandolin; Mr. Engene Clark, guitar, and Miss Mary Howell, piano. Several difficult pieces were well rendered. The ices were charmingly served.

***

Miss Katie Hape, one of the most attractive young maids of Hapeville, is spending a few days at the residence of Mr. C. C. Knight, on Jackson, street, in this city.

***

Miss Susie Hunt, of Columbus, Ga., a bright and lovable young lady, who has many friends in this city, will be the guest of Miss Lula Slaton, on Courtland avenue, during the coming week.

***

Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Miss Reble Lowe and Miss Emily English have returned from a delightful visit to New York.

***

Mrs. Redwine gave a most delightful little party at her residence on Luckie street Friday afternoon in honor of the ninth birthday of her son, Master Joe Redwine. Quite a large number of little folks were present. The decorations were ferns, smilax and Marguerites. The favors were bows and arrows for the young gentlemen and fans for the young ladies. Fancy and round dancing besides a number of games contributed to the afternoon's enjoyment. Master Redwine was the recipient of many handsome presents. Those present were: Joe Redwine, Stephen Martin, Willie Rice, Sam Crutcher, Sidney Noyes, John and Roy Roberts, Wallace Killian, Charley Thomas, Cecil Algee and Misses Lizzie Martin, Fay Lester, Mattie May Rice, Hazel Crutcher, Carrie Pritchard and Morgan Northen.

***

The picnic given by Mrs. H. C. Underwood at her charming home, "Brook Haven," complimentary to Professor Estes and his dancing school, was both a unique and decided success. At an early hour the merry picnickers began to congregate and the entire day was spent most delightfully. "Brook Haven" is an ideal spot and with its crystal lakes, mineral springs and luxuriant growth of shrubbery it offered to the happy participants all that they could well wish for.

Mrs. Underwood entertained her guests royally and throughout the day many were the compliments prasing her genuine hospitality.

***

Miss Mabel Cortelyon, of Marietta, Ga., is visiting the family of Judge Gober at their lovely home, 589 Peachtree.

***

Miss Nettie Saloshin, accompanied by her two sisters, Martha and Theresa, left on Thursday for Shreveport and Fort Worth, Tex., visiting relatives and friends.

***

Miss Maude Maddox, the beautiful daughter of Mr. J. J. Maddox, arrived in the city Friday. She returns to LaGrange Monday, where she attends the Southern Female college.

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Mr. B. F. Wyly will spend next week in New York.

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Mrs. Annie Renfro Tomlinson has returned to Birmingham, Ala.

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Mr. Manly Curry has gone to Macon for a few days.

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Colnel Henry J. Lamar, after a few day's visit to Atlanta, has returned to Macon.

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The ladies and gentlemen of Capitol avenue will go with their children to Lithia Springs next Saturday for a picnic.

***

Mr. Wylie W. Irwin, who has been spending the winter and spring in our genial climate, left last night for his home in Wheeling, W. Va.

A STANTON EVENING.

The Poet Discussed by the East End Literary Circle.

At the last meeting of the East End Literary Circle the members discussed the poems of Mr. Frank L. Stanton, Major Charles W. Hebner read the following essay, which was received with demonstrations of approval:

"It is the object of this association of sincere lovers of the true, the good and the beautiful in literature and music, to so shape the programme of exercises at its fortnightly meetings, that they shall give special regard to the work of our native authors and writers and music composers. This object is certainly very commendable and patriotic, and is calculated to stimulate the interest which our people should feel in the labors of those who have distinguished themselves in literature and art, and whose talents and genius are the elements which successfully promote the intellectual progress of our country and contribute to its best achievements.

"Our society devotes itself with special pride and pleasure to the study of our own southern writers, and by so doing desires to honor them for what they have done, and are doing in the interest of the literature of our beloved south.

"The southern author whom the members of this Circle desire to honor in this way tonight, is Mr. Frank L. Stanton, of Atlanta, a poet whose name is synonymous with whatsoever is sweet and lovely and tender and true, in the divine art of which he is a master. We will listen tonight to some of his songs which, wedded to music, have sung themselves into the hearts of the people; and we shall hear read or recited some of his poems, sentimental and humorous, which breathe the very essence of poetry. Lovers of genuine poetry feel that songs and poems such as these, are permanent additions to the fine body of southern literature which, though as yet small in bulk, has by its intrinsic merit, attracted the attention of the world. The native richness and beauty of its material, and the skill and power shown by the men and women engaged in fashioning the raw material into fabrics of literary art, have given us works that sparkle and glow with the light of genius.

"As the poet, and his excellent and beloved wife honor us tonight by their presence, it will not be necessary for me to describe his person minutely. His beaming face and noble head, his dark, thoughtful eyes, radiant with the sunshine of a warm and genial heart—all the elements which make up the outward man—are before us and speak for themselves. As for the inner man, the heart and the soul, the diviner part of him, let his poems be the best interpreter, and let his sweet songs sing in his praise.

"A South Carolinian by birth, a Georgian by adoption, the south by right claims him today as her best and most popular singer, and, by general consent, proclaims him as one who has no superior in the English speaking world as a writer of tender, true and melodious songs, and as the author of short poems whose concentrated strength, intense feeling, picturesque phrasing and racy and original spontaneity, have given him fame and popularity, richly and rightfully merited.

"Mr. Stanton's versatility, his perpetual and overflowing fountains of sentiment and good humor, the never-ceasing flashing of his fine wit, are features as characteristic of him as is the fertility and exuberance of his lyrical genius. He has the true poet's touch, which can change a common thing into something rare and beautiful; he has the poet's eye, that looks under and beyond the things of life and nature, and which are not observed by ordinary eyes; he has the poet's ear for the charms of rhyme, the music of words, the harmony of sound and sense in their most delicate combination. It is as natural for Stanton to write good poetry as it is for him to breathe, and as natural for Stanton to sing as it is for a bird. It is this naturalness, this spontaneity, this absence of all artificiality and straining after effects, which constitute the chief charm of his verse, and which has placed him, in popular esteem, side by side with those other true singers, James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, and have made them the most thoroughly representative triumvirate of living American poets. None of these attempt the loftiest flights of the muse—the epic, the dramatic, the didadic, the metaphysical—they are content to be simply minstrels, singers of the joys and the sorrows, the pains and the pleasures of every-day life; interpreters of the ordinary and universally felt feelings of the heart. They offer their songs at the shrine sacred to the domestic affections; they write for the hearts of the common people (who, after all, constitute the great majority of the world), and who love to listed to those sweet, natural singers, and bid them welcome to their hearts and homes.

"Mr. Stanton's place, as one of the best song writers in our language, is already sure, and every day his fertile pen and apparently exhaustless resources, both in light and serious vein, helps to increase and to extend his rapidly growing fame. As his first published little volume was, so will his second volume, now in press, be not a 'classic,' in the scholastic sense of that word, but a delicious bundle of heart-touching passages, fresh, peculiar and 'Stantonesque.' As was once said of another southern poet who, many years ago, gave to the world some of the most exquisite lyrics ever written, so I will say of my friend Stanton, that he is the truest and best living interpreter for lovers, and that every man or woman who has occasion to embroider a love letter with the very essence—flowers of passionate verse—should possess Stanton's poems."

BELINDA'S FAN.

Waif from days of puffs and patches,
As it wafts its hint of musk,
Eerie strains of glees and catches
Seem to echo through the dusk.
Powdered dames in satin shimmer,
Dashing gallants gay to scan,
In the ghostly twilight glimmer
As I wave Belinda's fan.

I can view the lusters flashing
Down the bright assembly room;
I can hear the fountains plashing,
I can scent the sort perfume.
Scores of eyes are blithely beaming;
Let them beam as best they can—
Who can match the azure-gleaming
Eyes behind Belinda's fan?

In the courtliest of dances,
Fancy limns the fair coquette
Thrilling hearts with dimpled glances,
Gliding through the minuet.
I can see the beaux a-flutter,
I can read the plots they plan,
And the vows they long to utter,
Whispering o'er Belinda's fan.

Out amid the gusty porches
Stands Belinda's sedan chair;
Drowsy lackeys wait with torches
For the footsteps of the fair;
And the gallants, when the revel
Withers 'neath the morning's ban,
Wish the dawn were at the devil,
Bowing o'er Belinda's fan.

Never owned a monarch's scepter
Half such power for weal or woe;
Venus's girdle never kept her
Votaries in half the glow;
Circe's spells in magic spoken
Weakly pale and yield the van;
Think of all the gay hearts broken—
Broken by Belinda's fan.

—Samuel Minturn Peck, in Times-Democrat.

Full Work in West Virginia.

Fairmont, W. Va., May 12.—The leading mine operators in this section state that over 100 per cent more coal is being mined in the valley between this place and Clarksburg than was ever mined before. Large numbers of miners are flocking in and every pit is being worked to its full capacity. Over 3,500 men are now at work where a month ago there were only about 1,200.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A SUNNY SOUTHERN TRIP.

Colonel Murat Halstead Writes of the Georgia Barbecue.

Murat Halstead in Brooklyn Standard Union.

One hundred delegates, representing the press crubs of the international league, have just concluded one of the most remarkable circuits of functions ever undertaken by an organized body.

First, there was the start of the New York and New England delegations from Jersey City; then the reception by the mayor of Philadelphia, the reception by the governor of Pennsylvania at the old-fashioned capitol, the reception by the Press Club at Pittsburg, the reception by Governor McKinley, the enjoyment of the beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, the passage of the Cumberland range in Tennessee and ascent of Lookout Mountain, the luncheon on Mission Ridge, the sessions of the league in Atlanta, with the receptions by the governor of Georgia and the South Carolina Club, and by the ladies of the city; the banquet at the Kimball house, and the barbecue at Stone Mountain; the run to Florida with the inspection of the splendors and antiquitities of St. Augustine, and the excursion to sparkling surf bathing of the south Atlantic; charming visits to Savannah, Charleston and Richmond, and a humming home run—the whole journey in the midst of attentions the most considerate and charming, no incident that marred the general pleasure.

Throughout the consummate management of the vast Pennsylvania railroad system was the unseen but beneficent hand that guided and wafted the league as with a mighty magic, and illustrated rapid transit over parallels of steel that bind the great sections of our common country in material unity.

The league was moved a year ago to call the meeting of this year in the attractive southern city of Atlanta, that the organization might be the more commended to the working men and women of the southern press, and in the larger sense nationalized. This purpose was emphasized by the election of Mr. Clark Howell, of The Atlanta Constitution, as president, and Mrs. Loulie Gordon as one of the vice presidents.

The duty of responding to the many welcomes of the representatives of the press fell to Colonel John A. Cockerill, editor of The New York Advertiser, and president of the league, and he discharged it throughout with great tact and versatility, in treating happily the surrounding kaleidoscopic circumstances and susceptibilities. His success, which was complete, was due to habitual courage and unfailing suggestiveness of his intelligence.

The route of the league excursion in the south was that of the western armies that marched to the sea, only the invasion of the southland began at Covington, Ky., touched the southernmost point at St. Augustine, and may be said to have ended at Wilmington, Del. The first battlefields of the war of the states was passed by the league as in the order of history, the first in southern Kentucky, and the last in northern Virginia, and it was difficult to realize in the tremendously contested cities of Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Richmond and Fredericksburg, not that the war was over, but that it ever had been.

The growth of Atlanta has been surprisingly rapid and steady. It is the railroad center of the south. The elevation of the city is eleven hundred feet above the sea, and the climate an almost perpetual delight. The energetic journalism of Atlanta is well known, and it is but the expression of the public spirit of the people. The ladies embody the sweetness of the soil and the radiance of the air. No less and no more can be said.

The barbecue at Stone mountain was a special southern treat. The kids and shoats and sheep and calves were cooked over pits of hickory coals by a Georgia sheriff who is magnificent and weighs three hundred pounds. The roasting began at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the meat was delicately done at half-past 2. The accompanying gravies and stews were gorgeous, and so fiery with joys that ten-dollar thirsts were common. The banquet in the city was most entertaining, though it lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning; but the barbecue was the function that made the most indelible and illuminated impression.

The glories of St. Augustine were so genial, the scene so tropical in flowers, and the fragrance and coolness of the air so grateful, that the league recommends it as a summer resort as well as a winter resource.

Savannah shows evident development as a seaport, and her steamship fleet and docks were a surprise in extent, while there is seen in one pleasing picture the evidence of ancient history and modern progress.

Charleston, after bombardment and conflagration, earthquake and cyclone, still is lovely in her old-fashioned beauties, and her historic scars are not visible. There is just the same to say of Richmond, with her glittering monuments and cosy streets, by the shining waters of the romantic James.

There are two views in the south on the line of the league travel that are remarkable reminders of Gibraltar, though both are of grander proportions than the famous rock, and overlook superb plains of land rather than water. We refer to Lookout mountain and the Granite mountain. The former is a delighful summer resort; the latter an enormous quarry.

Georgia granite is especially adapted to street paving, because it is a shade softer than the New England article, and wears a little under the hoofs and wheels instead of taking on an iron polish.

Originally this pavement was derisively described as "Georgia watermelon granite," but that sarcasm is remembered only as humorous. Just now there is a large contract for paving Baltimore.

Such is the uniformity of the structure of the gigantic granite mass and the facility afforded by modern improvements, that if any one wants an obelisk of fifteen or twenty feet in diameter and 600 feet long, it can be turned out perfect, but the purchaser will have to provide the transportation.

The final surprise of the warmth and grace of southern hospitality was at Richmond. At Chattanooga, Atlanta, St. Augustine, Savannah and Charleston there were official attentions, and the ride around Charleston harbor will be associated with the barbecue in Georgia as among the festivals that are fadeless in memory. There was no note of preparation in Richmond, but very early Sunday morning there appeared a committee representing all the journals of the city with carriages, and every minute of the hours until noon was occupied in admiring the views, from the Patrick Henry church to the house in the town with a history of 217 years, and the monument of Lee.

The long sweep through the south was in all senses sunny, and the general impress upon faculties competent to observe and analyze was favorable to the judgment that the burdens of that land, in history, tradition, blood and racial problems, will be solved with increasing capacity and strength of good will.

The old flag shines out, and the most striking display of it was made on the walls of Atlanta, where there was a poster of "Old Glory" to popularize a cigar.

It will be most interesting next year to note the return visit of the southern press clubs to the annual league meeting at Philadelphia. M. H.

The Best Blood Purifier

Is Long's Sarsaparilla. Large bottle made from a first-class formula and with tested materials. Just what you need as a blood purifier and tonic at this season. None other can compare with it in strength and curative virtues. Large bottle 50 cents at Jacobs' Pharmacy, old capitol building and next house west of old stand.

"The Owl Train"

Leaves Atlanta every night at 11 p. m., via the E. T., V. and Ga. railroad. Sleeper open for occupancy at 9 p. m. Passengers can remain in sleeper upon arrival at Chattanooga until 7 a. m. Sleeping car fare, $1.50.

Hordes of Flies.

Flies in great abundance are all over the city. They carry disease and are a great nuisance. Catch them automatically with "Tanglefoot Fly Paper," and burn the sheets. Price 50 cents per box of one dozen sheets at Jacobs' Pharmacy.

SPECIALS
AT
M. Rich & Bros

50 pieces New Silk at 39c.
25 pieces Black Chinas from 50c up.
30 pieces Figured Chinas from 75c up.
75 pieces Colored Taffetas from 90c up.
50 pieces Black Taffetas at 85c a yard.
150 pieces Black Duchess Satins from 90c up.
80 pieces Moire Silks, every conceivable shade, from $1 up.
A new stock of Grenadines and Laces, the latest in the market. Our Evening Silks embrace all that's new and novel for evening wear.

$25,000
WORTH OF
NEW SILKS
RECEIVED LAST WEEK.

TWO HUNDRED
Silk Parasols
To Go at $1.50 Each!

SPECIAL PRICES
We offer this week 200 Silk Parasols, black and colors, Polka Dots, Stripes, Lace-covered Parasols, etc.

Silk Umbrellas
Silk Parasols, all the newest stylish colors; also black and black and white, Chiffon-covered, Lace-covered, Parasols of every description, that sold from $4 to $6.50, will go at the unheard-of price of $2.50 each.

PARASOLS
AND
SILK UMBRELLAS
300 Wonderful Bargains
$2.50 Each.

Our whole stock of Parasols and Silk Umbrellas must be closed out in the next ten days. Big values are offered. . . . . .

Ladies' Suits We have a new stock of Ladies' Suits that can be be readily recognized as the latest and prettiest designs in the south.
Duck Suits at $2.50 to $5.00. See sample in our large show window. Ladies' Cloth and Worsted Suits, newest things from the city.
Ladies' Waists We can show you Ladies' Waists in all kinds of materials, and in price from 49c to $12.50 each.

They Are New—Our Wash Goods!
Duck Suitings, Sateens, Figured Lawns, Dimities, Black and White Organdies, Figured Swiss Suitings, Outing Flannels.
A New Stock of Fans! A New Stock of Mitts!
A New Stock of Gloves! A New Stock of Kid Gloves!
LARGE STOCK OF LACES JUST RECEIVED FROM BELGIUM
These goods are direct through Atlanta Port at a saving of 25 to 40 per ct.

Furniture and Carpets . . . .
Largest stock of BED ROOM SUITS south, from $13.50 to the finest. See our $30 Suit in show window.
Leather Couches. We give special prices on Leather Couches and large Easy Chairs this week. We have the largest stock in Atlanta.
Folding Beds From $15 up. Special Cut Price Sale this week on High Class Goods. We have a great variety of combination and upright Folding Beds.
Rockers Our great sale of Rockers has been patronized wonderfully. Remember we have the largest stock of odd Chairs and Rockers ever shown south.

Dining Room Furniture Just received a new supply of Extension Tables, $6.50. Sideboards from $8.50 up. Bouffets, Butter Trays and Dining Room Chairs, at prices never before heard of.
Office Furniture We carry a big supply of all kinds of Office Furniture.
Bric-a-Brac We always have the latest novelties in our Art and Bric-a-Brac department for anniversaries and wedding presents.
Awnings Get our bid for your awning work, and save money. We carry a nice line of Japanese Awnings.

Mattings Enormous line of Mattings, the newest designs, at cut prices.
Carpets! Carpets! Moquettes, Axminsters, Velvets, Brussels, Ingrains, in new designs, just received from the mills. Our prices for May are lower than they have been this year.
Silk Draperies and Portieres at Cut Prices that Will Surprise You'

M. RICH & BROS

STANDARD ICE COMPANY
Can Supply All Demands That Atlanta Requires. Our Ice Is Made of Distilled Water and Is Strictly Pure. Telephone 549. Office: Wall Street. . .

This Paper is Printed
—WITH—
COAL CITY COAL
COAL CITY MINING CO., COAL CITY, ALA.

The Keen Sickle of Death Performs Its Heartless Work!

All Living Prices Cut to Pieces by Its Ruthless Blade. Another whole Week of WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

"THE LADIES' BAZAAR" RIGHT TO THE FRONT.

From 9 to 11 and 3 to 5 each day, "Fruit of the Loom," 5c.
New navy blue figured Lawns for house dresses, worth 15c, for 5c.
Best Egyptian Crepes, fine designs, worth 20c, for 4 1-2c.
Best Tela Vela Duck sold only by us at 12 1-2c.

Last week was a great one. This will be a greater.

French Batistes, 32 inches wide, worth 20c, only 5c.
Fine Toile du Nord Ginghams, our price, 8 1-2c.
Imported Scotch Dress Ginghams, worth 25c, for 15c.
39-inch colored figured Swisses, worth 15c, only 6 1-2c.
Dimities from 9½c to 22c, worth just double.

Come every day this week.

French Satines, worth 25c, at 12 1-2c.

Wonderful sale of Dress Goods and Silks.

They must go and go quick. Prices cut way down.
For 25c you can buy 60c all-wool Dress Goods.
For 39c you can buy 75c Black Dress Goods.
For 49c you can buy $1.25 imported Dress Goods.
For 75c you can buy Novelty Dress Goods worth $1.50.
For $3.95 we sell you a suit complete, material, fine trimmings, linings and findings, worth $7.50.
For $5.95 you can buy a suit complete, worth $10.
For $6.98 you can buy one of our $15 Novelty Suits.
For $10 you can get one of our $25 Novelty Patterns.
For 25c you can buy best 50c Silks.
For 49c we offer $1 Wash and Dress Silks.
For 79c, all $1.25 Taffeta Dress Silks, to close.
You never saw such values as we offer. Your money is what we are after, so we give you

$2 in goods for $1 in cash. Tickets free for $50 cash given away June 2d—free.

Do you wear Underwear? Well, we know you do, so we offer you these BARGAINS:
Ladies' fine ribbed Vests, 5c.
Ladies' finer Vests, worth 25c, at 10c.
Those worth 35c, will go at 19c.
Those worth 50c will fall to 25c.
Those worth $1 "drap" to only 49c. They are silk and lisle.

Muslin Drawers only 19c, worth 50c.
Gowns and Skirts also greatly reduced.
Shirt Waists for 49c, 75c, 98c, $1.25 and $1.50, worth just 50 per cent more.

Parasols will be given free to any lady who does not find our prices from 20 to 50 per cent less than any other house, because this is one greatest of bargain weeks. Don't buy a Parasol or an Umbrella before seeing ours.

Get that $50 cash June 2d. Tickets free.

Greatest of closing out Millinery saless.
All new Sailors and other Summer Hats.
For 15c you can buy our 50c Sailors this week.
Any hat in stock 50c on the dollar.
Big bargains in remnants.
Your choice of all remnants on center counter at 10c per yard. No goods on it worth less than 25c and some worth 50c.

White Goods, Laces and Embroideries.

Nainsooks from 5c to 20c. Very, very fine.
Laces, new butter color, worth 50c, for 15c.
White Dimities, Mulls, Organdies, Nainsooks and Pique, very, very cheap.
For 10c buy our 25c Embroideries.
For 15c buy what others sell for 50c.
New Point Venice Laces 25 per cent off.
Beautiful yellow Insertings 3c and up.
Come to "THE BAZAAR" every day this week.

Notions, Notions, Notions.

Lana Oil. Buttermilk and Glycerine Soap 5c.
English Pins 5c. Vaseline 3c. Hair Curler Heaters, worth 35c, at 19c. Dress Shields 8c. Ink Stands, worth $2, for 50c. Stamped Scarfs, 16x70 inches, worth 50c, for 19c. Embroidery Silks 10c dozen. Best 25c Misses and Childrea's fast black Hose, seamless, double knees, heels and toes, for 15c. 40c Ladies' Hose for 19c.

Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.

We will close these goods at cost to import. Don't forget us, as we will save you the jobber's profits.
$50 given away June 2d. Tickets free.

Now, if there is a man, woman or child in Atlanta or out of it who thinks that we are paying $45 for this advertisement merely for fun, and that it's all newspaper talk, to such a one we only say come and see for ourself. If you have a dollar to spend for which you want $2 worth of Dry Goods you can get it of us. We are fast gaining ground in Atlanta and by next season will have a trade few can boast of.

Sale each day this week. Don't forget it.

"THE LADIES' BAZAAR CO."

CONDUCTORS' PICNIC.

They Have Arranged a Grand Event for May 23d.

INDIAN SPRING THE POINT SELECTED.

They Will Go in a Special Train—A Big Crowd Booked for the Trip Which Will Be a Delightful One.

The eighth annual picnic of the Atlanta division of the Order of Railway Conductors, at Indian Spring on May 23d, promises to be an enjoyable event.

The Order of Railway Conductors is one of the largest and most popular secret organizations in the city and its annual outings always attract a large crowd.

The approaching picnic, however, will surpass all previous ones, because the gallant conductors this time will have the co-operation of the Ladies' Auxiliary, which is an adjunct of the order consisting of about fifty members.

A special committee has been appointed by the auxiliary to assist in the arrangements for the picnic.

It consists of the following ladies:
Mrs. J. G. Garwood, Mrs. W. T. Mooney, Mrs. W. N. Johnson, Mrs. R. M. Cason, Mrs. M. J. Land.

These ladies will act in conjunction with the following committee, appointed by the Atlanta division of the Order of Railway Conductors: J. H. Latimer, F. D. Bush, E. H. Acker, M. H. Mahan, H. E. Smith, W. N. Johnson, John Rose, Joe Ham.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad has put one of its largest and best engines at the disposal of the conductors. This will enable them to carry as many cars as the size of the crowd will demand.

Care has always been taken by the order to provide comfortable transportation for their guests and none of those serious accidents which sometimes mar the pleasure of excursion parties have ever happened under their auspices.

Representing, as they do, the very best element connected with the railroad service, their picnics are always characterized by an absence of that tough element which occasionally drifts into such affairs.

Therefore, everybody who wishes to enjoy a day of royal pleasure at Indian Springs should not miss this picnic.

George Collier, the great chief of the Wigwam, has turned over his entire section of Indian Spring to the excursionists and is co-operating with them in their preparations for the event.

Wurm's celebrated band has been engaged for the occasion, and dancing in the elegant ballroom of the Wigwam will be one of the most attractive features of the day.

Other amusements, however, have been arranged for the diversion of those who do not "trip the light fantastic toe." So there will be no aching void to induce the blues.

The picnic will be essentially a basket affair. Those who go on the excursion can either carry their baskets or get dinner at any of the various hotels at the springs.

The special train will leave the union car shed at 7:30 on the morning of the 23d, and return to the city about the same time in the evening.

The oldest and most experienced conductors running into Atlanta will have charge of the train, and each car will be provided with a special conductor who will look closely after the comfort and safety of the passengers.

The fare for the round trip will be $1 for adults and 50 cents for children and servants.

The receipts of the excursion, after deducting the expenses, will be applied to the sick benefit fund of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the order is very hopeful that all of the various organizations in the city will join it in its festivities.

There are eight divisions of the Order of Railway Conductors in Georgia, with an aggregate membership of 800.

They are as follows: Atlanta No. 180, Augusta No. 202, Savannah No. 218, Macon No. 123, Waycross No. 311, Americus No. 284 Rome 230 and Chattahoochee No. 71.

This last division is at Columbus, and was the first one organized in the state.

The order has an assessment insurance feature with benefits ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, with an average assessment of $15 per $1,000 on policies. In case of death or permanent disablement the full amount of the policy is paid.

The Atlanta division has about 184 members. The officers of the division are as follows:

J. W. Humphries, chief conductor; M. H. Mahan, assistant chief conductor; E. C. Smith, senior chief conductor; W. S. Gaar, junior chief conductor and C. J. Adair, secretary and treasurer. The division is reinforced by a ladies' auxiliary society composed of the wives and daughters of members of the order. Mrs. Samuel Harris is the president of the auxiliary and Mrs. W. S. Gaar is vice president.

DEATH OF MRS. E. H. BAKER.

A Former Resident of Atlanta Who Has Many Relatives Here.

The relatives and friends of Mrs. Edward H. Baker received the sad intelligence yesterday of her death on the 11th instant at Inverness, Fla. Mrs. Baker before her marriage was Miss Ella Crusselle, of this city. Since her marriage some ten years ago she has resided with her husband in Florida, where Mr. Baker has large orange groves and other interests. Her death was caused by typho-malarial fever.

Besides her husband Mrs. Baker leaves two children and a large circle of relatives to mourn her loss. She died in the prime of young womanhood and her Christian virtues and lovely traits of character will always be a fragrant memory with those who knew and loved her.

THE LIMIT UNCHANGED.

Increasing Spring Travel in Each Direction Requiring Additional Accommodations, and Improved Schedules by the Richmond and Danville.

The great Richmond and Danville Vestibuled Limited will not be affected by the changes of schedule made today on that system. The Limited, No. 38 leaves Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon, carrying through vestibuled sleeping cars to Washington and New York without change, operating also the only dining car line in the south via Atlanta.

The popularity of this train is evidenced daily by the crowds who avail themselves of its elegant accomodations, necessitating extra cars to comfortably provide for the passengers.

The northbound fast mail train No. 36 has been changed to leave Atlanta at 9 o'clock p. m., taking up the connection of the various evening trains coming into Atlanta. Through drawing room sleeping cars are run without change to New York on this train.

The Richmond and Danville is the only line offering through cars between Atlanta and New York. Both the vestibule train and the fast mail handle New York sleeping cars from Atlanta via Washington and the Pennsylvania railroad.

A Steam Whistle Nuisance.

The subject of blowing loud steam whistles in the residence portion of the city is a nuisance that should be abated. I know of a loud steam whistle near West End which sends its loud blasts over that section, disturbing the sick, in order that a few men may know when to stop and when to go to work. What's the use of disturbing and arousing a whole section of country in this way? Railroads do not blow a loud whistle for passengers to come to the train and what is the use of disturbing a whole community with a loud steam whistle three times a day for such a trivial reason? It ought to be stopped!

CITIZEN.

Still Another.

Scarcely a week passes that Mrs. Condon does not introduce some new feature in photographic work. This week she is making a new picture that very much resembles steel engraving work. It being the newest thing out, she is doing an excellent business just with that one line. Every one is delighted with it from the fact that it is something out of the old run.

People naturally get tired of the same thing all the time, and that is just why Mrs. Condon spares no pains or expense in making these new productions.

It is useless to mention the class of work she does. Every one in Atlanta knows that to be strictly first-class both in style and durability.

Now is a splendid time to carry the baby up and get his little picture before the weather gets too extremely hot. You know Mrs. Condon makes a specialty of baby pictures, so remember the place, 28½ Whitehall street.

IT WAS A GOOD GAME.

But Charleston Got the Best of It, Winning by a Score of Six to Four.

SULLIVAN'S MEN HAVE IMPROVED,

And Are Now Playing a Good Game—Two New Men Are Coming and Will Be Here This Week.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct
Charleston	24	18	6	.750
Savannah	24	16	8	.667
Mobile	25	15	10	.600
Atlanta	24	11	13	.458
Memphis	24	11	13	.458
New Orleans	25	10	15	.400
Nashville	23	9	14	.391
Macon	25	7	18	.280

One of the largest crowds of the season greeted the Atlantas yesterday afternoon upon their return home, and saw the exciting and interesting game between the Charleston team and the Atlantas.

The visitors won the game, but it was not a game at which any could kick.

The Atlanta team showed up in better shape than it did before it went away, and the work the members of the team did was good even if the visitors did win. Smith, the new man, was in left field, and while he succeeded in hitting the ball hard none of his drives were any good at all in the game. As a fielder, he made a good showing, and his work was not only clever, but quick. More than once he made prtty running catches, which brought the grand stand and the bleachers to him.

The work of the team shows that Manager Sullivan's men are now playing better ball than ever before, and he is confident that he will be able to take the next two games from the visitors. If the team plays as well as it did yesterday, there is a chance that Manager Sullivan's prediction will come true. Manager Sullivan now has two new men on the way south, and when they arrive he will have one of the best teams in the association.

The score was:

ATLANTA	AB	R	H	SH	PO	A	E
Hollohan ss	5	1	1	0	1	3	1
Gilman lf	4	1	3	0	0	0	1
Boland c	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ryan 1b	4	1	2	0	7	0	1
Burke 3b	4	0	1	1	2	2	1
Ashenback cf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Smith lf	4	0	0	1	5	0	0
Conover p	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Geiss 2b	3	0	0	0	2	2	3
Totals	31	4	8	3	*22	10	7

CHARLESTON	AB	R	H	SH	PO	A	E
Knox 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field c	4	1	1	0	5	0	0
Kloph c	4	1	1	0	1	3	0
Beard ss	3	3	2	0	3	2	2
Folhemus cf	2	1	2	0	4	0	0
Siebel 1b	3	0	1	0	11	0	1
Wentz 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Zahner rf	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Blackburn p	3	0	0	0	1	5	0
Totals	36	6	8	0	27	12	3

*Polhemus out by being hit with batted ball twice.

Score by innings:
Atlanta.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0—4
Charleston.....0 1 0 1 0 1 0 3 *—6

Summary—Earned runs, Atlanta, 3; Charleston 2. Two-base hits—Ryan 2, Beard, Seibel. Bases on called balls—Off Conover Field. Bases stolen—Burke, Beard. Double plays—Conover to Geiss to Ryan; Beard to Seibel. Bases on called balls—Off Conover 2; off Blackburn 1. Bases on being hit by pitched ball—By Blackburn 1. Struck out—By Conover 2; by Blackburn 3. Passed balls—Fields 1. Stolen bases—Ashenback, Smith. Time of game, one hour and fifty minutes. Umpire, Mr. McLaughlin. Scorer, Saloshin.

Savannah Beats Macon.

Macon, Ga., May 12.—The game between Macon and Savannah today, while not characteristic of brilliant playing on either side, was full of interest throughout. Both teams played good ball. The errors were evenly divided, being five each. The teams appeared to be evenly match, and each realized that it would be by a lucky scratch if it won. In the ninth inning the game stood tied. In the eleventh Macon made one and Savannah made two, after two men were out. The score was:

Macon.....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—6 H 9 E 5
Savannah.....3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—7 H 11 E 5

Batteries—Gibbs and Hoover; Ramsey and Jantzen.

Mobile Does Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., May 12.—The visitors took the first game of the series from Nashville today. The score was:
Nashville.....2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—5 H 10 E 3
Mobile.....0 0 0 0 3 5 0 0 *—8 H 8 E 3

Batteries—Peralto, Looabaugh and Kinsler; Kling and Trost.

Memphis 4, New Orleans 3.

Memphis, Tenn., May 12.—The home team won the game today. The score was:
Memphis.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—4 H 10 E 2
New Orleans.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3 H 9 E 2

Batteries—Wadsworth and Bolan; Fanning and Schabel.

On Virginia Ground.

Lexington, Va., May 12.—(Special.)—A stubbornly-contested game of ball was played here today between the Virginia Military Institute and the Washington and Lee university teams and the latter won by a score of 11 to 10, after playing eleven innings. Score by innings:
V. M. I.....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4—10
W. and L. U.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 5—11

Batteries—Biscoe and Cootes; Pratt and Forster. Umpires, Greenlee and Letcher. Time two hours.

Madison Beats the University.

Madison, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—An exciting game of baseball was played here this afternoon between the university team and the home club. It resulted in a victory for the Madison boys by a score of 12 to 8.

National League Games.

At Pittsburg—
Pittsburg.....3 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 *—8.
Cleveland.....1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5.
Hits—Pittsburg, 14; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 0; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Killen and Mack; Clarkson and Zimmer.

At Baltimore—
Baltimore.....0 0 4 1 2 1 0 0 *—8.
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3.
Hits—Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Taylor, Haddock, Grady and Clements for Philadelphia, and Brown and Robinson for Baltimore.

At New York—
New York.....0 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 *—5.
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2.
Hits—New York, 9; Washington, 10. Errors—New York, 0; Washington, 1. Batteries—Meekin and Farrell; Stockdale and McGuire.

At Boston—
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 2—8.
Boston.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2.
Hits—Brooklyn, 13; Boston, 5. Errors—Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 2. Batteries—Kennedy and Kinslow; Stevens and Terrill.

At Chicago—
Chicago.....2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—6.
Louisville.....0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—5.
Hits—Chicago, 12; Louisville, 11. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Hutchinson and Schriver; Hemming and Irwin.

At Cincinnati—
Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 *—5.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0.
Hits—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Parrott and Vaughn; Breitenstein and Buckley.

Lexington Races.

Lexington, Ky., May 12.—The Phoenix hotel stake, worth to the winner $1,240, was the feature of the racing here today. The track was fast, weather perfect and the attendance very large. The talent and bookmakers split even, three first picks and three rank outsiders winning the six events.

Lazzarone was sent a trial mile and a quarter in 2:14. He was scratched in the Phoenix hotel stakes.

First race, six furlongs, Beatifice won, John Berkely second, Carrie H. third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, fifteen-sixteenth of a mile, Cicely won, Pomfret second, Miss Dixie third. Time, 1:35½.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, Chant won, Albeyer second, Gallatin third. Time, 1:54.

Fourth race, four furlongs, Bridget won, Annie Powling second, Mountain Midget third. Time, 0:50¼.

Fifth race, five furlongs, Pelleas won, Joe Mack second, Black Tiger third. Time, 1:04.

Bicycle Races at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., May 12.—Following is the result of the bicycle races at Charleston cement track today:

First race, one mile, novice, M. F. Smith, Charleston, won; D. W. F. Lloyd, Charleston, second. Time, 3:31.

Second race, one-quarter of a mile, open, Will Hyslop, Toronto, won, Ray Dumson, New Jersey, second, M. E. Wilson, Savannah, third. Time, :45.

Third race, half a mile handicap, George Adams, Jacksonville, won by fifty yards, Will Hyslop, Toronto, second, R. V. Connerat, Savannah, third, thirty yards. Time, 1:23¼.

Fourth race, one mile, open, Ray Dumson, New Jersey, won, E. M. Wilson, Savannah, second, S. L. Welsh, Charleston, third. Time, 2:45.

Fifth race, one mile, 2:50 class, W. T. Mixson, Columbia, S. C., won, George H. Groth, Savannah second, E. A. Bissong, Charleston, third. Time, 3:22.

Sixth race, one mile, handicap, M. E. Wilson, Savannah, won, scratch; R. V. Connerat, Savannah, second, scratch; S. L. Welch, Charleston, third. Time, 2:31.

Seventh race, J. S. Johnson, of Syracuse, N. Y., attempted to lower the Charleston track record (¼ mile) of 2:18. Johnson's time, 2:15 3-5.

Eigth race, one mile, 2:30 class, Ray Dumson, New Jersey, won, R. V. Connerat, Savannah, second, S. L. Welch, Charleston, third. Time, 2:45.

Ninth race, one mile, handicap, class B, J. S. Johnson, Syracuse, N. Y., won, George F. Taylor, Boston, second. Time, 2:45.

Tenth race, two mile handicap, R. V. Connerat, Savannah, won, 100 yards; M. E. Wilson, Savannah, second, 100 yards; W. T. Mixson, Columbia, S. C., third, 175 yards, George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., fourth, scratch. Time, 5:05.

A SOLDIER'S DESPERATION.

He Makes a Violent Effort to Do Away with Himself.

Private Patten, of Battery H, of the Third Artillery, attempted suicide yesterday morning in his company's barracks.

That he was not successful was not his fault. His method was unique to say the least. He loaded his musket and pointed it at his breast, having previously removed the shoe and sock from his left foot. After a ten days' pass in which he had indulged in large quantities of liquor, the man was very nervous and the big toe of his left foot, with which he essayed to touch the trigger of the gun, calculated to send him into realms of the great unknown, failed to reach the place its owner sought.

While Private Patten was making wild endeavors to press the trigger, one of his comrades found him and prevented a case of self-murder.

Patten is now in the guardhouse.

STATE CONVENTION

Of the Georgia Prohibition Association to Convene May 30th.

The state convention of the Georgia Prohibition Association meets at Barnesville May 30th. Throughout the state there is organization going on for an active campaign for a state prohibition law. As a matter of interest to those desiring to attend the convention below are given the names of prominent people who are expected to be present and take an active part in the proceedings of the convention: Colonel C. R. Pringle, Rev. J. A. Hughes, Hon. W. B. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sibley, Dr. J. B. Gambrell, president of Mercer university; Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Rev. J. A. Scarborough, editor of Southern Temperance Magazine; Frank J. Sibley, Dr. W. A. Candler, Dr. T. R. Kendall, Judge W. R. Hammond, Rev. M. A. Matthews, Dr. John Boring, of Tennessee; Rev. E. C. Avis, of Tennessee.

The music will be a very important feature of the programme under the management of Rev. E. C. Avis, who will have a double male quartet and a string band to assist. Several of the songs that will be used are of Mr. Avis's own composition and some specially prepared for this occasion. Those attending the convention will be highly entertained as well as helping forward the grand cause of prohibition. Members and friends of the cause are urgently solicited to attend.

EVER POPULAR.

An Attractive Restaurant That Has a Splendid Patronage.

Vignaux's restaurant continues to please all who congregate at his popular establishment, and his many patrons are high in their praise of the excellent service given.

All the delicacies that the season affords may be had at this inviting retreat, and you may rest assured that you are getting "the best."

Mr. R. S. Stephenson is now connected with this restaurant.

To Indian Spring.

The C., T., V. and Ga. railroad sells on Saturdays and Sundays cheap excursion tickets to Indian Spring. Three trains daily in each direction leaving Atlanta 7:30 a. m., 4 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. Through chair car on train leaving Atlanta 4 p. m.

Important Real Estate Sale.

Messrs. Goode, Beck & Co. will sell at auction Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., a particularly choice property on the corner of Abbott street and Sells avenue, West End, adjoining the beautiful home of Hon. John W. Nelms. It consists of a substantial 7-room, two-story brick residence on beautiful and elevated lot, with fine shade trees, 77x373 feet, with alley at the side. In addition to this there are nine vacant lots from 50x150 feet to 53x373 feet each, and all are as well located as any property in West End. Sells avenue is a prominent, wide thoroughfare that has on it many choice residences. The new electric line now building to Lithia Springs will go out Sells avenue or Greensferry avenue, either giving this property a direct front on it or passing within 200 feet of it. The line to Westview passes within a few hundred feet and gives quick and easy access to and from the city. The city has put water and gas mains and electric lights on Sells avenue, giving this property every city advantage. The neighborhood and surroundings are all that could be desired, and is one of the main attractions of this place. More new residences are in the course of erection in West End today than in any other part of the city of twice the territory and West End property steadily enhances in value. It is an unfortunate time to force real estate on the market at public outcry, and we only do so in cases of necessity, such as this, the owner being compelled to realize on his property. The public has the advantage, and you can buy a lot absolutely at your own price on terms one-third cash, balance six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with 8 per cent interest. sun, mon.

Diligence is the Master of Success!

Our Great Effort

-:- IS -:-

TO PLEASE!

In order to be successful, we must please you---must furnish you a better grade of

SHOES

than our competitors. This we'll do.

Try us. For $3.50 we can show you the best hand-made shoe in the city.

Wear the "HESS SHOE"

N. Hess' Sons,

CHAS. ADLER, Manager.
13 Whitehall Street
Factory, Baltimore.



LADIES If troubled with any Female Complaint, my special home treatment, prepared suited to each case, is effecting cures of the worst cases. Write for particulars and book "Treatise for Ladies" mailed free sealed. Mrs. Dr. Mary L. Thomas, 66 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

ARP AT HOME AGAIN.

Bill Has Some Remarks to Make on Political Rings.

HE HAS NOT HEARD FROM THE JUDGES.

A Monument Is Proposed to Eli Whitney, the Inventor of the Cotton Gin and the Major Commends It.

It is worth going away from home to return again and find a welcome from kindred and friends. It was a long, weary ride, but every mile stone was a comfort and every station gave hope and faith that no accident would befall us. We had one alarm when nearing Palatka, for the woods were on fire and the wind was blowing the leaping flames across the track. The engineer halted his train and hesitated. After a brief interview with the conductor the train was backed a quarter of a mile, the windows were all put down, the vestibules closed, the steam put on to its full power and away we went to run the fiery gauntlet at the rate of a mile a minute. But it was hot—intensely hot. Though the glass kept out the flames, it did not keep out the heat. If the run had been a little longer every pane would have shivered and the cars would have caught on fire, but still every passenger was willing to make the race. Who does not like to ride a mile a minute and take the chances? Even the engineer will do it if he is permitted. How proud he is to be pointed out as the man who took the lightning train from Jacksonville to New York. He is a hero—he is.

We reached home at 10 o'clock at night and found the family mansion all lighted up and the kindred on the verandah and old Aunt Ann and Uncle Sam in the background and the big dog and the little dog alert, for they, too, seemed to expect us, and for a while there was a shower of kisses and howdys and welcomes and barkings and waggings of canine tails.

But it was sad to see the havoc that the great freeze had made. Intense heat and intense cold must be close akin, for all along the route from Jacksonville the dead and withered leaves on the treetops and among the shrubbery gave an appearance of fire instead of a freeze and when we surveyed our own surroundings at home we found not a green leaf left—no fruit, no plums, no garden coming on; strawberries paralyzed, raspberries killed to the roots, grape vines scorched, for what the freeze had left of vegetation the hail that came a week after finished the work of destruction.

What a wonderful power is in nature to restore herself and make good her losses. It has been but three weeks since we reached home, and now everything is lovely—the trees are all in leaf again—the grass is green, the strawberries are giving us some fruit, the garden has beans in bloom and peas in the pod and potatoes big enough to steal a few. I always steal a few before breakfast, just as a surprise, you know. Just to hear my wife exclaim when Aunt Ann slips the savory dish under her eyes. We had been luxuriating on all these things for months in Florida, but there is nothing like having your own. I beg pardon for mentioning Florida, for I have been admonished to let up on Clear Water. I am at home in old Georgia now and we are happy. We came from spring to spring, and for the first time in our lives skipped over a long, hard winter. We had strawberries from the 10th of January to the 1st of May and can do without now. If the good Lord spares our lives and our people make another good crop and congress passes the tariff bill and that Coxey gang don't bust up the government, we calculate on spending the next winter in Florida just to save winter clothes and blankets and coal and horse feed if nothing else. But I beg pardon—I am on Florida again. Senator Harris says that he thinks now they will get to a vote on the tariff within five or six weeks—yes, he thinks the debate on it will not take longer than six weeks. Merciful heaven—oh, for a Cromwell to dissolve that parliament! Debate—what for? Isn't the argument already exhausted? Haven't the senators all made up their minds? Do they expect to change a single vote by debating? Is there a constituent in all the land who wants more talking done? Is there anybody who will read another speech? Then why debate? Why not vote and be done with it? Verily, Nero is fiddling again.

I had a letter yesterday from a friend who says there is no truth in the charge that is going around in the press and among the people that there is a courthouse ring in Georgia and that if there is it is not a ring for Atkinson, for two-thirds of the judges and solicitors are for Evans. Well, we are gratified to have it denied by somebody. I thought that maybe some of the judges would deny it for the sake of their own reputation, but they have not done so in public. I had not heard that the ring was committed to Atkinson, but that it was a ring for themselves and I do know that there is some foundation for the charge. Maybe it has bursted. I hope so. As for General Evans and Mr. Atkinson, I know many good men who would be perfectly content with either as our governor, and who lament the bitterness of the canvass. Can't these 2x4 editors and politicians conduct the canvass in a gentlemanly way and be proud that we have two such men in Georgia? In the grand old days when Patrick Henry and John Randolph ran against each other for congress the people flocked to hear them from far and near and at Charlottesville, when both were through speaking and their overwhelming eloquence had thrilled and charmed the multitude, the people with one accord seized them on their arms and carried them on their shoulders round and round, shouting as they went: "These are Virginia's sons, of whom we are all proud, and they shall not separate us." Cannot a Georgia patriot say the same about our candidates? Has either done anything of which we are ashamed? Then let us frown upon all this scandal and vituperation. After all, it is not a matter of life or death or of any great moment whether victory or defeat awaits either, and it is a comfort to know that we have so many men in Georgia who would make as good a governor as either of them. There is not a county and hardly a town that could not furnish one or more statesmen in whose hands the commonwealth would be safe. This abuse of political adversaries is unworthy of any gentleman, and I wouldn't trust the man who is. He is a machine politician, and is always setting traps and baiting triggers to catch the ignorant and unsuspecting. It is just such men who keep good men from offering for office. They fear the lies and scandal that would follow.

And now to change the unwelcome subject and to do justice tho' the heavens fall, will you please publish the following letter which I have received from a true and noble woman—a Georgian now living at Winston, N. C. I have investigated such histories as are at my command, and find nothing that reflects upon the honor and good faith of Eli Whitney. I find that in Georgia it was asserted that he was not the inventor, but that it had already been used in Switzerland and that he had sixty law suits before he secuerd a favorable verdict. South Carolina, however, did pay him $50,000, and North Carolina gave him a royalty on every saw used in the state. But still Miss Boggs may have gleaned the true history of the cotton gin, which Macaulay said, "did more for the power and progress of the United States than Peter the Great did for Russia." If Mrs. Greene was really the genius who suggested it and the patron whose means perfected it, then let the monument be built to her, as Miss Boggs suggests. Then let the truth come to light. Our great historian, C. C. Jones, is dead, but Judge Richard H. Clark still lives. BILL ARP.

The following is the letter:

"Major Charles H. Smith, Cartersville, Ga.—Dear Major: Born and bred in Georgia, your contributions to literature have been a source of pride as well as pleasure. I recently obtained from the publishers, a copy of your 'History of Georgia.' While I heartily join your effort to have our children taught our own history as seen by ourselves and wish that other southern states would follow your example, you must excuse me for objecting to this sentence in paragraph 6, page 46: 'Eli Whitney, who lived near Savannah, invented the cotton gin.' For many years I have lived under the impression that Georgia always denied Whitney's claim. My impressions are somewhat as follows: Whitney, like many other men of New England, came south for the purpose of teaching, while he acquired a profession to some more lucrative occupation. His vessel was so long at sea that when he arrived at Savannah the position he expected had been filled. On the same vessel with Mr. Whitney was Mrs. Greene, widow of General Nathaniel Greene, on her way to the 'Mulberries,' a place presented to General Greene by the state for his distinguished services in the south during the revolutionary war. Hearing of Whitney's disappointment, Mrs. Greene offered him the hospitalities of her home until he could find occupation. The subject of separating the seed from the lint by machinery was a matter of daily discussion between Mrs. Greene and her neighbors, as well as elsewhere. They had decided how it could be done, Mrs. Greene herself suggesting the revolving brush, the key to the whole business. It was Mrs. Greene who suggested Whitney as a young man of great ingenuity and a suitable person to carry out their combined ideas. It was she who furnished a building expressly for the purpose and joined her neighbors to supplying the means and labor wth which Whitney worked. As the machine approached completion, Whitney became mysterious, put a lock upon the door and so acted as to create the impression that he intended to carry off the machine, until finally the neighbors broke into the house and destroyed the machine. I have lived under these impressions for many years. Where I gathered them, I am unable to say. They may be all wrong, if so, I shall be glad to be corrected. There must be state records concerning this matter, also the evidence that prevepted the renewal of the patent, also in the various suits for royalty; and it is probable that the records of the 'Historical Society of Savannah' can furnish valuable evidence. If Whitney was the inventer I should like to see a monument erected to his memory on some public square in Atlanta. If the above is near the facts, the let the monument be a woman, seated in a windsor chair, with a card in each hand, illustrating her conception of the brush, and upon the pedestal

TO
The Widow of Nathaniel Greene
Whose Genius, Assisted by the Skill
Of Eli Whitney, Gave to
GEORGIA
The Cotton Gin.

"With regard, I am yours, respectfully,
"W. R. BOGGS."

A GREAT COMET COMING.

The Astronomers Are Preparing for It—It Is Yet 2,500,000,000 Miles Off.

From The New York Sun.

Halley's comet is coming back—the comet which, in the year 1066, shed a celestial splendor over the Norman conquest, and whose terror-inspiring visit was commemorated by the hand of Queen Matilda in the Bayeux Tapestry; the comet that, in 1456, the year of the battle of Belgrade, scared Turk and Christian alike, and was anathematized by a bull from tne pope; the comet whose strange scimetar form still chilled the marrow of the ignorant and superstitious at its latest return in 1835. It is yet far away, but the eyes of science see it, already within the orbit of Neptune, rushing sunward and earthward with constantly increasing velocity as it falls along the steep curve of its orbit. And a call to arms, a call for preparation, has just been issued from one of the chief watch towers of astronomy.

Halley's comet is not one of the insignificant crowd of little comets, so many of which are discovered by industrious star-gazers every year, and which nobody outside the observatories ever sees. On the contrary it furnishes, or, at least, has done so hitherto, a splendid spectacle in the sky. Of course, in speaking of ordinary telescopic comets as insignificant, I refer only to their apparent size and brilliancy; in a scientific sense they frequently posses the highest interest and significance. But Halley's comet is one that, when favorably situated, commands every eye, and does not need to be looked for. During at least eighteen centuries it has periodically astonished the inhabitants of the earth. In 1456 its tail was 60 degrees long. In 1835 it had a tail 20 degrees in length.

It was after its appearance in the time of Newton, in 1682, that the fact came to be recognized that this comet is a regular visitor to the neighborhood of the sun, in other words, that it travels in a long elliptical orbit. When nearest it is about 56,000,000 miles from the sun, and far inside the orbit of the earth; when most distant, it is about 3,500,000,000 miles from the sun and beyond the known limits of the planetary system.

Now that astronomers have undertaken the prediction of the exact period of its return it will be interesting to see who will hit nearest to the mark. And those of us who actually see the great comet on its return will surely find it doubly interesting, because it is like a slowly revolving hand upon the dial of history. It passed across the sky twice twelve years before the birth of Christ. It passed again when Nero was emperor; again when the first of the Antonines had just begun his pacific rein; again when the Goths were preparing to attack Rome, and yet again in the days of Diocletian. The advancing Huns beheld its transit in the year 373, and it was blazing in the sky when their great King Attila was defeated at Chalons, in 451. Belisarius may have watched it as it swung across the heavens just after he had begun his victorious career in 530. It passed again while Mohammed was still worshiping the idols of his fathers in 608. The world saw the great index in the firmament again in 684, in 760, in 837, in 912, and in 989. It was on the ncon mark for William the Conqueror in 1066. It returned in 1145; in 1223 it was thought to have predicted the death of Philip Augustus; in 1301 it was watched with astonishment from Iceland to China; in 1378 Chinese and Europeans once more recorded its transit in their annals. We have seen how Islam and christendom were terrified by it in 1456. It was back again in 1531 and 1607, and when, in 1682, it shone once more in the sky, the man had come who was to read its riddle and solve its mystery.

Is it possible to look forward to the return of a comet having such a history as this without feeling that the proper field of human interest is not limited by the narrow round of this earth?

Unless you kill your doubts they will some day kill you. If you doubt the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla take a half dozen bottles and then doubt and disease will be conquered.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

San Francisco Meeting June 5th to 8th.

The Union Pacific railway has arranged for a special train from St. Louis and Kansas City exclusively for members and their friends for the above meeting. For full particulars address James F. Agiar, general agent, 213 North Fourth street, St. Louis. apl 22 to may 26,sun,wed.

The Light Runner.

There is no doubt about it; the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine is becoming universally beloved on account of its light running features.

By good women all over the world its praises are being daily sung, and its marvelous achievements are bringing it more and more into popular favor.

The Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine never follows, but continues to lead on the broad highway of progress and its improvements are very marked.

Atlanta office is at 71 Whitehall street, where you may call and inspect the celebrated No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson or leave orders to have one sent to your home on trial if you contemplate buying. thur sun

Sweetwater, Sweetwater Park Hotel!

The coming season at Lithia Springs, Ga., promises to be the liveliest in years. Wonderful Lithia water and baths, cures kidney and bladder troubles and rheumatism. Under new management. Rooms can be secured at our office opposite Aragon hotel. Telephone 1086. H. T. Blake, Prop., John H. Louch, Agt. apl27—eod.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething gives quiet, helpful rest. 25 cents a bottle.

A man's wife should always be the same, especialy to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so, too!

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

VERY CHEAP.

To New York, Poston, Philadelphia and the East.

Via Central railroad to Savannah, thence by finest coastwise passenger steamers flying the American flag. Tickets include meals and staterooms. Apply to Sam B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, No. 16 Wall st., Atlanta, Ga.
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PERSONAL.

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

HELLO EARTH, HOWDY

The Inhabitants of Mars Appear to Be Signaling Us Every Night.

THE SCIENTISTS ARE STUDYING IT.

They Really Indulge the Hope of Opening Up Direct Communicaton—Anthony Comstock Reads "Tom Jones."

New York, May 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—Thomas A. Edison has turned Ogden mountain, in New Jersey, into a great magnet and coiled miles of wire about it. At the time of the last opposition of Mars he noticed an increase of the seismic mutterings, which have recently been so violent. Mr. Edison and Mr. Preece, of England, are only two of the scientists who are now experimenting along these lines and the whole scientific world is watching the progress being made. Neither Mr. Edison nor Mr. Preece has been so bold as to say that the strange sounds referred to are messages sent by the inhabitants of Mars to those of earth, but they have not otherwise explained them.

On the other hand, there are many scientists firm in the belief that the next few years will witness the opening up of communication between the people of the two planets. This conviction has been enormously strengthened by the strange lights seen at the Lick observatory when Mars was under observation during its opposition a little over a year ago. The three lights were arranged in a triangle. Nightly as the great red orb rose from her ocean bed to the vault of heaven the lights flashed out as soon as darkness had set in and in the immense lens of the Lick telescope they glowed with steady and continued effulgence. Was this an effort of the inhabitants of Mars to attract the attention of those on earth?

Such had been the opinion of Flammarion, who had argued in favor of earth signaling back with a triangle of lights thirty miles across. It was shown that the conditions of Mars were more nearly those of earth than of any other planet. Both of the snow caps could be plainly seen and may be seen now in any first-class telescope, for Mars is now to be observed in the morning about 30 degrees west and 14 degrees south from Venus in the constellation Capricorn. The well defined atmosphere of Mars is also plainly visible, and astronomers can tell by the increase or decrease of its snow caps and its position in regard to the sun the progress of its seasons and whether or not the Marsians are having a cold winter. The canal theory of Schiapparelli has likewise many believers who assert that the strange straight lines on Mars are canals built by its highly civilized inhabitants.

Mr. Preece says he has kept a record of the strange, mysterious sounds which have attracted his attention, while Edison has done likewise. These will require much study to decipher if they are messages from Mars. The Preece discovery, on the other hand, puts it in the power of the people of earth to send direct electrical currents to Mars, whose inhabitants are so much in advance of ourselves that they may be able to help us out in the work of opening up converse. A pantomimic electrical interchange will be necessary for some time, but what will be the emotions of the scientific world when the message is sent out that communication has been established?

There are those who firmly assert that this is an experience of the immediate future; that electricity is the universal force and the one whereby the planets will come into communication with each other if they ever do. The mystery of electricity is the strange fluctuations it undergoes. If it were an earth property solely it would be steady, as it would be were it common to all the universe and not interfered with. But its strange goings and comings, its apparent relations to the sun, and yet its known sympathy with other heavenly bodies, seem to show that somebody somewhere is fooling with the dynamo and cutting off and turning on the current.

Kissed Mrs. Leases.

Captain George Lloyd, of New Rochelle, the veteran labor agitator, now in his eightieth year, who yesterday enthusiastically joined the commonweal army and trudged five mile with them and then made the rest of the journey to this city in a wagon, was found at the breakfast table eating a hearty meal after the others had finished. The captain, a hearty old man with long white hair and beard, was enthusiastic in his praise of the "great Coxey movement," and gave many amusing reminiscences of his work in the people's party.

He said: "I have been kissed by Mrs. Mary Lease, the noblest woman that ever trod the earth. You see it was a year ago at a convention in Kansas. I had spoken and as the crowds were applauding a woman forced her way up to the stage, leaped up and threw her arms around my neck and kissed me. It was Mrs. Lease.

"Her husband jumped up after her and shook his fist under my nose and cried: 'You have kissed my wife!' I said: 'Well, I'll give it back,' and gave him a beauty smack right in his whiskers. Anyhow, the people cheered."

And then the captain chuckled gayly and finished his fourth egg.

Comstock and "Tom Jones."

Anthony Comstock never heard of "Tom Jones." He confessed it. He has been in the business of bridling what he calls vice, of suppressing everything under the sun that doesn't strike him as right, for a longer term of years than most persons care to remember, yet he never heard of "Tom Jones" and never knew how he was permitting public morals to go to the bad. He knows about "Tom Jones" now and in the future he's going to prevent the sale of "Tom Joneses."

A. Comstock's enlightenment in the matter took place when ex-Congressman J. J. Little, receiver of the Worthington Company, booksellers and publishers, submitted to Mr. Comstock some books from the stock of the company which he thought he might like to look at. It appears that Mr. Little discovered that Mr. Worthington had been prohibited by A. Comstock nearly ten years ago from publishing and selling the unexpurgated edition of the "Arabian Nights." He did not wish to break the law—even A. Comstock's law—so, as receiver of the company he submitted to the supreme court the question whether or not he had the right to sell as part of the company's assets such books as A. Comstock had spoken badly of. The court declined to invade A. Comstock's territory by setting itself up as a censor and so Mr. Little took the bull by the horns and submitted the books to A. Comstock himself. The books were the "Arabian Nights," "Ovid's Art of Love," Balzac's "Droll Stories," the "Decameron," the "Heptameron," and last, as it turned out far from least, "Tom Jones."

A. Comstock's report was a long brief. He said the books submitted were abominable. He said that great numbers of persons had been fined and imprisoned for handling them.

Mr. Little thought the brief a little too comprehensive. He wrote to A. Comstock asking a specific report on "Tom Jones," on "Rabelais," and on "Rousseau's Confessions." A. Comstock wrote in reply another report. It was in this report that A. Comstock told about the "Tom Jones" shock. He had never heard of the book; it was very bad; it was, indeed, an eye-opener. Those were not his exact words, but that's what he meant. Then A. Comstock went out of town. His decision was not final, but Mr. Little said last night that he would probably respect it.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.



MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., sole proprietors, Boston. "All About the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair," mailed free.

Facial Blemishes, failing hair and simple baby rashes prevented by Cuticura Soap.



If tired, aching, nervous mothers knew the comfort, strength, and vitality in Cuticura Plasters, they would never be without them. In every way the purest, sweetest and best of plasters.

Lovely Complexion.



Pure, Soft, White Skin.

Have you freckles, moth, black-heads, blotches, ugly or muddy skin, eczema, tetter, or any other cutaneous blemish? Do you want a quick, permanent and absolutely infallible cure, *FREE OF COST* to introduce it? Something new, pure, mild and so harmless a child can use or drink it with perfect safety. If so, send your full Post-office address to

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LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



Clear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Ruppert's world renowned Face Bleach and nothing will so quickly remove them as this remedy. A single application will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at $2 per single bottle, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to cure, or three bottles for $5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert, New York City, and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

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The Only Exclusive Ladies, Gents, Children and Infants' Furnishing Goods House . . IN THE CITY. . .

The only place where you can always find just what you want at . . . . . the very Lowest Prices!

NEW CHOICE GOODS ARE OPENED DAILY.

Special things now on sale:

500 dozen fast black seamless Hose 10c.

300 dozen black and tan Hose, (Waco yarn) 25c.

200 dozen extra fine lisle Hose, all colors, 50c.

1,000 dozen Swiss ribbed, lisle and silk Vests in all styles and sizes from 8c to $5.

50 dozen silk gauntlet Gloves, worth $1.25, at 50c.

75 dozen silk Mitts, all colors, worth 37c, at 25c.

Silk embroidered Suspenders, worth 35c, at 15c.

75c Ventilated Corsets 50c.

$2 imported Corsets $1.25.

300 pair Kid Gloves, worth $1.25, at 75c.

50 dozen H. S. Towels, worth 40c, at 25c.

Infants' all wool Gauze Vests 50c.

100 pair Lace Curtains, slightly imperfect at one-third regular price.

500 dozen Gents' Linen Collars, latest styles, worth 15c and 20c, at 10c.

50 dozen Boys' Shirt Waists 15c.

75 dozen Boys' Shirt Waists, worth 38c, at 25c.

50 dozen Boys' Shirt Waists, worth 75c, at 50c.

Ladies' Waists 38c to $4.50.

Lonsdale Cambric 10c.

Best Lining Cambrics 4c.

Best 25c Silesias 15c.

Best Spool Silk 8c.

Best Spool Thread 3c.

1,200 yards Waste Silk for 5c.

Infants' Caps, worth 35c, at 25c.

Infant's Dresses, worth 75c, at 50c.

Infants' Dresses, worth $1, at 75c.

Childrens Gingham Dresses, worth 75c, at 58c.

Children's Gingham Dresses, worth $1.25, at 98c.

Infants' Kid Shoes, worth 75c, at 50c.

Special sale this week of Muslin Underwear and Fans.

Just opened a full line of thin goods for hot weather.

BEAUTIFUL NEW LINE of stamped Linens and Fancy Goods in the Art Department where we do Stamping and Pinking Neatly and Promptly. Umbrellas recovered While You Wait.

T. N. WINSLOW, AMERICAN NOTION COMMANY,
28 Whitehall Street.

Where There's a Will There's a Way.

We're bound to have the business, and we're getting it in our own peculiar way. Yes, we're selling quantities of our $10 and $12 Suits every day. Yes, our business is growing. Yes, we're seeing some of our best trade days since we began selling.

For $15--The Finest Suits We Ever Made.

For $15--The Finest Suits We Ever Made.

Do you know the real pin checks and and pin stripes? Have you seen these Suits? Do you know the stuffs a merchant tailor drapes the nicest and holds off on his arm for your admiration? Are you a judge of the finest?

See Those $20 Suits for $15.
See Those $20 Suits for $15.
See Those $20 Suits for $15.

When we made them we thought we had turned over a new leaf and made every man who wants fine ready-made our debtor. Perhaps we made a few thousands too many. Perhaps people aren't spending quite as much money this season. Perhaps they are waiting. It doesn't matter. We must take the season as we find it. "The mill will never grind with the water that is past."

Now is the time you want to buy.
Now is the time you want to buy.
Now is the time we must sell.
Now is the time we must sell.

These Suits were selling, but they weren't selling quickly enough to please us. They will now. They are. Nearly a week ago we made them $15—and since they've filled the room with business—and ought to. Handsomer, finer styles, better quality couldn't be shown in ready-made. Some of them—prize qualities from the World's Fair.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 7th and E. Sts. N. W. | ATLANTA, GA. 15-17 Whitehall St. | BALTIMORE. Factory, 215 W. German St.

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We Attribute Our Phenomenal Success To Our Honest Mode of Advertising!

EVERY LINE IS POSITIVE, CORRECT AND ACCURATE.

WE advertise just as we sell. Have you ever paid us a visit? Here are reasons why you should: We shall make Monday's Bargain Day one that will be a harvest to Bargain Seekers. It's a positive fact that we sell cheaper than other merchants can buy.

HERE ARE A FEW OF MONDAY'S BARGAINS:

398 men's all-wool Black Cheviot Suits.

262 men's all-wool Scotch Cheviot Suits.

128 men's Pin Checks and Homespun Weaves.

Regular Price $12, Our Price $5.

(Watch Window Display Early Part of Week.)

262 pairs men's Pants, all sizes, at 49c, 99c, $1.25 and $2; worth double the price.

261 Black Clay Worsted Suits, like those you pay $15 and $20 for elsewhere, our price $6.90 and $8.50.

Those new Children's Suits are in, and must be sold at the following prices:

Children's Suits, dark mixed patterns, 4 to 14, at 50c.

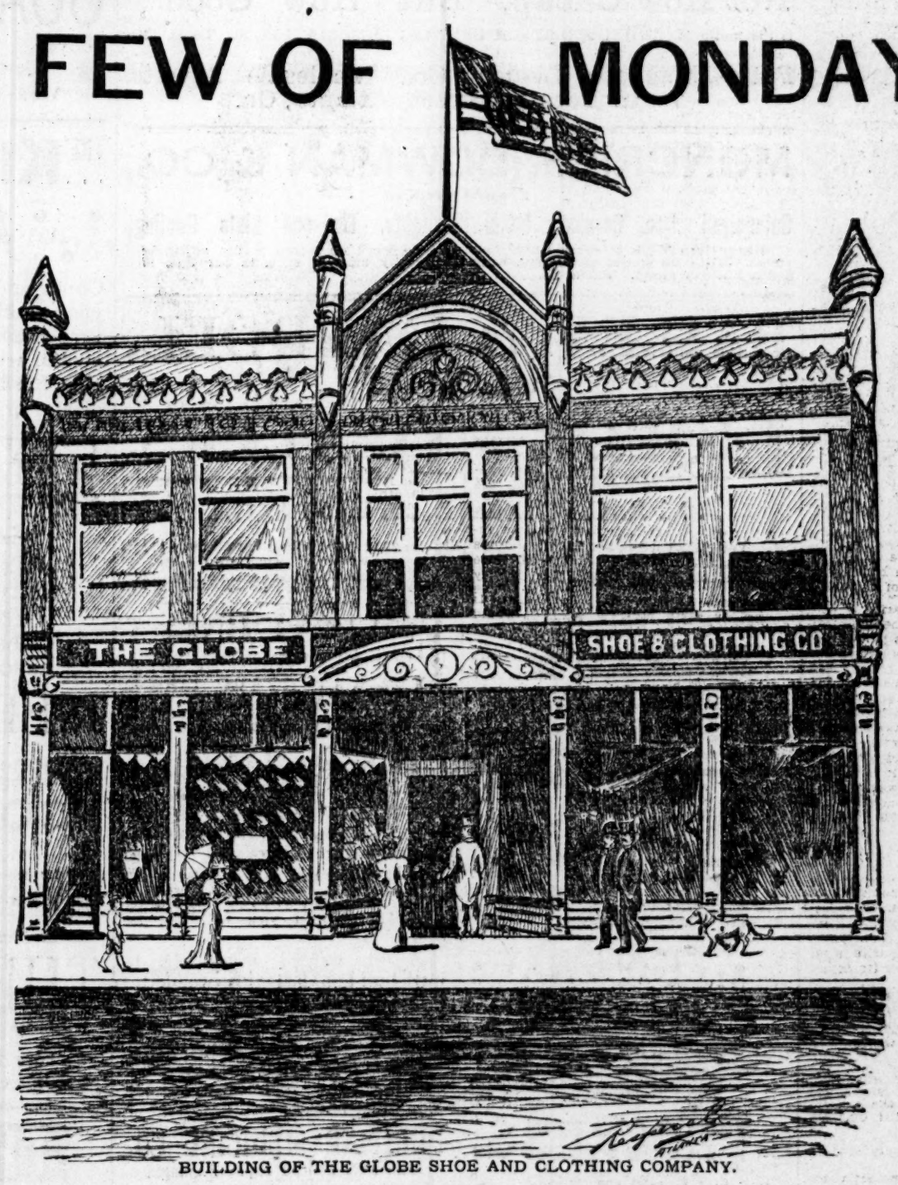
Children's Suits, cheviots, 4 to 14, at 99c.

Children's Suits, light weaves, 52 styles, 4 to 14, at $1.98.

Children's Suits, light velours and cassimers, 4 to 14, at $2.24.

Children's Knee Pants, 10c.

SPECIAL for Monday and all the week—482 pairs Baby Shoes at 12c pair.



BUILDING OF THE GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING COMPANY.

Ladies' Common Sense Button Shoes, regular price $2.25, our price $1.49.

Ladies' square toe Opera Button, regular price $2, our price $1.24.

Children's Tan Oxfords, sizes 8 to 10½, square toe, opera, 85c; misses' 11 to 2 at 99c.

Gents' tipped and plain toe, Bal and Congress Shoe, regular price $2.50, our price $1.98.

Gents' Low-cut Shoes, regular price $2.50, our price $1.98.

Gents' Low-cut Shoes, regular price $2, our price $1.49.

. . . ABOUT . . .

FURNISHING GOODS:

60 doz. gents' Unlaundered Shirts at 25c, worth 50c.

98 doz. gents' Negligee Shirts at 48c, worth $1.

172 doz. gents' Linen Handkerchiefs at 19c, worth 25c.

122 doz. gents' Hermsdorf Fast Black Hose at 10c, worth 25c.

62 doz. men's White Vests at 74c, worth $2.



SIME EINSTEIN,
Manager of Clothing Department and Member of
THE GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.

WERE WE TO CONTINUE OUR LOW PRICE LIST,

We could show you where you are losing on every article you purchase elsewhere.

We are amply able to meet the stringency of the times, and congratulations are pouring in from all quarters.

Because we can make a $10 bill take the place of $20.

Ask your neighbors if we are honest in our statements.

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SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Man Receives Some Salty Letters from Mechanics at a Distance.

HE HAS SOME FRIENDS AND SOME FOES.

Brown and Plunkett Go a Picnicking and Have a Fine Time with the Young People.

For The Constitution.

Our friends may forget and neglect us, but our enemies are always on the watch-tower for opportunities.

If a fellow does a good thing or a smart thing that is more than apt to be the last of it; but just say something that gives your enemies a chance to get in a word against you, and see if they neglect the opportunity. In all the writing and talking of my life, and I am a powerful talker, the praise that I have received could be put in a chigger's eye; but last week I received enough reminders of my intellectual feebleness and of my "selfish, contracted character," to have made a man with any less cheek than myself go off and hide. These abuses have come from mechanics and laborers of other towns than Atlanta, and yet I received not a kind letter from one of Atlanta's workingmen. I have been married about sixty years, and for every new moon in that period of time I have had my memory refreshed and a pretty full discourse upon my pedigree dished out to me at the breakfast table—I never did escape longer than dinner any new moon. But these fellows of last week brought up things that I was sure not a soul knew of but me and Brown. The old 'oman has filed all the letters away, and I am living in holy horror of the next moon's coming; it will be new, though; I am glad of that much.

Now, these writers are mistaken about my feelings in the matter of mechanics rushing to Atlanta to build the exposition. It is not alone the Atlanta mechanic I wish to benefit, but I wish to save those at a distance by my observations in such matters. The Coxey movement is one instance in proof of my position. That movement would have never grown to a sensation but for the great number drawn to the west by the boom in work at the world's fair. When the fair was completed thousands were idle and huddled together in such small territory that the Coxey movement went off like a valve to the overtaxed engine. We all like to "boom" our section, our state, our county, our town, and there are those ready to say that such talk as mine is unpatriotic and that every one should be drawn here possible. The "boom" is all very well, but there is a reaction at the last end of it that should be avoided. Atlanta has done her part to ease over the hard times. This is the spirit, I think, which made the movement so popular and the rich people so generous. Let other towns keep their own and provide work for them by some great public movement—Atlanta has set an example which should be followed. Of course, Atlanta can do bigger things than other towns, but every town can do something—do your best, "here all the honor lies" and mercy as well. It is unmerciful to invite an influx to where it is not needed. I think the mechanics of Atlanta might give me a "friendly smile and loving face" on this, but they won't, so just let the silvery moon roll on.

Brown and I met an old fellow on Decatur street yesterday and he at once laid down his saw and hammer and began to rasp us. The old fellow thinks that we are having too much to do with town people's affairs of late—he thinks we are fools, and did not hesitate to tell us so. The old fellow warmed up as he pointed out to us that the average mechanic made his $2 to $2.50 per day, while the average farmer could only make 50 cents. The city doctor makes you ride to him, while the country doctor has to ride to you through rain, heat and cold, and after you are well you care about as much for one as for the other. Your country preachers are starved while our town preachers live on princely salaries. "There, you old cranks," said this old man in the wind up, "there is ydur country opportunities. Go back home now and quit meddling or being anxious about folks who do so much better than your class." This is the way this old mechanic talked to us, and we went home and away out on a lonely log we held a prolonged consultation and the decision arrived at was that this old chap is a contractor who has taken a job so cheap that if the mechanic's wages were raised by any means it would ruin him. An overplus of workmen makes wages low and puts idlers upon the corners. To keep the numbers down to meet just the demand gives prosperous times and smiling faces. The cheap contractor is a swindle upon his employer, for they are bound to slight work; a blight upon his town and a curse to his fellow workman, is the way Brown argues, and I believe Brown is right in most all things. Brown silenced this old fellow before we left him by remarking that "money talks," and that he (Brown) would wager a dollar to a ginger cake that he could show by unmistakable evidence that the countrymen were in a better condition than the town folks. Brown invited the old fellow to name a day that he would form a line of his two-dollar-a-day mechanics across the new Forsyth street bridge to face a line of "common tenants" that could be brought there. Brown hacked the old contractor, and when he began to see him wilt he laid it on. Brown swore that these two-dollar-a-day fellows never had a month's provisions ahead in their lives and never would, while the poorest tenants managed to have a year's provisions in the crib and smokehouse, a good milk cow and a pig or two in the pen. Brown insisted on having these lines formed and an inventory taken of what each line possessed of this world's goods, but the old fellow gathered his tools and away he went, muttering something about the pest of cranks.

The children had a picnic and would have me and Brown to go along. We had a fine time, but we were not so important as we have been in some picnics of the past. The reason for this was in the fact that a clever yankee from the state of New York had anticipated most every want and in good yankee style had everything so arranged that our usefulness was not apparent because it had no chance to display itself. The picnic was held close by the "Dairy home" of Mr. John Dorn, who came here from the state of New York just a few years ago and has turned some old sage fields into meadows of beauty and of profit. Mr. Dorn, in regular yankee brogue, tells of the profits he received from raising peas on this land when he first came. He vowed that peas were the only things the land would sprout at first, but now fine crops of anything and green meadows can be raised with ease. He has figured on it and vows that Georgians could all get rich raising peas and hogs. Cotton cuts no figure with this shrewd fellow; he is a crank on peas in preference. Fifteen bushels to the acre is what he claims to have produced on his land, by actual measurement—no guessing—per acre, and only plowed them one time after planting. This is where he claims the advantage lies in raising peas—it takes such little work to make them. With an old plantation the time saved in making a pea crop and raising hogs as compared with the making of cotton gives the farmer plenty of chance to take his fields one at a time and make them as productive as the lands of New York state. Mr. Dorn is familiar with the culture of hops, and he is going to exepriment on them this year for my benefit.

But it was the picnic I was telling about. There never was a time before that Brown did not receive praise for his attention to the picnickers' wants in the matter of milk—cool buttermilk just from the spring. This time Mr. Dorn took the honors from Brown and furnished it on ice from one of the cleanest and coolest cellars I have ever seen. Mrs. Dorn is a smart and sweet woman that the shrewd yankee was sharp enough to capture since he came to Georgia, and while many a Georgia raised boy has been roving around out west to pick up a fortune, they have built a most comfortable home and have the old farm in such a fine state of cultivation that I feel sure their troubles in the future will only be "little ones." We miss the birds at the picnics this year, and the dogwood blossoms and honeysuckles. The wild flowers were all killed and the birds seem to be starving. There is no estimating the harm the cold snap did, but many of the birds may have just run away and will come back again when they are sure that picnic time is a certainty—I hope they will.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

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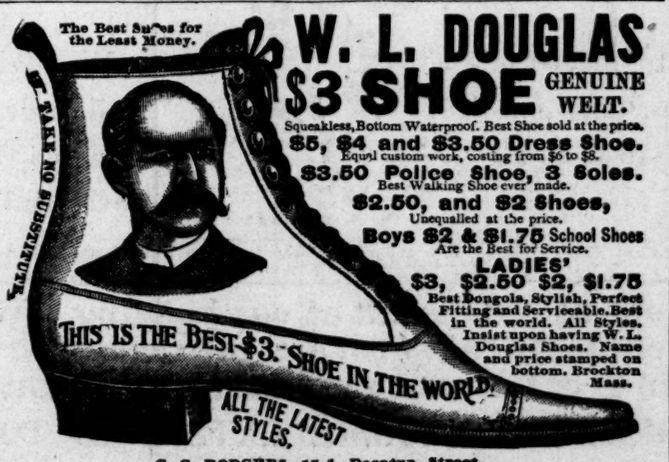
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THE METHODISTS.

A Great Conference Is Now Being Held in Memphis.

SAM JONES PREACHES TO FIVE THOUSAND

He Gets a Laugh on the Preachers Who Draw Only Five Hnndred People a Day. Churchmen Enjoying Themselves.

Memphis, Tenn., May 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—The splendid church in which the general conference conducts its deliberations is in marked contrast to the house in which the first Methodist society of Memphis worshiped. That was sixty-eight years ago, and the house was a very unpretentious structure. It served its purpose well for seventeen years, and then a second house, large, solid and, for its day, attractive, was erected. It stood for nearly a half century, being taken down in the summer of 1891. Many able and faithful ministers occupied its pulpit, and a vast number of souls were trained within its courts for this world and the world to come. The stately edifice in which the sessions of this conference are held was completed and dedicated last year. With the possible exception of the First church, Birmingham, Ala., it is the handsomest church in southern Methodism. It is built of gray Arkansas granite, of the hardest and most durable quality and has rough-face surface. A great clock in the tower marks the passing of the hours. The interior finish is of whiteoak and hardwood. The Sunday school department is separated from the auditorium by sliding doors. A gallery runs entirely round the whole interior. The seating capacity is 2,500. The organ is an instrument of great power and rare tone, and is located back of the pulpit under the rose window.

Visitors and delegates find the church most pleasant. The former attend in large numbers; the latter occupying their assigned places in apparent contentment.

All exposed carpeting is canvased. The secretaries occupy the pulpit platform on the right of the presiding bishop's seat, the editors and reporters of The Daily Advocate, the conference organ, have seats on the opposite side of the platform from the secretaries. Represenatives of the press have tables just back of the pulpit platform in the first tier of the choir seats. Of these important factors in spreading church news there are quite a number, which shows there is widespread interest in the passing business of the conference.

A number of brght boys are on duty as pages and their assistance facilitates the dispatch of business. Indeed, every imaginable comfort seems to have been provided. A postoffice is conducted in the Epworth hall, in the basement of the church, through which members receive their mail. In another part of the hall a number of stenographers, whose services are kindly tendered by the Memphis Commercial college, await the pleasure of members, and take from dictation. Typewritten copies are delivered expeditiously, making the stenographer's assistance very valuable.

Thus far the sessions have been shorter than the daily limit, which is from 9 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. But committees meet at 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock p. m. every afternoon, at which sessions much work for the conference is digested. When these mills have had time to grind a little and begin to deliver the grist back into the main body, the heavy work will begin in earnest. Then will come debate on the leading questions arising at this session, and some interesting talk will be heard. Here are some of the vital matters in sight. Fixing the exact location in the southern Methodst sky of those "wandering stars"—vide Jude v, 13, which gives wandering stars over to the blackness of darkness—the evangelists; the establishment of an educational bureau; the missionary question; and probably an effort to pass some extreme legislation on the holiness question.

Conflict in Some Conferences.

Some of the bishops have assumed authority, they say, to control the funds of the various home mission boards. Such action has produced a conflict in some of the conferences. The committee on missions will report an interpretation of the law in such a way as to put the funds of the board entirely under their own management; which will probably produce considerable discussion, involving the dutes of bshops, missionary secretaries, presiding elders and pastors. Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, of the North Georga conference, secretary of the committee on missions, will make an effort to have engrafted into the laws of the church the idea of missionary education.

Recuring to the matter of evangelists, the Associated Press dispatch in your issue of Saturday, to-wit: "The trial of Rev. Sam P. Jones, the noted evangelist, who was suspended by the Georgia conference because he refused to perform regular pastoral duties, will come up next week. Rev. Sam Jones is here to defend himself. He is particularly severe on the bishops and lively times are anticipated when the case is called," is flagrantly erroneous and should be fully corrected. Mr. Jones has never been suspended. He was, at his own request, located, as it is technically called in church parlance, for the reason that Bishop Haygood's construction of the law did not permit the appointment of any one to do evangelical work. Mr. Jones will not appear here to "defend himself," there is no case of the sort here. Even Bishop Haygood's action will be considered incidentally only, in so far as it enters into the whole question of evangelistic work. And, while the general conference is a court of appeals from lower conferences, it tries nobody but bishops. Had Mr. Jones been suspended an appeal might have been here for consideration.

The only fact stated in the item quoted is that Mr. Jones has been here. He made a meteoric appearance here Saturday. With his coworker, Rev. George Stuart, he is making prohibition speeches through Tennessee, trying to impress upon the people the need of sending to the legislature men who will favor a local option law. Sam preached at the auditorium here Sunday. The coincidence of his visit here simultaneously with the opening of the conference has caused more or less speculation as to his object. The consensus of opinion is that he desires to show the august college of bishops that Sam Jones is "some pumpkins" himself. In his speech Saturday night he told the preachers why the whatness was. Said he: "You fellows preach every Sunday to about five hundred people; I preach to five thousand. Why don't you have big crowds? I can tell you what's the matter—it's in your noggin." This sally provoked the mirth of the preachers present and convulsed the audience.

Increased Activity.

The reference in the Episcopal address to the increased activity of the youth of the church will be followed up by an effort to pass some legislation in the interest of the young people of this great communion. No doubt, this legislation will be in keeping with the progressive policy of the church. The door will be opened wide for the entrance of our youth into the spiritual inheritance of the future. Prayers for changes will be numerous; the mighty fabric of the Methodist polity will be subjected to a strain; but no change in the code of the church need be apprehended. New paths of advance will be opened up in accordance with the enlightened traditions of Methodism—but they will parallel the great beaten path which has so long been followed by the church in its march of spiritual and militant progress.

Texas is not a lone star in Methodism. The drift of things there is indicated by the presence of fifty delegates from that state, now the leading commonwealth of Methodism. In another quarter of a century the figures will probably show a quarter of a million members in that great state.

On Saturday, when the president of the conference called for memorials and resolutions, one hundred and three of these papers went to the secretary's table. Among them was a memorial from two ladies of Trinity church, Atlanta, asking that the church law be so changed that hereafter only pure grape juice be used for sacramental purposes.

A most interesting memorial came from the Missouri conference. That the plan of conference representation be so changed that hereafter one layman from each district conference should have a place in the cabinet at the annual conferences. It is presumed that a motion to put this into operation will be promptly laid on the table—but why? Should not the pew, as well as the pulpit, be heard in the grand council which sends ministers hither and thither? Would not men who make it their business to listen have about as good an idea of the preaching capacity of the ministers in the district as the presiding elders, who are accustomed to the awe of listening churches to arouse? Experience from the layman's point of view might change the tenor of some appointments. Of a truth, it is impracticable and unnecessary legislation, but we expect to hear from the laymen when the matter comes up for discussion.

Sermons by Visitors.

Sunday was a red letter day to churchgoers here. Nearly all the Protestant pulpits in the city were filled by clerical members of the conference; and even out-of-town churches on the two sides of the river were preached to by visiting preachers, by special request. Bishop Keener held forth at the First church, and several of the other bishops at various churches, at 11 a. m. Dr. H. C. Morrison preached at the Central Baptist, Dr. G. A. Nunnally's church. Dr. W. F. Glenn went over to Senatobia, Miss.; Bishop Haygood went to St. Louis to fill Dr. J. W. Lee's pulpit.

In the afternoon at the First church a love feast, just a regular plain quarterly meeting kind of a love feast, without any frills or creases on it, was conducted by Dr. Andrew Hunter, of Arkansas. Dr. Hunter is a figure of historic interest, being one of the two surviving members on the southern side of the conference of 1844, when the division of the church occurred. For sixty-one years he has been a converted man; and his beautiful life is read of in every line of his benignant face. He was once tendered the United States senatorship by the legislature of Arkansas, but he told them he had a higher commission, that he desired to be nothing more than a Methodist preacher, and would always be ready to accept any appointments on the conference. He talked beautifully that afternoon. Bishop Fitzgerald and Dr. Miller, who served together on the Pacific coast, melted to tears in each others' arms. A Texas banker, a layman, was thereupon moved to hallelujahs. He told how when he went to whip one of his boys he got down and prayed with them, and often the trouble passed without the chastisement being found necessary. The man was moved to the extremity of immense sobs; and, so vehement did he become, he finally said: "Brethren, I will not disturb you; I will retire." And, sobbing, he passed into the great hall below stairs, where alone he eased his heart of its burden of feeling. At the last of it all, "Uncle Ben," the old colored sexton, who for forty years has held his post, lifted the hymn of "The Old Ship of Zion;" and the great chorus of happy voices which caught it up did not change the rhythm and the ring which he gave it; and when the melody ceased, the aged darky claimed the privilege to speak from his place in the gallery: and when he sat down again the responsive amens and murmured blessings which rose from the lips of bishops and preachers gave a benign emphasis to the old man's testimony—there was no color line between the feeling of his heart and theirs.

Points About Members.

Dr. John D. Hammond, who heads the delegation from the Missouri conference, and who is a brother to Judge William Hammond, of Atlanta, is one of the handsomest men to be seen here, and is one of the ablest of the younger D. D's.

Dr. J. R. Brooks, of western North Carolina, resembles our good Dr. Bass, of Wesleyan college, but is larger physically. Another North Carolinian of prominence is a contemporary of a fine apple of his name and country—Yates; Dr. E. A. Yates.

Dr. John Matthews—the doctors are fearfully and wonderfully numerous, and sometimes fearfully and wonderfully made—of St. Louis, enjoys the reputation of being the most successful pastor in all the country. He never preaches that he does not invite penitents to the altar and open the door of the church, and usually not in vain. His mother was a daughter of Erin, and he is proud of his descent. As a natural heritage he has the faculty of being intensely humorous when he least intends to be.

Rev. David W. Carter, clerical delegate from the Mexican border conference, was once a member of the Holston conference. In 1882 he went to the City of Mexico, studied the Spanish language for ten months, then went to southern Mexico and regularly afterward has preached in that language. He was afterwards in charge of the Pueblo mission for three years. He is now in charge of the whole border mission, has traveled over the entire republic of Mexico, and has baptized over 500 Mexicans into the church. He now resides at San Antonio, Tex.

The technical parliamentarian of the body is Paul Whitehead, D. D., of Virginia—they call him up in that country Paul "Clearhead." Whenever the journal is read, you may see him bob up serenely with a correction, or the statement of an omission at the tip of his tongue. He is uniformly correct; and is by no means officious. He has been in the general body of the church many times before, and is an able and important help in its deliberations.

But—to the laymen. Another parliamentarian of note is Mr. Long, of Kentucky. But his knowledge appears a little too secular, for the bishop presiding. Some one suggested him as a member of the special committee on rules. The suggestion was in violation of conference practice, as the president was to appoint the committee; and Bishop Ganbery paid no attention to the hint.

Colonel Law, of Union Springs, Ala., heads his delegation, and will hold his own with the best of the many legal minds which are on the lay side of the house.

Professor C. C. Cody, of the southern Texas conference, is a native of Covington, Ga. He occupies the chair of mathematics at Georgetown university, and is among the ablest laymen here.

I sat at table today with a layman named Martin, of the Indian mission conference, Indian Territory. He is a Cherokee, almost full blood, and is a typical redskin. He wears his hair cut short and his clothes cut long, as he should, and talks like a white gentleman. I could hardly believe my ears when I heard him say "manipulate" and other words of complicated pronunciation. He was asked if his people didn't feel very rich since the $300 per capita was about to be paid over to the Cherokees. "Well," he answered, "I don't feel as rich as I did before we sold that land. We only got $1.04 an acre for it." When asked what sort of country it was, he said it suited his people "mighty well."

Just from Georgia.

Mr. V. L. Stanton, brother to your poet laureate, is among the Georgia laymen. He resides at Waycross, and on the Sunday school committee he shows he has plenty of brain—although he thinks and speaks in prose.

A party of us met Mr. Bruckner, formerly of Atlanta, on the street the other day. Dr. Heidt was our interlocutor. Said he, "Bruckner, don't you wish you were back in Atlanta?"

"Yes," said the dapper little book man, "I do not believe I can be satisfied till I get back there." Whereupon Dr. Heidt broke forth with an improvisation in verse, thusly:

"Those who tread the rosy soil
And drink the limpid streams of sunny Georgia,
Will ever turn their faces that way,
And their footsteps—if they can."

Rev. Joel T. Daves, Jr., of the Epworth church, Atlanta, is among the visitors, by the favor of an appreciative and generous congregation. The south has no brighter young preacher. No doubt many a feminine heart will echo my tribute when I say "to know him is to love him." Well, Brother Daves is a literary and ecclesiastic encyclopedia, and never failed to answer any question put to him, till we asked why the pawn shops used three balls suspended at the door as a sign. He called for time on this, and has not yet reported. This question was put for the purpose of finding out something. The pawnbrokers didn't know what their own signs really meant, and I didn't myself.

Several of the Georgians spent an hour yesterday at the beautiful Cossett library building right on the river bluff. This splendid benefaction was provided by the late Frederic J. Cossett, of Connecticut, who amassed a fortune here after the war. His $75,000 went into a very handsome four-story structure, completed about a year since. The citizens of Memphis recently raised the money for the books, and they are being rapidly purchased. Mr. Mell Nunnally, son of Rev. G. A. Nunnally, D.D., of this city, was so fortunate as to be elected librarian. The position is desirable, as much on account of the attractive work as of the comfortable salary which goes with it. The librarian's Georgia friends will be pleased to know how pleasantly his lines have fallen.

GEORGE M. NAPIER.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malaria.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Diseases.

For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. Fifty cents and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, billiousness and constipation, of which I have been a great sufferer, I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

J. P. SAWTELL,
Publisher Morning Call. Griffin, Ga.

Notice to Passengers.

On and after May 15, 1894, the railroads using the union passenger station at Atlanta, viz:

Atlanta and West Point railroad.
Central Railroad of Georgia.
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway.
Georgia railroad.
Georgia Pacific railway.
Richmond and Danville railroad.
Seaboard Air-Line.
Western and Atlantic railroad

will not check baggage from hotels or residences to destination. Passengers will secure their railroad baggage checks from the baggage agent at the union passenger station.

EDM'D L. TYLER,
Chairman Board of Control.
may 6—10t

Water Cure Sanitarium.

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.

March 12, 1894.

DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.
mar 13-12 m.

GOING AWAY THIS SUMMER?

Where Are You Going?

The summer migration will soon begin. "Resort" literature, railway time tables, and miscellaneous information as to the "best" place to spend the summer are much sought after. Do you really want to know which is the best resort? It isn't north, nor east, nor west, but right here at your door, at home. Miles of weary traveling over dusty highways, with possible discomfort at the end of the journey, overcrowding, ill feeding and an abundance of everything except comfort scarcely constitutes a desirable summer outing. Here at home we have the glorious Suwannee Springs. The idea of going "south" for a summer trip ordinarily strikes the superficial seeker as questionable, if not absurd, and why? Why not "south?" Suwannee offers everything, and more too, in attractive inducements than nine out of ten resorts in more elevated sections, pleasant days, cool nights, freedom from malaria, amusements, recreation, bathing, and best of all the invigorating virtues of Suwannee's famed waters.

In face of all these genuine advantages, why people will seek certain discomforts elsewhere is past all comprehension of the thousands who know and appreciate Suwannee. If you are all run down and wish to clear your system of bile and malaria, go to Suwannee. If in seek of rest and recreation, try Suwannee resort this season, and we are satisfied that you will soon believe that the south has one of the best resorts of the world.

Suwannee Springs has been listed by all the railroads among the best summer resorts, special excursions at reduced rates, convenient schedules, etc., reached via Savannah, Florida and Western railway, Georgia Southern and Florida railway via Jasper, and Florida Central and Peninsular railway via Live Oak. Sure cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver, kidney, bladder, skin and blood diseases, insomnia, loss of appetite, etc. Rates $12.00, $15 to $17.50 per week. Suwannee Springs' water put up in glass only, in demijohns, carboys and cases. For sale by all druggists. Full information cheerfully furnished by dropping a line to the proprietors.

SUWANNEE SPRINGS COMPANY.
Andrew Hanley, Gen. Mgr., Suwannee, Fla.
apr-24-1m tues fri sun

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 22½ South Broad street.
mar 18—1y.

DUPLICATE WHIST,

National Method

With whist playing cards, index cards, score cards, rubber bands and illustrated book of rules, all ready for play, for 94. Whist experts and American Whist League endorse it. All explained in two lines. Highest in merit; lowest in price; simplest in detail; greatest in possibilities. Also a large lot of Foster's Duplicate Whist and Whist Strategy, at $1.25 per copy; by mail, $1.35; for sale by John M. Miller, agent, No. 39 Marietta street.
apr30 1m

Ho! Traveler, take Beecham's Pills.

W. O. JONES'S FINE STABLES,

Located at 33 and 35 S. Forsyth Street.

For first-class livery of every description go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boarding horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty.
may9-1m

White Wyandott eggs for hatching, $3 for fifteen; also choice young stock for sale. A. C. KNAPP, Macon, Ga.
apr 22-4t su.

Strawberry plants, $1.50 per thousand, in lots 5,000 or more. July and August delivery. Set out in three months they will yield full crop following spring. A. C. KNAPP, Macon, Ga.
apr 22-4t su.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oil and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.

S. W. LONG.

Old papers for sale at The Constitution Office, 20 cents per hundred.

For all Bowel Complaints use Royal Germetuer.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

That Remnant Pile.

Hundreds and Hundreds of yards, many Dress Patterns included. Goods worth as much as $1 yard. Almost any style you could wish for. An entire season's accumulations. Look over them on the Big Bargain Table, Center of Main Floor:

Choice at 25c Yard.

That Leather Goods Purchase.

It was a big haul, the biggest of the big manufacturers entire sample line, about 2,000 Belts, hundreds and hundreds of Purses and Hand Bags. We have placed on sale on a special counter about 500 Purses, Pocketbooks and Card Cases; some very fine goods, worth up to $1 each:

Your Choice 25c.

A Table Full

And a big table full of Belts—Belts for Ladies or Men, any quantities or any style you choose, worth up to $1.50 each:

Choice at 50c.

That Basement:

Headquarters for Atlanta's Economical Shoppers.

100 yard Spool Silks, black and all colors, 5c spool.

8 bars Glory Soap for 25c.

Standard Dress Ginghams at 4c yard.

Ladies' Waists, some more or less soiled, worth up to $1.25. Choice 50c.

Boys' Waists, all ages, each 21c.

Standard Calicoes—Oil reds and Indigo blues 5c yard.

Remnants of wool Dress Goods, worth up to 35c yard; some dress patterns included, choice 10c yard.

Figured Lawns, 2 cases to go at 2½c yard.

Standard Cotton Checks at 4c yard.

Ladies and Children's fast black, fine gauge Stockings 10c pair.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

Thirty-five up-to-date Departments filled with seasonable and desirable merchandise at prices other stores DON'T match.

Dress Goods.

A stock any concern might be proud of. Anything on earth you could wish for. Prices lower than ever known.

Closing Sale of Novelties.

Our entire stock of imported, high-class Novelty Suits. Regardless of Previous values, Suits ranging up to $40 each. Entire line divided into three lots, not one in the entire line that is not worth double the price asked, $8, $10 and $15.

At 50c Yard:

At this popular price we show the greatest line of Dress Goods ever shown under $1 yard. Novelty weaves, Scotch Cheviots, Illuminated Homespuns, Serges, Etc. A handsome elegant frock, linings and all materials for $5.

Candy. . .

We will sell Monday to each lady who visits our Candy Parlor One Pound Box of

PURE HAND-MADE CREAM BONBONS

At 10c.

Carpet Department:

Second Floor.

Choice Mattings, all sorts, by the roll up from $4.

Matting Rugs, 2 yards long, new and pretty. Each 75c.

Curtain Poles, woods of all kinds, brass mountings, 25c.

Cloth Shades, spring rollers, 50c.

Good floor Oil Cloth at 35c.

See our Tapestry Brussels Carpets, Note the qualities we sell at 60c.

See the Ingrains we show. Note carefully the qualities for the price asked. Up from 30c.

Excellent quality Linoleum by the square yard at 60c.

Coca-Cola

The matchless fountain drink—more glasses sold than of all other specialties combined. The genuine article is sold at our fount. No substitutes.

SHOES.

Men's M. S. Tan Russia Calf Bals $2.

Men's French Calf, Hand Sewed, Lace and Congress Shoes $2.50.

Men's Hand Sewed Kangaroo Bals and Congress plain toe $3.

Men's Seal Calf Bals and Cong. Plain Opera and Cap Toe $1.50.

Ladies' Tan Russia Calf, hand sewed Oxfords $1.50.

Ladies' Dongola hand sewed Oxford, Cloth and Kid Top, Patent Trimmed $1.50.

Ladies' Dongola Button Boot, Heel and Spring Heel, Cloth and Tip Top $1.50.

Misses Dongola Button Boot, Patent Leather and Dongola tip $1.00.

Misses Patent Leather Vamp, 1 strap Sandals $1.25.

Child's Dongola Oxford, Patent Tip, 8-11 $1.00.

Boys' Satin Calf Bals, plain and cap toe $1.00.

Youths Casco Calf Bals, heel and spring heel, Plain and Cap toe $1.00.

"U"

Should see our $9.90 Suits.

Regular $12.50, $15, $16.50 Values.

U

Can pick your choice at

$9.90.

out of

300

Fine Men's Suits worth

$12.50, $15, $16.50 Each.

We bought them under price and give the benefit to

U.

EISEMAN & WEIL

3 Whitehall.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall St. and 7 Mitchell St. Branch Store 201 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard head and blue grass seeds, German millet, eastern raised Irish potatoes, onion sets and all kinds of garden seeds that are usually planted in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, all fresh and true to name. The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers and porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store in each place. Call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks too numerous to mention here. Terms cash.

For coolness, Strawberry Sherbet, 5c. For sweetness Ice Cream Soda, 5c. For Headache, Celery Coca, 5c. O. G. Venable, 102 Whitehall, Smith & Dozier's.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

January	2	12 per cent.
"	15	10 "
February	1	11 "
"	15	5 "
March	1	9 "
"	15	8 "
April	2	9 "
"	16	8½ "
May	1	8 "
Total		90½ "

We have paid our customers in 120 days. Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1,000 can be invested; write for information.

FISHER CO., Stock Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

GONE EAST.

Manufacturers Telegraphed

BARGAINS GALORE.

Our Mr. Eads left on the vestibule train Saturday for the Eastern markets. He went in response to the telegrams of prominent Clothing makers who want to convert the remainder of their stocks into hard cash. Baltimore and New York will be the scene of his operations. Soon as purchases are completed the goods will be whisked in by fast express. Watch out for grand Suits at low prices. Read future announcements and stand ready to profit by this opportunity. Big values for all.

Eads-Neel Co.

THE GREAT SLAUGHTER OF SHOES

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER

GOES ON UNABATED

AT .....

=:= J. C. & I. DANIEL'S.

THE CROWD WAS SO GREAT, and the rush for admistance so pressing that they were obliged to close their doors again on Saturday and limit the crowd to the capacity of the store. . . . . .

Their Entire Stock, Damaged and Not Damaged,

Will be thrown upon the market this week at prices unheard of in Atlanta before. They are going to close out everything, and refit and reshelve the store; after which they will have

The Handsomest Store

In the south, and a brand new stock of Shoes. Extra help has been engaged for next week.

J. C. & I. DANIEL.

THE DRUMMER BOY.

Sad Story of a Brave Little Lad Who Died at Chickamauga.

It was in the latter part of August, 1863, and the great Army of the Cumberland was moving through the defiles of the Cumberland mountains, along the Tennessee, in pursuit of Bragg's retreating forces. The weather was scorching hot, the mountain trails were crushed into streams of dust, and the bronzed, blue-clad men suffered at times very much from want of water.

The cavalry brigade went into camp near the "Fighting Fifteenth" infantry, and here for the first time I saw "Neddy" Watts, the diminutive drummer boy, who had become the idol of the bronzed soldiers. He was a bright boy of fourteen, dressed in a rusty blue uniform and small for his years, looked wholly unfit for the hardships of such a campaign. But he was as cheery and bright as if he considered this desperate work the merest play. I learned from the men of the Fifteenth that Neddy's mother died when he was a little child. His father, the color sergeant of the regiment, was killed at Stone river eight months before this. How the boy chanced to drift down from Cincinnati to the army was not clearly explained, but certain it is that as soon as he appeared in the camp of the "Fighting Fifteenth" and announced himself as the son of Sergeant Watts, he was at once adopted and made the drummer of the color company.

At daybreak the next morning the infantry began to ford the river. It was up to the waist of the tallest man. As our bugler sounded "boots and saddles," I bethought me of the boy. I was mounted on a powerful horse and, being but a youth myself, and comparatively light, I determined to give the lad a lift. Being a commissioned officer, I had the license to do this. The advance of the Fifteenth was already in the river when I rode up to the boy, who had his drum on his back, while a tall, bearded giant was preparing to carry him over on his shoulders. Neddy was delighted at my proposition and when my purpose was understood by the soldiers a hundred strong hands were ready to lift him into the saddle behind me.

At this point the Tennessee is fully a half a mile wide, so that I had a good chance to talk to Neddy as we went over. I found him sweet and innocent, as if he had never known the want of a generous father's protection or a loving mother's care. When I set him down on the opposite bank he drew himself up like a soldier, and, with a military salute, said, "I thank you very much for the ride, captain, and I hope to see you again." "I hope to meet you, too, Neddy," I replied; "goodby, and God bless you," and so we parted.

When I saw Neddy Watts again it was under the most trying circumstances and on the awful field of Chickamauga. It was Sunday, the 20th of September, and on the previous day the right and left wings of our army had been unexpectedly set upon by the enemy and routed. Only the center remained intact under the command of that gallant soldier, General Thomas, and on its stability and valor depended the fate of the army of the Cumberland. Along with General Thomas was a remnant of the Fighting Fifteenth. When the battle began 600 of that gallant regiment responded to the roll call; now there were only 197 left, and among them was Neddy Watts, the drummer boy.

The cavalry brigade to which I was attached was dismounted and sent to the front to aid the infantry in holding the hill of Chickamauga. As we lay upon the ground waiting for the enemy I glanced along the line, and near the colors I saw the diminutive form and the rusty drum of the boy I had helped across the Tennessee.

The enemy was about 300 yards away, and a terrific fire was pouring across this space from both sides. The intervening ground was covered with the dead and wounded of both armies, many of whom were piteously crying for water to appease their burning thirst.

When a man becomes helpless and suffering in battle we forget the color of his uniform, and, uncaring whether he be friend or foe, the humanity which is common to all men urges us to help him. From where we lay we could distinctly hear a gray-bearded confederate officer, who sat with his back to a tree, and whose legs were shattered by a cannon shot, crying piteously for water. Before his purpose could be divined, or a hand raised to stay him, Neddy Watts, who had a canteen like the other soldiers, could be seen creeping forward on his hands and knees, the drum at his back making him particularly conspicuous. We understood his purpose, and after he had refused the appeals to come back we sent up a cheer to encourage him.

Solid shot and shell and musket bullets by thousands crashed and shrieked and whistled across this space; but Neddy Watts paid no heed to them. His purpose was to save and not to destroy. He reached the wounded foeman, and we could see him hold his canteen to the gray lips until the burning thrist was stayed. His mission over, Neddy left the canteen in the man's hands and turned to make his way back to the lines of the Fifteenth. At that instant a shell exploded not five feet away. He leaped to his feet, threw up his hands, and, staggering back, fell dead in the arms of the man to whose rescue he had gone.

When darkness brought a cessation of the battle some of Neddy's comrades crept out of the line to recover the body, and they found him lying as if asleep in the arms of the dead confederate.

NELSON THORPE.

Ponce de Leon Ave., Next to Jackson Street.

Goode, Beck & Co. sell at auction next Thursday two choice choice elevated lots. sun, mon.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

Tuesday, the 15th Inst., 3:30 P. M.,

Goode, Beck & Co. sell at auction a 7-room, two-story brick residence and nine beautiful vacant lots corner Abbott street and Sells avenue, West End. sun, mon.

Grand excursion Tallulah Falls, Thursday, May 24th. Round trip $1.50.

24 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** Pages 13 to 24.

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY

BARGAINS this week all over the store. Every department furnishes its quota of attractive items. . . . . .

Today's advertisement is limited--hardly hints of the money-saving opportunities that abound here. You must come and see our splendid layout of new merchandise. Call early Monday for the plums. . . .

Dresses.

Whatever the Ready-made Dress you buy here you can depend upon every possible excellence and the least possible prices. Certain fit and style dwell in the biggest stock of the best. This list gives only a few from our many,

Women's House Wrappers, made of standard Calico, dainty stripes and figures on navy, pink, lilac and light blue grounds. Full sleeves. Only.....98c

Women's House Wrappers, made of fine quality Calico, light and dark colors, round Mother Hubbard yoke and full sleeves. Only.....$1.25

Women's House Wrappers, made of pretty Princess Lawns, light grounds with tinted figures, ruffle yoke with lace and full sleeves. Only.....$1.50

Women's Two-piece Suits, made of fine French Sateens, black grounds with small, neat designs, supplice waist trimmed with daisy ribbon. Only.....$2.75

Women's Duck Dresses, tan and blue grounds with soft mingled effects, made with stylish Tuxedo coat, very stunning. Only.....$2.25

Women's Biscayan Duck Dresses, in blue and tan with narrow white stripes and light flower figures, made with Kilmenny coat Only.....$3.75

Women's Worsted Serge Suits, new tight-fitting coat, shield front, skirt full and wide, seams all bound, two colors, black and navy Only.....$4.98

Women's Worsted Serge Suits, made with the Tuxedo coat, front and reveres faced with rich Moire Silk, seams satin bound Only.....$6.48

Don't fail to see our display of Women's Shirt Waists tomorrow. Silk and Percale novelties made with all the popular styles of bosoms, backs, collars and cuffs. An importer's stock. The richest and best lot we ever offered by far.

Hosiery.

Haven't advertised this department with much vim lately. No necessity for doing it. Our splendid values have concentrated public attention and forced off immense quantities. Here are some grand prizes that push to the front:

Women's fast black and tan Hose, plain and drop stich..... 8c

Women's fast black, stainless and seamless Hose .. 12c

Women's fast black 40 gauge Richelieu ribbed Hose.....25c

Women's ingrain Lisle Hose, white heel and toe on plain black, also tan, worth regularly 50c; our price.....33c

Misses' regular made Hermsdorf dyed black Hose.....12c

Misses' fine light-weight fast black and tan Hose..25c

Infants' fast black Lisle thread Hose.....15c

Men's fast black, tan and blue regular made Half Hose.....12c

The great Hose selling accomplished here this Spring appears phenomenal--but it is quite natural when our prices are taken into consideration.

Gloves.

These items--few but powerful--should expand the Glove-buying interest of every woman in town. The quotations are only specimens of many other equally charming lots.

Women's tan and black Silk Gloves, odd sizes, worth 50c; at only.....25c

Women's black Silk Mitts, all sizes, worth 40c; our price.....25c

Kayser's black Silk Gloves, patent finger tips.....75c

Women's 4-button Kid Gloves in white, cream, tan, mode and black.....98c

Women's 5-hook Glazed Kid Gloves, all colors, warranted.....98c

Visit the Glove department Monday, your expectations, however great, will be realized.

Skirts.

Women's Silk Skirts—made out of the sort that has a whistling rustle—Glaces, Chene Taffetas, Changeable and Illuminated Novelties in stripes, checks and figures, worth regularly $12,50; our price for Monday only $7.50

Vests.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests..... 8c

Women's Lisle Thread Vests 35c

Women's Lisle Thread, Richelieu Ribbed Vests..50c

Imported Silk Vests, made low neck and sleeveless, in cream, pink, blue and black.....75c

Handkerchiefs.

Our perfect organization commands prices that shut out all competition. An importer trembled under an overload of Handkerchiefs. We relieved his load and to make the relief effectual so arranged prices as to make a muckle of goods for a mickle of money. See how we sell them:

Fifty dozen Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched or tape borders, worth 25c; our price only..... 15c

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A lot of Women's Swiss and Linen embroidered Handkerchiefs, scallopped edges, exquisite designs, worth up to 50c; our price25c

It would be absurd to expect others to meet our stock, variety and prices. You'll say so, too.

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Some crisis in the future may match these offerings. They will not be paralleled this season in Atlanta or elsewhere.

Men's good quality balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.....25c

Men's all-silk Teck and Four-in-Hand Ties, new patterns.....25c

Men's four-ply bosom unlaundered Shirts, reinforced front and back....33c

Men's 1900 linen five-ply bosom unlaundered Shirts, patent inserted sleeves and gussets.....50c

Men's Scotch Cheviot and French Madras Negligee Shirts.....50c

Men's French babriggan Shirts and Drawers, shaped arm-holes.....50c

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Wise men will try this store for Furnishing Goods. A rare range of bargains for Monday.

Silks.

Easily the most attractive Silk news we ever had to tell. It concerns just the styles that every woman will be wanting for the next four months. New fresh Silks, every piece perfect and many of the prices less than importation cost.

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Printed Chinas, Japs and Indias in a vast variety of designs including all the latest colors.....59c

Iridescent Glace Silks, Changeable Taffetas and 27-in. India and Japanese Silks, new patterns.....65c

Printed Chinas, Novelty Cantons, Shanghais and Fancy Punjum Silks—choicest styles.....75c

Cottons.

Every sunrise is bringing new attractions to the surface in those long Cotton Dress Goods aisles. Here are a few of the popular sort:

At 5c the yard,

8c Value. | Good Quality Ginghams, Standard Indigo Calico, Novelty Cotton Challies, Fine Shirting Prints, Neat Figured Lawns.

At 7 1-2c the yard,

12 1-2c Value | Stylish Dress Ginghams, New Crinkled Ginghams, Woven Dotted Crepes.

At 8c the yard,

15c Value. | Striped Princess Lawns, Fancy Printed Lawns.

At 10c the yard,

15c Value. | Solid Scotch Ducks, Fancy French Batiste, Fine English Percales, Figured Muslins.

At 12 1-2c the yard,

20c Value. | Printed Jaconets, Striped Lawns, Fancy Dimities, Irish Lawns, New Seersuckers, Printed Sateens, Swivel Ginghams, Printed Ducks, Satin Mulls, Fancy Pique, English Lawns.

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Fine white trimmed Sailors at 50c.
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All our $1.50 fine Leghorns at $1.19.
New Leghorns with broad brim and small crowns.
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Choice of a lot of $1 Flowers at 17c.
Boys' Straw Hats, strong, at 25c.
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In Our Notion Department.

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Pearline 4c. Ivory Soap 4c.
Blue Seal Vaseline 5c,
Sapolio 5c.
Buttermilk Soap 5c.
Silk Garter Web 21c.
Toilet Paper 5c.

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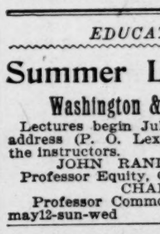
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EVANS IN THE LEAD.

Bartow, Telfair and Lincoln Go Over to His Standard.

GREAT VICTORY IN TELFAIR COUNTY.

Atkinson's Men Had Been Counting on the Wiregrass.

HE TAKES CHEROKEE AND CLINCH.

A Trick Is Worked in Oconee, but It Will Not Go Down—The General Is Getting There.

It was a great day for General Evans, a day which will insure his triumphant victory.

Bartow, Telfair and Lincoln are added to the Evans column—8 more votes.

Mr. Atkinson gets only Cherokee and Clinch, a total of 4 votes.

The high-handed action in Oconee, where twenty men with no semblance of authority, pretended to speak for the county, will be promptly repudiated by the people of that county and, indeed, will hardly be endorsed by even the most rampant follower of the gentleman from Coweta.

The Great Victory in Telfair.

The greatest victory is in Telfair.

The "men who control" had fixed things in that county—or thought they had. The wholly unjustifiable act of fixing the mass meeing at a remote place in the county so that it might be in an Atkinson stronghold far away from the majority of the people seemed to clinch things for Mr. Atkinson. The news that the people of the county rose in their might and overthrew the manipulators, carrying the county for General Evans, is glorious news indeed and shows that the people, the real controllers of the counties and the state, have determined to assert themselves.

The story from Telfair as well as that from Oconee and the other counties which were the scenes of political action, will be read with interest today.

The Result.

The strength of the two candidates is shown below, Evans having 18 votes and Atkinson 14. Granting Atkinson Oconee's two, which have small show of ever getting in the convention, Mr. Atkinson has 16.

For Evans—Richmond 6, Terrell 2, Elbert 3, Bartow 4, Lincoln 2, Telfair 2. Total 18.

For Atkinson—Meriwether 4, Baldwin 2, Coffee 2, Clinch 2, Cherokee 2, Douglas 2. Total 14.

LINCOLN TWO TO ONE.

Evans Has a Walkover—The Platform Endorsed.

Washington, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—Old Lincoln rolls up a handsome majority for Evans. The mass meeting today resulted Atkinson, 41; Evans, 78. It was a large vote considering the fact that this was one of the counties of the tenth congressional district, the democracy of which suffered severely in the last national campaign from the onslaught of Watsonism. There are fewer democrats left in this county, perhaps, than were spared to any other county in the tenth district by the Watsonian cyclone, but they are true blue. They believe that it is with purity and honesty in politics that the party will at last cover all adversities, and for reasons such as these they have rolled up a majority for Evans of about two to one. The county was considered doubtful until a few days ago, when the Evans men learned that they could not afford to sleep on their arms and at once went to work. Colonel Atkinson spoke in Lincolnton Thursday, but had few to hear him and changed not a single vote.

There was an effort made by a few today at the mass meeting to pass resolutions endorsing the administration, but after consultation, it was agreed that such a resolution would be defeated with a scornful and overwhelming vote. So the resolutions were submitted by Dr. Patterson, who was elected chairman of the meeting, and they were unanimously carried:

"Resolved, 1. That we, the members of the democratic party of Lincoln county, in mass meeting assembled, do renew our allegiance to the state and national party, and reaffirm the principles and policies as set forth in the state and national platforms of 1892.

"Resolved, 2. That we heartily commend the efforts of the secretary of the interior in calling a halt to fraudulent pensions, which are as demoralizing to the beneficiaries themselves as they are onerous and odious to the already overburdened tax payers of the country; of the administration in furnishing tariff reform, and we call upon the senate to pass the Wilson tariff bill, including the provision for an income fax.

"Resolved, 3. That we urge upon our representatives in congress the necessity for continued efforts in redeeming every pledge of reform that was given to the people at Chicago, upon the faith of which the democratic party for the first time in more than thirty years was entrusted with complete control of every department of the government and upon the faithful performance and fulfillment of which democratic supremacy and the continuance of the trust depend.

"Resolved, 4. That we reaffirm the declaration of the democratic party, state and national, in favor of the repeal of the tax upon state bank issues and earnestly request our representatives in congress to conduct their efforts to remove from the statute book this violennt and oppressive prohibitory measure.

"Resolved, 5. That we heartily endorse the course in congress of our able and patriotic representative, the Hon. J. C. C. Black, and renew our expressions of confidence in him as a wise and respected counsel; or, in the deliberations of the party at Washington, an eloquent and fearless defender of the people upon the floor of congress and an ever courteous, patient and untiring representative of his constituents, without regard to party lines, and we hereby pledge to him our united and loyal support for renomination and re-election.

"We cordially commend the present efficient and economical administration of the agricultural department, in which the farmers are deeply interested and we recommend our delegates to the state convention to support the renomination of the present incumbent, Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, for commissioner of agriculture; Treasurer Hardeman, Comptroller Wright and Secretary of State Cook."

Wilkes county is going to follow Lincoln.

REMSEN CRAWFORD.

IT WAS A GREAT VICTORY.

Telfair Breaks the Back of Atkinson's Claims in the Wiregrass.

McRae, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—Grand old Telfair broke the back of the wiregrass today and broke the hearts of the "men who control" in this section.

General Evans captures the county and the result is a distinct and decided victory for the grand man of Georgia.

There has been no political victory like this in the history of the county. With obstacles that seemed insurmountable confronting them, the Evans men presented an unbroken front and turned what seemed a few days ago to be inevitable defeat into glorious victory.

This county has been put down as "certain" in the claims of the Atkinson men and, indeed, there have been few people here who thought that it would go any other way. Up to a few days ago it was practically conceded to Atkinson, though General Evans has had some warm friends and supporters who have been active in his behalf and who had never lost hope. The outlook was not, however, very encouraging.

But fortune favors the brave. In a moment of what must have been temporary insanity, the "men who control" settled upon Cobbville, a place remote from all railroads and from the people, as the place for the mass meeting.

That action raised a storm of righteous indignation throughout the entire county. Men who had been inclined to Atkinson changed and all who were on the doubtful list joined in the condemnation of that act. It reacted with great force upon the men who executed it and from one end of the county to the other there was a perfect storm of indignation.

Still the fight wasn't whipped. The Atkinson men had been very active. They had good workers and had secured practically all the available buggies and wagons in the county.

The politicians were active, but the people were aroused. The good, solid yeomanry from all parts of the county turned out today. No mass meeting like it was ever known here. Cobbville was simply overwhelmed by the crowds which swarmed in from all corners of the county. Lumber City and McRae sent over almost every available citizen.

When the test came it developed that the "men who control" weren't in it. The test was, of course, on the selection and instruction of delegates and by a vote of 222 to 212 General Evans carried the day.

It was a great victory, a great rebuke to snap judgment and ring methods, and the people of Telfair are rejoicing tonight.

BARTOW FOR EVANS.

The Atkinson Men Tried to Dodge but Failed.

Cartersville, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The campaign of General Evans in Bartow county reached a fitting finale today in the splendid endorsement he received. In fact there were less than twenty-five votes for the Coweta candidate.

The meeting, which was composed of 600 representative citizens, was called to order by the chairman of the democratic executive committee, Captain J. L. Neel. Hon. A. M. Foute was made chairman.

A resolution offered by an Atkinson man to dissolve the meeting and order a primary was followed by a substitute instructing the delegates to cast the vote of the county for General Evans. This was carried by a perfect whirlwind of ayes. There were less than twenty noes. The endorsement was then made unanimous, a prominent Atkinson man seconding the motion.

A committee of five were selected to return names of delegates and reported thirty-six.

Resolutions complimentary to Hon. Hoke Smith as a member of the cabinet and expressing gratification at the able manner in which he had discharged his official duties were adopted.

Resolutions endorsing all efforts of the present administration to carry out the principles of the democratic party and urging congress to be diligent until all pledges of the platform were redeemed were adopted. Hon. A. W. Fite made a speech in which he did not endorse all the acts of Cleveland or congress. He also condemned the tardiness of congress in passing needful measures.

A resolution endorsing all the present statehouse officers was passed. Colonel Nesbitt has been appointed in this county, and through their work the county was easily carried for him.

SNAP JUDGMENT IN OCONEE.

The Democrats of the County Feel Outraged at the Action.

Watkinsville, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The Atkinson men took snap judgment in Oconee county today, but it will not go down. Under the call the executive committee met today to fix the time and method of selecting delegates to the gubernatorial convention.

When the committee met it decided to elect the delegates then and there, without giving the people of the county an opportunity to speak.

Oconee is an overwhelmingly Evans county and the only chance the Atkinson men had was by trickery. So they resorted to the Coffee county trick, which is the same that was attempted in Liberty, but failed.

The vote was 20 for Atkinson to 13 for Evans.

The democrats of Oconee are outraged, and do not propose to let that action stand. A mass meeting will be called and an Evans delegation will be sent to the convention. Today's action is unjust to the party in the county and will leave a bad feeling if it is not rescinded by the committee.

Cherokee for Atkinson.

Canton, Ga., May 12.—Cherokee elected Atkinson delegates today in mass meeting, and endorsed the present statehouse officers.

Primary in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—Columbus will hold a primary for governor and statehouse officers on May 26th.

CONTEST IN BALDWIN.

Sixty-Nine Votes Were Illegally Cast for Atkinson on May 1st.

Milledgeville, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The contest in Baldwin is fairly made up and the notice is in the printer's hands. The Evans delegation charge that 69 illegal votes were cast at the primary on May 5th for Atkinson, for whom a majority of 7 was declared. If sustained this charge will give the vote to Evans by 62 majority. These charges are based upon records showing that forty-nine Atkinson voters were not registered as required by the act of 1890, page 977, and that twenty other Atkinson voters were in arrears to the city for their taxes for the year 1893.

The Evans delegation consists of C. P. Crawford, T. F. Newell, D. B. Sanford, J. Caraker, J. M. Edwards, T. J. Barksdale and J. T. Miller.

Some of the intelligent Atkinson men propose to surrender the county rather than resist the contest.

C. P. CRAWFORD.

BY TWENTY-EIGHT MAJORITY.

Clinch Goes for Atkinson—The Administration Is Endorsed.

Homerville, Ga., May 12.—Clinch county went for Atkinson today by a vote of 60 to 32. The mass meeting was hotly contested by both sides and both claimed the victory till the polls were closed and the votes counted. Senator F. B. Stirmans, Colonel R. G. Dickerson, Captain Augustus Dupont and R. M. Crum were elected delegates to the gubernatorial convention. Resolutions endorsing the democratic administration and Henry G. Turner were adopted.

If there had been a primary the county would have gone two to one for Evans. The small vote—92 in all—shows that it was only a small part of the county's democracy which acted.

FLOYD'S POPULISTS.

A Handful Meet and Elect Delegates to the State Convention.

Rome, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The populists of Floyd county met today in the courthouse and elected twelve delegates to the convention that meets Wednesday in Atlanta. They were sent uninstructed as to the vote for governor. One of them stated to The Constitution that Judge Hines would almost surely be the nominee.

Colonel Milton Wright, of Cedartown, addressed the meeting at the conclusion of the business. He declared he wants no office. It has been thought that he would not refuse the third party nomination for congress from this district.

The populists decided to meet here again on June 6th to nominate legislative candidates. Only about 30 of the party were present today.

EVANS RECEIVES AN OVATION.

He Is Making Great Headway in Butts County.

Jackson, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The old county of Butts pulled off her hat today to General Clement A. Evans. He was expected to arrive here this morning on the 10 o'clock train from McRae, Ga., but reached here on the late train yesterday evening.

The citizens were anxious to give the general a grand reception at the railroad depot, but on account of his unexpected arrival it was deferred till this morning.

The doors of the spacious parlors of the Cleveland hotel, where General Evans is stopping, were thrown open about 8 o'clock and from then until 12 o'clock he was called on by fully 500 people.

At 2 o'clock the courthouse was packed and the committee of arrangements had to prepare a platform in front of the courthouse in order to accommodate the crowd that had gathered to hear the speaking. Fully 1,000 people were present.

General Evans never spoke to better advantage and never was an audience more attentive. A large number of ladies were present. During General Evans's speech he received and read to the people a telegram from Bartow county to the effect that Bartow had voted in an Evans delegation. At this the crowd went wild, and for five minutes the air was rent with shouts. The speech was characterized with purity and nobleness. Mr. Atkinson's name was not mentioned by General Evans. The primary election for governor will occur next Saturday, the 19th. It will be very close, but Evans's friends feel certain of success.

General Evans was given an ovation after the speaking.

FOR THE SAKE OF HARMONY.

Wiregrass Democrats Are in Line with the South and West.

Waycross, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—Judge J. L. Sweat, of Brunswick superior court, says he thinks that the resolutions recently adopted by democratic mass meetings in several of the counties of Judge Turner's district, endorsing President Cleveland's administration and his interpretation of the Chicago platform are mainly the result of a desire on the part of the wiregrass democrats to maintain party unity and organization by preventing a split, and consequent disorganization over the policy of the administration and a purpose to repel the assaults being made by populists and others on the party's president. "There is," he said, "a deep and abiding confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, honesty and integrity of President Cleveland and a belief and hope that during his administration bimetallism by international agreement or otherwise, will yet be accomplished. Notwithstanding all this, there is little doubt, I think, but that wiregrass democrats generally favor what is popularly understood as the southern and western idea on financial questions as opposed to Wall street and the eastern idea. Should congress and the administration succeed in getting together and passing and putting into operation at an early date a tariff reform measure and the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks of issue, there is little if any doubt that the party will carry the country again in the fall elections."

Clarke Acts May 26th.

Athens, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The Clarke county executive committee met today with a full quorum and made legal and regular the previous action of a portion of the committee, naming May 26th as the day for choosing a new committee, and naming May 26th as the day for choosing a new committee and naming a date for choosing gubernatorial delegates. A primary will be called beyond doubt.

Judge Guerry Announces.

Dawson, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—Judge J. H. Guerry has announced as a candidate for congress. He will soon begin a vigorous campaign throughout the district. Hon. O. B. Stevens is actively supporting him.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

In an article on the political situation in Emanuel county The Augusta Herald says: "The whites of the county are about equally democrats and populists, and it is difficult to determine how the county will go as between the democratic nominee and the populist candidate. The negro element in Emanuel is a very large one. There are probably 1,000 in the county, nearly as many as there are whites, and his affiliations seem to be about a draw between the one and the other. To summarize: It is impossible for any one to prognosticate—first, whether this county will go for Evans or Atkinson, and secondly, whether a majority of its votes will go democratic or populist."

The Washington Gazette says of the Wilkes legislative candidates:

"We make several announcements for the legislature of good men and true. Mr. William Wynne is one of the best men in Wilkes county. Mr. James Armstrong is an intelligent, well-read man. Captain Callaway is a very successful business man, a good planter and hospitable gentleman whom everybody likes. Mr. James Wylie Arnold is a substantial and sensible gentleman who would do credit to the county. From these Wilkes ought to make a satisfactory selection."

The Swainsboro Pine Forest says:

"Although the populists have been counting on Colonel R. J. Williams as a new convert, Mr. Williams says he is a democrat still, and heartily endorses the action of the lower house of congress, as do all other southern democrats. Mr. Williams says that he wants free silver on a parity with gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, and wants the tariff reformed, and the 10 per cent on the issue of state banks repealed."

The Dahlonega Nugget says:

It is with pleasure that The Nugget is able to state positively that Colonel W. P. Price has given his consent to enter the race for representative, and that he will make his formal announcement soon."

Says The Brunswick Times-Advertiser:

"Baldwin county has instructed for Hon. Flemming duBignon for United States senate. However south Georgia may express her choice, she will appreciate the honor of first blood in behalf of one of her distinguished citizens."

Says The Blue Ridge Post:

"We don't believe Carter Tate will have any opposition in making the race for congress next fall. His record is too clear for any one to oppose him. It would be useless anyway."

Says The Barnesville Gazette:

"Some people in this part of this state think Senator Pat Walsh will want to be returned to the senate by the legislature. He has got a taste of senatorial life, and may not want to give it up."

Says The Albany Herald:

"The people all over Georgia are going to demand the primary method of selecting delegates this year."

The Rockdale Banner says of Mr. Garrard:

"Louis F. Garrard, of Columbus, is said to be entitled to the credit of having the plank asking for the repeal of the 10 per cent prohibited tax on state banks of issue inserted in the Chicago platform. If so, Mr. Garrard should be serfously considered when the state comes to select her next senator, to which office he aspires."

The Albany Herald says:

"If Judge Turner does not intend to pose as the administration candidate for senator on a single gold standard platform, he should hasten to set himself right before the people of Georgia.

Many democrats in Newton are in favor of nominating all their candidates by the primary election plan.

R. F. Patman has announced as a candidate for sheriff of Gordon county.

HODGES APT TO RUN.

He Has a Good Chance of Reaching the Senate Without Opposition.

NEGROES AT THE STATE FAIR.

They Promise to Make a Good Exhibit. Barrooms Open on Election Day—Hard to Get Taxes Out of the Central.

Macon, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The freinds of Hon. Robert Hodges assert confidently that he will be a candidate for the state senate this year. It is Bibb's time to choose the senator, and Mr. Hodges, if reports are true, has decided to enter for the place. It is not known that he will have opposition. Several other names have been suggested for the office, but it is not believed that they will oppose Mr. Hodges. Bob represents Bibb in the house this term.

Mr. Hugh Washington announces to his friends that he will be in the race for the house. Mr. Hope Polhill makes a similar announcement. There will be others to announce in due season.

The only announcements made for county offices are Mack Davis for sheriff in opposition to the present incumbent, Sam Westcott, and R. E. Butler, who is in the race for coroner against Bill Hodnett, who at present holds the position.

An Interesting Case.

Monday Judge Speer will hear the case of certain counties and incorporated towns against the Central road. These counties wish to collect from the road the tax alleged to be due them under the Glenn bill. The road claims that under its charter its line from Macon to Savannah is exempt from taxation, and, therefore, neither counties nor state can collect taxes from them. The case will be ably argued on both sides.

Superintendent Zettler Remains.

When Professor B. M. Zettler, the able and popular superintendent of the Bibb county public schools, was recently elected secretary and treasurer of the Bibb Loan and Building Association he accepted the office with the intention and expectation of not offering for re-election in July next as superintendent of the schools, a position he has faithfully and efficiently held for twenty-one years. But so loud has been the protest from children and school patrons, and the public generally, against his retirement as superintendent that he has decided to stand for re-election for the ensuing term. The election will be held by the board of education next July. The directors of the Bibb Loan and Building Association met yesterday and decided to give Secretary Zettler an assistant, and thus Professor Zettler will be able to discharge his duties of school superintendent as efficiently and zealously in the future as he always has in the past.

Department for Them.

R. M. Logan, a well known colored man of Macon, has called upon the managers of the Georgia Interstate fair and requested that they set aside a special department for exhbits by negroes, and the fair peolple readily consented to do so. The negroes under the head of Logan, will make an exhibition of which they will have every cause to be proud, and which will demonstrate what they are able to do and are doing in educational and industrial lines.

Whisky Men Didn't Know.

There was an election today for justice of the peace for the 56th district. No interest whatever attended the election. Voters didn't know there was to be an election until this morning. The retail liquor men were caught napping. All the barrooms of the city, except one, opened this morning as usual, and the police were kept busy having them closed. It was after midday before all the bars were shut. Under the circumstances no case will be made against the liquor men.

Newsy Notes.

The motion and the certiorari docket was taken up in Bibb superior court today. The civil docket will be called Monday.

Mr. Albert Jones has received his commission from Atlanta as captain of the Macon Light Infantry. He will make a splendid and popular officer.

Luke Livingston, who has been in jail fifty-one days for contempt of the United States court, in reference to the Dodge land cases, was discharged from custody today by order of Judge Speer. Luke says there will be no more contempt for him.

Rev. Dr. J. O. A. Clark, a brother to Judge Richard H. Clark, of Atlanta, has almost recovered from his recent illness, and will be out again in a few days.

The choir of St. Joseph's church will render a special musical programme tonight for the feast of Pentecost to be celebrated at that church.

Much interest is being manifested in the hearing of the Macon Gaslight and Water Company receivership case, which is set for next Tuesday. Mr. T. D. Tinsley, the temporary receiver, filed his report today as to the condition of the affairs of the company.

The students of the law department of Mercer university have completed their examinations.

Mr. Alfred Newell, of The Constitution's reportorial staff, was in the city a short while today en route to Atlanta from Milledgeville. Mr. Newell has many friends here who are pleased to note the rapid and brilliant progress he is making in journalism.

Mr. Sam Everett, the celebrated hypnotist, of Macon, will give exhibitions during the coming week in Savannah. His accomplishments are phenomenal.

A PROWLER SHOT.

He Aroused a Family and Had His Face Blown Off.

Augusta, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—Joe Collins, a negro who lives on the corner of Railroad avenue and Nichols street, was awakened by his children about 2 o'clock this morning, and his daughter told him that she heard some one in the yard. Collins got up ond searched the premises, but found no one. For the sake of safety, however, he loaded his shotgun and placed it near him, ready for use. Shortly after this he heard some one trying to open the door, and taking his shotgun in hand he went to the door and opened it. He found a man standing in front of the door with a stick drawn as if to strike him. Collins then shot at the man and put a load of shot into his face. The wounded man is John Simmons, a notorious negro man, who has only been off the county chaingang a few days. He was carried to the hospital, where he is dying. Collins was arrested and carried to jail.

New Schools for Negroes.

The board of education today decided to build another $6,000, two-story, ten-room school building for negro children of the first and second wards.

Took Too Much Morphine.

Mr. Rufus Padgett is suffering from an overdose of morphine from the effects of which he is slowly recovering. Mr. Padgett has been out of work for a long time and his illness added to his troubles. His wife denies that he took the drug with suicidal intent and says that it was an accidental overdose, taken to relieve himself of neuralgia pains.

Traveling Auditor Appointed.

Mr. M. J. Halliman has been appointed traveling auditor of the Georgia road.

Mr. J. O. Matthewson, one of the leading citizens of Augusta, is desperately ill at his home on the hill. His illness took a turn for the worse last night. Mr. Matthewson's illness has been of long standing. He is suffering from Bright's disease and from heart trouble.

DEATH NARROWLY AVERTED.

A Frieght Train Dashes Almost on to a Burning Bridge.

Thomasville, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The bridge over the Ochlocknee river, six miles from this place on the Albany road, was burned this afternoon and a terrible accident was narrowly averted only by the skillful handling of a freight train. The freight which left here about 3 o'clock came upon this burning bridge while running about twenty miles an hour. The bridge is just around a curve and the fire was not seen by the engineer until within a few hundred yards of it. By the quickest work possible the train was stopped within a car length of the fire. Two car lengths of the bridge was burned. The construction train was sent out from here at once and the burned portion was repaired so that trains could pass at a late hour tonight. It is not known how the fire occurred, but the general opinion is that it was the work of incendiaries. No train had passed over the bridge since 8 o'clock yesterday morning and if the fire had started from a spark dropped from the engine of this train the whole bridge would have been consumed long before 3 o'clock, at which time it was discovered.

Didn't Get His Man.

Sheriff Doss returned today from Colquitt county, where he went to arrest J. B. Bryant, who killed J. R. Gresham in this county Thursday. He did not find his man, but thinks he has him located and will get him within the next few days.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Dahlonega Nugget has this:

"With his gentle and unassuming, yet firm, disposition, no man in Georgia possesses such admirable qualities to quiet the fears of the people as does General Evans. He is a statesman and a Christian. God grant that such a man will be preferred when he and a conniving politician stand side by side and ask the masses of Georgia to choose between them."

Says The Banks County Gazette:

"Jump up and get into the Evans band wagon now. Of course when the state convention has nominated General Evans and sent Colonel Atkinson home to think over the matter and wish he hadn't, the wagon will stop to let you in, but if you will get in now you'll find a much more comfortable seat and enjoy the ride a great deal more."

Says The Macon Evening News:

"The boomleteers hope to offset the Telfair county gerrymander by claiming a foul in Richmond. They are fooling themselves if they think they fool the public."

The Eatonton Messenger makes this comment.

"Mr. Atkinson visited Terrell county three times and made two speeches there and the county went three to one for General Evans."

Says The Washington Gazette:

"This paper is for General Evans, but we have treated his opponent with entire fairness. We believe General Evans will carry Wilkes county. When this is read Atkinson will again be in Washington."

Says The Carrollton Times:

"Mr. Jack Travis, who has just returned from Coweta county, said he was surprised to find so many Evans men in 'Ts' home county. He says not only the old but the young men were enthusiastic over the old general."

The Roswell Banner says:

"Don't worry yourself about General Evans's election. He is amply young and able to manage the affairs in the state capitol for the next two years."

The West Georgia News says editorially:

"The opposition to General Evans rely on mass meetings. It is their policy—'the men who control' must look to that. They fear a popular vote. Their success so far has been through the mass meetings. The verdict where the people and not 'the men who control' have spoken is unquestionably and overwhelmingly for General Evans. The several thousand majority seen on his side in the six counties warrant our former statement that Georgia is for him by at least 40,000 majority. All he has to fear is 'the men who control.' That policy must be watched. Georgia is not prepared to see her individual will set aside after that manner."

"A Farmer," of Coweta county, writing to The Senoia Enterprise-Gazette, says:

"I beg to say that I am a stanch democrat and that I have supported Mr. Atkinson in every election of which he was a candidate heretofore, and that I shall support him again should he receive the nomination, but I must say that I shall cast my vote for General C. A. Evans in the nomination, and upon well founded grounds. I will not vote for any man as a matter of charity or policy. Between Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Evans as governor I consider Evans the superior. Atkinson seems to make great claims upon the democratic party, but what he bases those claims upon we as a people and as democrats are as yet unable to see."

The Cartersville Courant-American says of General Evans:

"The great ovation he received on the occasion of his visit and speech here last Friday attested stronger than any words can express the love and confidence that abounds among the people of Bartow county for that sterling patriot, brave and chivalric citizen and Christian gentleman who asks their support for the nomination for governor in response to calls made from the people from the mountains to the seaboard."

The Macon Evening News says editorially:

"Mr. Atkinson has little reason to plume himself on having killed the bill to accept the confederate home in view of the fact that that was the greatest disgrace ever brought upon Georgia. The way the southhaters rejoiced at the time was enough to make the face of any true Georgian or loyal southerner burn with shame. Many of the states, both north and south, have homes for their indigent veterans which are a godsend to their inmates. Georgia is the only state in the union that has turned her back upon the old scidlers that risked their lives and lost their fortunes fighting for their country, and refused to accept a beautiful home built by private subscriptions and tendered unconditionally. The refusal to accept the home was the most heartless and shameful proceeding ever enacted in the south, and those who participated in it were not only lost to every sense of patriotic pride, but were actuated by the base and ignoble motive of demagogy. The man who put this stigma upon Georgia should be rebuked in no uncertain terms, and when the votes are counted there is every reason to believe that such will be the case."

Commenting on the action of Douglas county, The Griffin Call says:

"It is quite evident that Colonel Atkinson is bringing out his strength as rapidly as possible with the hope that it may benefit him in counties to act later, but he will soon learn that such tricks will not avail. When the people begin to speak General Evans will distance Atkinson easily. The 'men that control' will soon have exhausted their strength, when the people will be heard."

The Americus Times-Recorder says:

"Clayton county, which has been claimed by the Atkinson shriekers, has been shown by the selection of a new executive committee to be for General Evans. The committee selected Monday has a majority of Evans men, in spite of the efforts of the opposition to control it."

The Cartersville Courant-American says:

"A gentleman from Polk county in Cartersville last week, stated that while Cedartown was apparently for Atkinson, that the people through the country were largely for General Evans."

The Elberton Star is jubilant. It says:

"Hurrah for General Evans and Elbert county, her people know their duty and do it fearlessly. The issue of the day is the democratic party as defined by the Chicago platform, and not men."

Says The Dawson News:

"The Atlanta correspondent of The Macon Telegraph is greatly exercised about Dr. Carlton entering the gubernatorial race. But, alas! for the hope of The Telegraph and its correspondent—there is no hope for Atkinson in this dodge. Evans is bound to be governor."

Says The Dawson News:

"The Evans boys are wearing several hundred dollars in their pockets that belonged to the Atkinson boys a few days ago."

The Talbotton New Era says:

"There is not the least doubt among the friends of General Evans here and all over the state but that his election is a certainty."

The Augusta Chronicle of Thursday says:

"Mr. Atkinson speaks in Washington tomorrow, and if the Evans men turn out like they ought to he will have a good audience."

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Corner Stone of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial School

LAID IN ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor Tillman Delivered One of His Characteristic Speeches—It Was a Great Day for Carolina.

Rock Hill, S. C., May 12.—(Special.)—More than ten thousand people braved a sultry morning with a hot sun streaming through broken clouds to witness the corner stone ceremonies of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial School, South Carolina's institution for the education of her daughters.

A magnificent grove of oaks, three quarters of a mile from the business center of the city, in the midst of which the granite brick building, already half finished and rising many feet upon a massive granite arch, formed an ideal spot for the mighty gathering of Carolinians. The speakers' stand and seats for the audience were erected against the walls of the building. Battalions of soldiery, young fellows in confederate gray, headed by their own brass band, constituted the corps of cadets from Clemson Agricultural college of Fort Hill and enlivened the scene. Rank and file there were 550 of them. The students from the South Carolina college, wearing their college colors and lustily crying their college yell, were another interesting body. It was, however, pre-eminently a woman's day and occasion. The southern girls, with smiles and graced with radiant beauty, were present in thousands. The students from the Winthrop Training school at Columbia, which is to be transferred to and made a part of the new school, were special guests and a number of other female schools sent large delegations of damsels and matrons.

Begining the Exercises.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock Dr. Mercer of Greenville, opened the exercises with prayer, invoking the divine blessing upon the future of the institution, and pleading that men of moderation might always prevail over the destinies of Carolina and her people. After a song by the body of Winthrop college students, Governor Tillman began his introductory address. Delivered in the far-reaching, metallic tones of his remarkable voice, the speech was listened to with close attention. Just as he began there was a buzz of voices. The governor stopped short, and after a pause shouted:

"I know it is hard to interest a crowd in a speech of this character, but if any of you don't want to listen, I hope that at least out of respect to those who do, you will keep quiet and shut your mouths."

Then the governor warmed up and spoke with his characteristic incisiveness rapidly changing from wit and epigram to pathos and classic allusion. It was notable that the cheering was most general when he pleaded that the school, which numbered people of all factions among its friends, would be the means of restoring peace and good feeling among Carolinians. The governor said:

Reading the Dedicatory Ode.

The governor's address was followed by the reading of the dedicatory ode by Major St. James Cumming, of the faculty of the South Carolina military academy. Major S. P. Denby, grand master of Masons, with the grand lodge, laid the corner stone with the trowel prepared by the Marquis de Lafayette, Camden, S. C., lodge of Masons and with which that nobleman laid the corner stone of the monument to Baron De Kalb, at Camden in 1825.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Speaker Ira B. Jones, of the South Carolina house of representatives. It was of a historical character, recounting the history of higher education in the state, and particularly the circumstances culminating in the establishment of this school for women. President James Woodlaw, of the South Carolina college, pronounced the benediction, after which the governor, speaking for the people of Rock Hill, invited the assemblage to the dining tables near by, where a bountiful picnic dinner was served. At 4 o'clock the Clemson cadets appeared in dress parade, making one of the features of the day. An hour later trains departed in all directions and carried the four thousand visitors away.

Bill Jones Caught.

Cleveland, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—Bill Jones, the horse thief who escaped from his guards at this place two weeks ago, was captured Thursday at Longview by Louis Shore, of that place, and brought here last night and delivered to Sheriff Sam Brown, who paid him $30 reward. Shore will also receive $50 reward offered by Governor Northen. Jones is in jail at present awaiting the coming of the penitentiary guards, who will take him to camp No. 3, where he is sentenced for seven years.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Ellijay Courier: Hon. A. O. Bacon, of Macon, one of Georgia's finest lawyers and best men, has the lead for senatorial honors.

Social Circle Sentry: Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture, is one of Georgia's best officials. He is a model farmer and a stanch democrat. His administration is heartily endorsed by the democrats of Walton.

Macon County Citizen: Mr. J. O. Wardell, of Atlanta, is out as a candidate for the office of commissioner of agriculture. The present very worthy incumbent, Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, is a candidate for re-election, and the gentleman who keeps up with him in the race will have to get around lively.

Banks County Gazette: In making out certificates for a month's salary and rendering excuses for days absent, as is now required under the democratic rules, Hon. Carter Tate stated that he had not been absent a single day during this session of congress nor during the extra session. Very few members have such a record for faithful performance of duty. If we had more members of this sort the business of the country would be attended to as it should be and the third party would die a natural death.

Grocers' Picnic.

The retail grocers of the city have arranged to have this year one of the grandest picnics they have ever held before and one that will eclipse anything in the way of a picnic. They will picnic on Wednesday, May 23d, at Lithia Springs, Mr. Marsh kindly tendering them the use of the Chautauqua grounds for that day. The following prominent retail grocers composing the invitation committee is assurance of the best order kept on the train and at the grounds. Every effort will be put forth by a carefully-selected and competent committee to have everything done in good order so that ladies and children can attend and enjoy themselves. There will be many grocery stores closed up May 23d than ever before in the city.

W. R. Hoyt.
W. J. Roberts.
J. B. O'Meara.
S. C. Glass.
Jack L. Stewart.
G. W. Cooley.
A. M. Hollingsworth.
S. C. Styron.
J. E. Gullatt.
H. K. Taylor.
W. H. Fruittacher.
J. H. Harwell.
Charles Honour.
Invitation Committee.

The Ericson Launched.

Dubuque, Ia., May 12.—The torpedo boat Ericson, the first United States war vessel ever built in inland waters, was launched this afternoon in the presence of several thousand persons. Among the guests were Miss Helen Gould, of New York, and Lieutenant Usher, of the navy department. Addresses were delivered and there was a parade of military and civic organizations. Miss Carrie Kiene christened the vessel.

JOE JOHNSTON WINS.

Alabama Appears to Have Done Handsomely by Him.

EXACT FIGURES NOT OBTAINABLE.

Many Counties Fail to Send in Their Complete Returns.

GREAT JOY IN BIRMINGHAM CITY.

The Red-Headed Candidate Has a Good Lead—Colonel Oates's Friends Claim Only 175 Votes of a Necessary 253.

Montgomery, Ala., May 12.—(Special.)—The reports from the primaries held in Alabama today point strongly to the nomination of Joseph F. Johnston, of Jefferson county, as the democratic nominee for governor. The returns, of course, are imperfect, but from very careful estimates made here it appears that Johnston's defeat is almost impossible.

A conservative estimate on the returns tonight by Johnston's friends here show him to have secured 248 votes in the convention. It will require only five more to nominate him, as the convention's total is 504.

The following counties are held in doubt by the calculators because no reliable news has been heard from them here: Bullock, 9 votes; Clarke, 8; Colbert, 7; Coosa, 5; Cullman, 4; DeKalb, 7; Greene, 7; Lamar, 5; Limestone, 7; Marion, 4; Morgan, 8; Russell, 8; Sumter, 10; Walker, 5; Wilcox, 10. Of these Johnston is sure to get Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Lamar Limestone, Walker and Morgan, which will make him an easy winner. The only disappointment the Johnston men here feel is that Mobile county fell out of line. But it is figured that Johnston can easily stand the loss of its seventeen votes. The unexpected Johnston gains in other counties easily offset the Mobile loss.

The Oates people are almost as sanguine as the Johnstonites. It is even probable that The Advertiser will come out tomorrow with a roaster at the masthead. Captain Johnston's friends are smiling. The Oates people are still betting even money.

Montgomery county went for Oates, but by a much smaller majority than the Oates men figured on. In a total vote in the city of a little less than 2,000 Oates's majority was about 500. Had the Johnston men gone to work ten days earlier Oates's chances would have been in peril. Captain Johnston carried several beats in this county.

MOBILE COUNTY.

Johnston Has a Majority in the City but Not in the County.

Mobile, Ala., May 12.—(Special.)—The primaries for ninety-three delegates to the county convention was a hot and close contest in this county. The city gives Johnston four wards with thirty delegates; Oates four wards with twenty-seven delegates.

Of the twenty-five county precincts only eleven are heard from, giving Johnston 4 votes and Oates 14. The remaining precincts will probably increase Oates's majority.

The vote was unusually large, reaching nearly the full registration. The result is largely due to the personal influence of Congressman R. H. Clarke, who canvassed every ward and ran as delegate from the eight, the 14 votes of which decided the convention. Returns to come and the official count will not affect the result.

Calhoun for Johnston.

Anniston—Johnston gets Anniston's 36 delegates, Bynum's 6, Choccolocca's 4, Oxford's 8, Jacksonville's 8, Alexandria's 8, Green's 8; total, 83. Oates gets White Plains's 4, Ladiga's 2, Piedmont's 5, Peek Hills 3; total, 14. Six beats are to be heard from, Johnston has Calhoun.

Chambers Divided.

Roanoke—The delegation to the Chambers county convention is equally divided between Oates and Johnston. No couriers have come in, hence impossible to report other beats. The county presumed to be close.

Cherokee Prorates.

Centre—The beat convention held in this, the largest beat in the county, prorated the delegation—Johnston 9, Oates 10. The convention was harmonious. The delegation from Cherokee county will be prorated—Oates 4, Johnston 3.

Cullman for Johnston.

Cullman—Today's primary election in Cullman beat gives Oates 76, Johnston 63; Fuller, for representative, 139. The twelfth beat gives Oates 11, Johnston 14, Fuller, representative, 25. The eleventh beat gives Johnston 17, Oates, 4, Fuller, representative, 17. The eighth beat gives Oates 1, Johnston 14, Fuller, representative, 14. The county is sure for Johnston.

Dallas Did Not Act.

Selma—Dallas does not vote until May 16th. Johnston will carry it by 2 to 1 beyond question. All overtures of the Oates men for a small part of the delegation have been refused. Johnston will get the 16 votes from this county, and 265 votes certainly in the convention.

Madison Overwhelming.

Huntsville—Madison county in the primary beat meetings today elected an overwhelming delegation to the county convention next Wednesday for Joseph F. Johnston for governor against William C. Oates. Oscar R. Huntley is elected for state senator.

Johnston Has Marshall.

Guntersville—From all indications gathered from the beat meetings held in this, Marshall county, today, Johnston will get a majority of the delegation from this county over Oates for governor, if not a solid delegation. It is safe to say Johnston 4, Oates 2.

Talladega for Johnston.

Sylacauga—Johnston carries Sylacauga by 3 majority. He also carries Talladega solid.

Lamar for Oates.

Vernon—The latest reports show that Lamar county has gone for Oates by a surprisingly large majority. For the last ten days Oates has gained much and had the primaries been ten days later the Johnston men would not have been in it. Lamar will be apt to send a solid delegation for Oates.

Lee Is in Doubt.

Opelika.—The election of delegates to the gubernatorial convention passed off quietly. On account of the distance of the beats from the railroad and telegraph lines the

Macon for Oates.

Tuskegee, Ala., May 12.—(Suecial.)—Full returns are not in but enough has been received to show that Macon county's delegation will be solid for Oates.

Blount for Johnston.

Oneonta, Ala., May 12.—(Special.)—Twenty-five of the thirty-six beats of this county instructed for Johnston for governor. Everything is lovely in this section of Alabama. Blount is for the red-headed candidate.

county vote cannot be ascertained in full. The vote by beats that have been heard from is as follows: Beat 2, Opelika gives Johnson 58 majority; Phoenix City, beat 10, Johnson 87 majority; beat 6 gives 8, beat 5, 31; beat 8, 5; beat 14, 2 and beat 7, 30 majority for Oates, giving him 3 in the total vote of those beats with beats 1, 3, 4, 9, 11 and 12 to hear from. Beats 3 and 4 will offset each other. Beats 1, 11 and 12 are strong Oates beats and beat 9 is probably for Johnston.

Walker County for Johnston.

Jasper.—Walker has gone for Johnston by a good mojority, but the delegation to the state convention may stand 2 for Oates and 3 for Johnston, as the latter's friends favor prorating for sake of harmony in the party. No doubt about the result.

Autauga for Johnston.

Prattsville.—Autauga is entitled to four delegates. Precincts remote cannot be heard from. Autauga will be divided between Oates and Johnston, with Johnston in the ascendancy. Autauga will be for the man to beat Kolb by the biggest majority.

Bullock for Oates.

Union Springs—Bullock county is safe for Oates. Eight beats have been heard from, three not reported. Oates as it is has forty-three delegates to the county convention and Johnston twenty. The total vote in the convention is 74. This beat gives 29 majority for Oates. Everything is quiet.

Butler for Oates.

Greenville—Greenville beat instructed for Oates for governor. Reports from country beats in this (Butler) county, clearly indicate an Oates victory. The county will be carried almost unanimously for Oates for governor and Lloyd for secretary of state.

Etowah for Johnston.

Gadsden—The primaries to elect delegates to the county convention were held today. Gadsden went for Johnston by a small majority so far as heard from. Etowah is conceded to Johnston.

Colbert Is Johnston's

Tuscumbia, Ala., May 12.—(Special.)—Colbert county votes for Johnston easily.

Russell for Oates.

Seale—Russell county goes for Oates for governor. The vote in the county convention stands: Oates, 69; Johnston, 53.

Johnston Gets Morgan.

Hartselle—A very light vote was polled in Morgan county. From returns that are in, Johnston will carry that county in the convention. Hartselle gave oJhnston 81, Oates 34. Kyle and Mahon's chances for being nominated for the legislature are good. There is nothing definite, as not half of the county boxes have been heard from.

HAPPY IN BIRMINGHAM.

At Johnston's Home He Is Figured Out Far Ahead of Oates.

Birmingham—The Johnston people here are jubilant over the prospect of his election. His headquarters tonight have been crowded with friends and much enthusiasm prevails. Jefferson county, with thirty delegates, went solid for Johnston. Blount, with six, went for Johnston. The Johnston men here claim a complete victory, thirty counties having been heard from with 207 delegates for Johnston and 87 for Oates.

Gadsden—Gadsden sends a solid and instructed delegation to the county convention for Johnston. The Chicago platform is endorsed.

Riverside—This beat goes solid for Johnston; so does Sedden beat. Both beats have four votes.

MORGAN ENDORSED.

Limestone County Did Not Elect Delegates, but Held a Convention.

Athens, Ala., May 12.—(Special.)—No primaries were held in this, Limestone county, today as delegates to the state convention will be selected by mass meeting on May 16th. Two delegates from each beat assembled here today and nominated the following candidates for county offices: J. M. Payne, of Elkmont, for the legislature; Sam Clay, of Greenbrier, for county superintendent of education, and W. T. McDonald, of Athens, for county cotton weigher.

The convention passed the following resolution relative to Alabama's peerless senior senator:

"Whereas, it will devolve upon the legislature to be elected next August to choose a successor to Hon. John T. Morgan in the senate of the United States and, whereas, the past services of General Morgan as United States senator has been characterized by constant and unremitting labors, extraordinary ability, great wisdom, unselfish patriotism and unsurpassed devotion to the rights of the people, and, whereas, these brilliant services have reflected great honor upon Alabama throughout the civilized world, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the nominee of this convention for the legislature be hereby instructed, if elected, to cast his ballot for John T. Morgan for United States senator first, last and all the time so long as his name is in nomination for the exalted position and that he be required in accepting this nomination to thoroughly commit himself to this cause.

"Resolved further, That this convention hereby expresses its confidence in the enlightened policy as advanced by Senator Morgan of government aid to the great national undertaking of securing the prompt construction of the Nicaragua canal, and we do hereby pledge him whatever moral support we can command in furtherance of his own great efforts.

"Resolved further, That we most respectfully and kindly hereby tender to our senior senator the heartfelt sympathy of all our people while passing under the shadow of his recent great and inexpressible bereavement."

EDITORS IN MEXICO.

They Find the Country Cold and Wet. All Well and Jolly.

Mexico City, Mex., May 12.—(Special.)—The Georgia editors arrived here today. All are well and in splendid spirits.

The trip was an ovation from the start to the finish. The immense sugar plantations in Louisiana impressed the Georgia editors beyond measure, as did the black wax land of Texas. The half day stay in San Antonio was spent in visiting the Alamo and other interesting points.

When Mexico was reached the boys gave the press yell and from Laredo to this city every mile was a revelation.

The citizens of Monterey made extensive preparations for their reception and at San Luis Potosi the governor's brass band welcomed the boys with "Dixie."

The press was tendered a special train and prominent representatives from the City of Mexico met the excursionists twenty miles out. We left Georgia hot and dry and found Mexico wet and cold.

Overcoats are in demand. Today has been spent visiting points of interest. A good time was had in the several days' stay by all. All are comfortably quartered at Hotel Iturbide.

The president will tender a reception on Monday. A good work has been done for the Cotton States and International exposition.

The president is forbidden by law to leave the country, but he will send a representative to the expcsition. W. A. H.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

An Attempt to Be Made to Heal the Differences in the Party.

Liverpool, May 12.—The Irish National League of Great Britain held its annual convention here today, and the outcome promises to be of great importance, as it was decided to attempt to heal the differences existing in the Irish parliamentary party.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, president of the league, occupied the chair. A resolution was adopted, the vote standing 20 to 18, declaring that the dissension in the party should be brought to an end, and that a convention should be called to meet in Dublin for the purpose of healing the feud.

A resolution was also adopted asking the Irish members of the house of commons to urge the government to liberate the Irish political prisoners.

Mr. O'Connor was re-elected president by an almost unanimous vote.

From beginning to end the proceedings were marked by a conciliatory and friendly spirit.

LIBERALS ARE WEAK.

Their Majority Is Steadily Crumbling Away Beneath Their Fingers.

THE CONSERVATIVES ARE JUBILANT.

Dissolution of Parliament Is Sure to Come Before Long.

IDA WELLS IS PROPERLY DENOUNCED.

She Is the Notorious Woman Who Was Run Out of Nashville—England is Being Badly Imposed Upon.

London, May 12.—Among the most persistent supporters of the government the question is being seriously debated whether immediate dissolution is not the very best policy to be pursued in the present circumstances. The sneers of the members of the National Liberal Club over the declaration of Lord Rosebery in his recent speech that he would retain office when he had a majority of two in the house of commons do not represent the feelings of those gentlemen in their sober moments and when free from the influence of after-dinner enthusiasm. Even the most inexperienced lobby politicians know that the government cannot rely upon passing the spirits or estates duty clauses of the budget, while the liberals, who hold the best party traditions in high respect, are fretting under the demoralizing situation of seeing every division taken upon an important question place the government in a position of doubtful tenure.

The conservatives are gloating over the crumbling away of the liberal majority and are playing a waiting game in order to humiliate and discredit their opponents until they deem the time opportune for dealing the government its death blow. The radical leaders especially demand some more definite tactics on the part of the government than the ministers' present policy of drifting with the current, and are determined to have some assurances of aggressiveness on the part of the ministry as the price of their support.

Will Hold a Consultation.

The supporters of the ministry on every hand now recognize the fact that it will be impossible to pass the evicted tenants bill, the Welsh church disestablishment bill and the registration bill within the time permitted by the present session and under these circumstances it is proposed that when the house resumes its sittings after the Whitsunside recess the supporters of the government in the house of commons shall meet the ministry in consultation with a view of determining the course to be followed in the future. The radicals have already shown their hand to the extent of intimating that when the meeting takes place they will propose that those portions of the registration bill which have aroused the greatest opposition on the part of the conservatives be dropped. The conservatives have already burdened the bill with about two hundred amendments and there is, therefore, no doubt that the ministers will have no difficulty in obtaining the assent of the meeting to the wholesale application of the closure rule in expediting its passage. It will also be ascertained at the meeting whether the disintegration of the party has ceased or is still in progress. It is now a settled fact that the Parnellites are committed to a policy of opposition to the government so that they are no longer counted, but the attitude of several Welsh members is extremely irresolute and these gentlemen must be settled with so that the whole reliable body of supporters of the government may be so marshaled as to enable the ministry to meet the opposition in unwavering phalanx. The English liberals are greatly pleased and encouraged by the loyalty displayed by the McCarthyite section of the Irish party. The desertion of the Parnellite faction to the conservatives might have inflicted a mortal wound upon home rule if the main body of the Irish nationalists had failed to support the government in full strength on the occasion of the division on the second reading of the budget. Instead of turning their backs upon the only friends they had in parliament, as the Parnellites did, the McCarthyites cast their votes for the government to a man. This fidelity to their political companions has won for them the warm admiration of the liberals and their action cannot fail to find the recognition in the future it deserves.

Getting Ready for an Election.

In view of the probable early dissolution of parliament the election agents throughout the kingdom have been warned by their respective chiefs to get everything in readiness for a new general election. Already large party purses have been subscribed, and money is flowing rapidly into the treasuries of the various constituencies. The fund subscribed by the conservatives is of unusual magnitude, indicating their intention to "carry the war into Africa" in the coming struggle for office.

The reform union has called a conference to meet in London on June 5th, when it is announced, action will be taken in regard to the many important questions of the day. The resolutions to be passed by the conference, some of which are already formulated, include demands for the abolition of the veto power of the house of lords; the passage of bills providing for home rule for Ireland; manhood suffrage; the cessation of royal grants; the disestablishment of the church throughout the kingdom, and an increase of the proportion of the taxation borne by land. The National Reform Union represents the radical section of the national liberal federation. About four hundred delegates will be present at the conference, and thirty radical members of the house of commons have promised to support the measures the conference advocated.

Ida Wells's Stories.

In view of the resolution introduced by the Rev. Dr. Horton in the assembly of congregational unions yesterday, denouncing the execution of negroes in the United States by lynch law as a reproach to humanity, a representative of the United Press had an interview today with Ida Wells, the young colored woman from Memphis, who is here on a mission to arouse British public opinion against the prevalent custom in the southern states of summarily punishing heinous crimes by negroes by hanging, burning, etc. Ida Wells declared that the negro was the very best living specimen of the practical Christian, meek in spirit and suffering cruelties with which the worst tortues of the inquisition cannot be compared. She expressed herself as greatly encouraged by the success she has had in enlisting English sympathy with the brutality treated American negro, and is confident that the popular outcry in England against the barbarism of the southern whites in their treatment of the colored fellow-citizens will have the effect of putting a stop to lynching, whipping, etc., in the near future.

Refuted by a Correspondent.

A correspondent of The Westminster Gazette, who has just returned to London from a four-years' sojourn in the southern states, tells an entirely different story. In a letter to The Gazette, the writer says that the attempt to agitate Great Britain over the down-trodden black man in America is ridiculous. The negroes in the United States, north and south, he says, are better paid and better treated than the laborers in England, and when willing to work they have no reason to complain.

The Rev. Dr. Lunn, who recently headed a party of English clergymen on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, has issued a circular letter to the prelates and leading clergymen in England, asking them to co-operate in prayer at their respective services tomorrow for the unity of the Christian churches, in accordance with the recommendation of the recent church reunion conference. To this circular Cardinal Vaughan has replied that it is needless for Catholics to join in special prayer for church reunion. If outsiders yearn for unity, he says, they can find it within the pale of the church.

Mr. Gladstone, to whom a circular was sent, replied that he recognized the importance of Christian unity, but declined to state his views in regard to an interchange of pulpits, which was one of the details of the plan outlined by Dr. Lunn.

Several prominent Congregational ministers have refused to co-operate in the movement, as they decline to recognize alleged evils resulting from the present division of the churches.

The archbishop of Canterbury is in entire sympathy with the movement, and has sent a message to the clergy under his charge to offer prayer for unity during the services tomorrow.

It is understood that Lord Rosebery will retire from the turf if his horse wins the derby. Many prominent liberals regard his connection with the turf and other sports as a source of weakness to the party, and would hail his retirement from these pursuits with delight.

Treatment with belladonna has so strengthened one of Gladstone's eyes that he is enabled to read and write without difficulty.

London, May 12.—Secretary Asquith positively refused an order of release of Mrs. Maybrick, who is serving a life sentence for murdering her husband, or to even reopen the case for the purpose of introducing new evidence.

COXEY MOVES CAMP.

The General Takes His Little Army Into Maryland.

Washington, May 12.—Carl Browne woke the Coxey army at daybreak this morning and as soon as they could get breakfast all hands were set to work breaking camp and packing the tents and cooking outfits into the wogons, which left for Bladensburg with an advance guard of twenty-five men at 6 o'clock. For the next two hours the entire force was busily engaged in cleaning up the old site, burning the straw bedding and leaving the spot in much better condition than they found it. Browne's assertion that 525 men took breakfast and that the enlistment showed that 550 members was not borne out by actual count, for when the procession moved at 9 o'clock only 268 men were in line and fifty of them were negroes who had just joined the commonweal, attracted by the summer resort features of the new camp. The Philadelphia contingent had dwindled to forty-one men. It was not intended to leave the camp until 10 o'clock, but Browne was opposed to the police and he was successful in getting under march before they arrived.

Just before leaving Browne harangued his followers and told them he had to report at court to receive his sentence and that young Jesse Coxey would be in command until he returned. He could not say when that would be, as he might be sent to jail, but he begged them to obey Jesse implicitly and threatened that dismissal in disgrace would immediately follow any insubordination against Jesse's commands. He said he did this because he and Jesse had a row some time ago and he wanted to show the men that all was now harmony.

Crossed Into Maryland.

When near the capitol, less than a mile from camp, a halt of five minutes was made and the men strung out along the curbstone for two blocks in the shade of the trees and listened to some darky banjo players who were recruited yesterday. They were careful to skirt the capitol grounds and not cross them, desiring not to create any new complications. They reached the district line and passed over into Maryland at a quarter past 10 o'clock. Browne had told Jesse Coxey to hold the men at this point and give a cheer to the hospitable people of Washington, but Jesse evidently forgot the injunction and the departure from the national reservation was without incident.

Exactly ten days ago Coxey's army marched down Pennsylvania avenue 600 strong. In the ten days seventeen of the men have been sentenced to terms in the workhouse for vagrancy, one has been drowned and six were taken to hospitals suffering from various complaints. Nearly one hundred new recruits, mostly negroes, have been gathered in and as less than 300 marched out today, about 300 of the enlisted men are unaccounted for. No practical results have been achieved and now, as far as the district authorities are concerned, the city of Washington is permanently rid of the commonwealers. It has been determined that they will never be permitted to return to the city.

An Indignation Meeting.

The people in the suburbs of Washington, adjoining the proposed new camp of the Coxeyites have appealed to the governor of Maryland to prevent what they term an outrage on their property rights. With the unanimity which seems to prevail in other communities they showed a willingness to aid the Coxey men to descend upon the national capital, but decline to have them in their own neighborhood. In the little town of Hyattville, celebrated for its adoption of the Henry George simple tax system subsequently overthrown by the courts, the citizens rang the fire bell last night when the news reached them to call an indignation meeting to protest against having the Coxey camp in their neighborhood. Two hundred strong, they marched in a body to the residence in Bladensburg, of J. H. Rodgers, who had tendered the Coxeyites the new camping ground. They received scant satisfaction from either the elder Rodgers or his son, J. Harry Rodgers. These gentlemen will be remembered as coming into national prominence some six or seven years ago in connection with the pan-electric telephone investigation by congress. Both of them announced themselves as Coxey sympathizers without approving his methods. Then the citizens left in an indignant frame of mind and later Colonel Wright Rives, a retired officer of the Uited States army, who lives near by, telegraphed to Governor Brown, of Maryland, as follows:

"I have written you Coxey will arrive in Bladensburg tomorrow. Don't allow his horde to put our property and lives in peril."

The governor's reply is anxiously looked for by the citizens.

Randall to Be Sent to Jail.

Elkhart, Ind., May 12.—Randall, the commander of the Chicago contingent of the commonweal army, will be sent to jail again. This time the offense will be making unlawful speeches. He defied the authorities in the main street here tonight. When the dusty and fatigued men walked into town there were varied expressions on the part of citizens. Farmer Comstock, who tried to defend the men and the movement, was hurried off to jail. Before the army came inside the city limits, Mayor Beardsley exacted a promise that the army would move at sunrise Monday, and that no one should try to make a speech. The soldiers are camped again tonight in J. M. Studebaker's grounds. The men are determined to test the right of municipalities to keep them confined.

COXEY'S ADVANCE AGENTS.



"When shall we three 'meat' again?"

MINISTERS HISS.

Bishop Haygood Is Shocked and Calls Them Down.

IT NEVER OCCURRED BEFORE.

Dr. Candler's Resolution Stirred Up the Conference.

LIQUOR LICENSES AT THE BOTTOM.

Some Preachers Hold That There Are Times When It Is Excusable to Sign a Petition for a License.

Memphis, Tenn., May 12.—Bishop Keener called the conference to order and Rev. Dr. Parker conducted the devotional exercises.

The conference knelt and was led in prayer by Dr. Parker. Secretary Denny read the minutes of yesterday's two sessions. After being corrected they were approved.

Bishop Keener then retired and Bishop Haygood took the chair. He announced the death of Bishop Keener's daughter, whose serious illness was announced yesterday. The daughter was dead before the venerable father arrived at her bedside.

After making a short speech, fraught with feeling and sympathy for Bishop Keener and his family in their hour of sorrow, Bishop Haygood called on the Rev. Dr. Hunt to lead the assembly in prayer. The prayer was one of the most touching ever offered in the First Methodist Episcopal church, and there was hardly a dry eye in the assemblage when it was finished.

Bishop Haygood, without announcing a hymn, led the congregation while they sang the simple but beautiful song, "How Firm a Foundation."

Dr. Heidt read a resolution of sorrow, drafted by members of the conference, after the death of Bishop Keener's daughter had been announced. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and upon motion of Dr. Nelms, it was telegraphed to Bishop Keener.

Secretary Denny, acting on the order of Bishop Haygood, called the names of the ministers who had been appointed on the committee of fifteen for the furtherance of the federation of Methodists, as follows: W. C. Black, R. M. Hosmer, Charles R. Long, J. H. Dye, M. H. Neely, B. M. Sledd, H. M. Dubose, Ignatius E. Shumate, E. E. Hoss, J. E. Godbrey, H. Baer, J. H. McClean, A. G. Hawkins, Asa Holt and C. W. Tillet.

The call for special committee reports and for resolutions was taken up and disposed of.

The committee on Sabbath observance offered a very lengthy paper which suggested modes of observing the Sabbath in accordance with the principles of Methodism. Much time was consumed in the reading of the paper. The paper charged negligence and ever-growing tolerance on the part of Christians in regard to Sabbath desecration and cited the utterances of some members of the church on the questions of the opening of the world's fair on Sunday and the operation of railroads on Sunday. Placed on the calendar.

An invitation from the South Carolina delegation asking that the next general conference be held in Charleston was read and referred to the proper committee.

A resolution to the effect that Methodists give their hearty co-operation to the movement now on foot for the establishment of a great protestant university at the national capital was read and upon motion adopted.

A resolution askng that the editor of The Pacific Coast Advocate be elected by the book editors was read, and upon motion referred to the committee on publishing interests.

Yesterday the house adjourned with Dr. Candler's call for a division on his substitute motion to recommit, which recommended a change in the Discipline, making it immoral to sign a petition for a liquor license.

After some discussion the substitute motion was put to a vote and lost—yeas, 102; nays, 168.

The announcement of the result of the vote was received with applause by the conference and visitors.

Hisses Were Heard.

The temperance question was discussed at great length, and especially the clause of the report making it a violation of church discipline to sign a petition for a liquor license. Dr. Anderson continued with his speech, saying the committee's report was not a good one and was fallacious. He raised the point that at times it was right and necessary to sign a petition for license, as for instance, in a case where one of the two men would be granted the only license in the power of a town to be granted. He held it was better to sign the petition of the better man.

At this juncture cries of "No, no" and hisses were heard.

Bishop Haygood let his gavel fall at once and in a most impressive manner said: "Let that be stopped. This is the first time I ever heard hisses in a Methodist conference."

Several other speeches were made favoring and opposing the motion to reconsider.

The conference already seemed to be at a high pitch of excitement and every point was discussed at length.

Dr. Heidt moved that the question be put.

The chair granted Dr. Black a moment in which to make a statement and he suggested as chairman of the committee and for the sake of harmony that the motion to reconsider be put and carried, and a motion to recommit be made and carried, after which the committee on temperance, having heard the discussion on the subject, could bring in a report which would be accepted by all.

The question was disposed of for the present as suggested by Dr. Black.

Bishop Isaac Lane, fraternal messenger from the colored Methodist Episcopal church, was introduced to the conference by Bishop Haygood.

Bishop Lane's Address.

Upon motion of Dr. Tigert as the hour for adjournment was near, the time was extended to give Bishop Lane sufficient time to address the conference.

Bishop Lane's speech caused many hearty "amens," and much applause. It was indeed a masterly oratorical effort and plainly showed the common sense, Christian spirit and love of the speaker and the people he represented. He ended by making a strong appeal for help for the Lane institute. He was the recipient of the hearty congratulations of all the bishops present.

Bishop Haygood responded to the speech.

Dr. Newton moved that a collection for the Lane institute be taken. Carried.

The congregation responded liberally to the call for help. The doxology was sung and the meeting adjourned.

DR. TALMAGE'S REMARKS

Closing the Proceedings at the Tabernacle in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12.—Dr. Talmage closed the proceedings at the Brooklyn tabernacle in a happy speech.

"What in this scene has made the deepest impression upon the mind of this audience I do not know," he said. "The most vivid one to my mind is an impression that has no reference to myself at all. We have been told that religion is a weak thing, fit for the weak mind and an obsolete affair belonging to the ages of superstition. I point to the group of illustrious men on this platform to prove that the brain, the learning, the eloquence, the splendid manhood of America is on the side of our glorious Christianity.

"We have in this land and on this platform the man who, after filling the office of secretary of state of the United States and pleading in the most important cases that ever came before judge or jury, stands now a combination of Edmund Burke and Daniel Webster. I mean William M. Evarts. We have been led in prayer by the John Milton of the American pulpit. Like the one after whom I call him, his eyesight blasted by excess of vision, he turns aside from the United States senate to pray for us at the time when the senate most needs his prayers to help it in the struggle with the Wilson bill.

"Georgia sends to us its mightiest citizen, the achievements of his great editorial pen now to be eclipsed by his mission in the United States senate. Henry W. Grady and Senator Colquitt have passed away, but thank God we have in their place the Hon. Patrick Walsh.

"On this platform we have a member of another branch of the national legislature; but he is on the way to what gubernatorial or presidential chair I know not, but this I do know, he is our exultation and our pride—Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix."

He complimented each of the other gentlemen present and returned them a million thanks for attending. Continuing he said:

"This is the supreme hour of my life. Many emotions stir my soul, but neither the Brooklyn city reception last night nor the national and international reception tonight, as far as I know my own heart, has created in me one feeling of exultation or pride. It has only stirred in me a profound wish and prayer that I might hereafter prove myself worthy of all this kindness."

The Colored Methodists.

Memphis, Tenn., May 12.—Bishop Holzy called today's session of the colored Methodist Episcopal church to order, after which exercises were conducted by Rev. G. 1. Jackson.

The conference sang "The Lord My Shepherd Is," while awaiting tardy delegates. The minutes were read and adopted and the regular order of business taken.

The report of the committee on Sunday schools was read and adopted. Bishop Beebe then took the presiding officer's chair and presided during the day's session.

The finance committee reported and the report provoked much discussion. The majority report favored a general assessment for the widows and orphans; the minority report favored a local assessment for the said purpose. After considerable and heated debate the majority report was adopted. The session was of little interest to the public, but brought out much that was of interest to the church. Discussion was brought up in regard to the time of the payment of bishops. It was finally decided to remit $500 to the high officials quarterly.

After the benediction the conference adjourned until Monday morning.

WOMEN TAKE A HAND

And Inform the Strikers That They Must Not Interfere.

Cumberland, Md., May 12.—Operators here state that their companies will so to work in all the mines as soon as they can get ready, and will do so under the protection of the officers of the law.

The wives of the miners willing to work are determined they shall work, and this morning assembled in a large body at the mouth of the mines and told the strikers that if they did not allow their husbands to go to work they would enter the mines themselves and dig their coal for them. Against this determined effort of the women, the strikers wilted like a mist before the sun. This turn of affairs, the agitors say, makes them powerless. They can say nothing. Never before has such a move caused so much excitement and rejoicing in the country. The movement is not alone confined to the wives of miners willing to work, but many of the strikers' wives are in it. The news has spread like wildfire all over the country, and the information from the lower regions is that the women are equally determined there.

Statue of Columbus Unveiled.

New York, May 12.—The beautiful bronze statue of Christopher Columbus, executed by the Spanish sculptor, Sunol, was unveiled with becoming ceremonies in Central park this afternoon. The figure represents the ocean pathfinder in an erect position, holding an elevated standard in one hand and with the other extended, as if making a graceful gesture, in course of an address. It is located at the southern end of the "mall," and almost immediately facing that of Shakespeare. Here the ceremonies took place, in the presence of a numerous and deeply interested gathering. Vice President Stevenson unveiled the monument and Chauncey M. Depew was the orator of the occasion.

She Admits One but Denies the Other.

Savannah, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The preliminary hearing of Miss Nannie Oliveira for sending obscene letters and postal cards through the mails, was continued before Commissioner Beckett today, and will be taken up again Monday. The hearing brought out the fact that a lot of letters of the most vulgar and obscene type had been mailed to motormen and conductors of the city and suburban railrways. One of the letters was signed and admitted by the prisoner, and while the others appear to be in the same handwriting, she strenuously denies having written them.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN

The Brotherhood Has Two Strong Lodges in Atlanta.

THEY ARE A COURAGEOUS SET OF MEN.

Efforts on Foot to Organize a Ladies' Auxiliary and to Have a Picnic—A Splendid Organization.

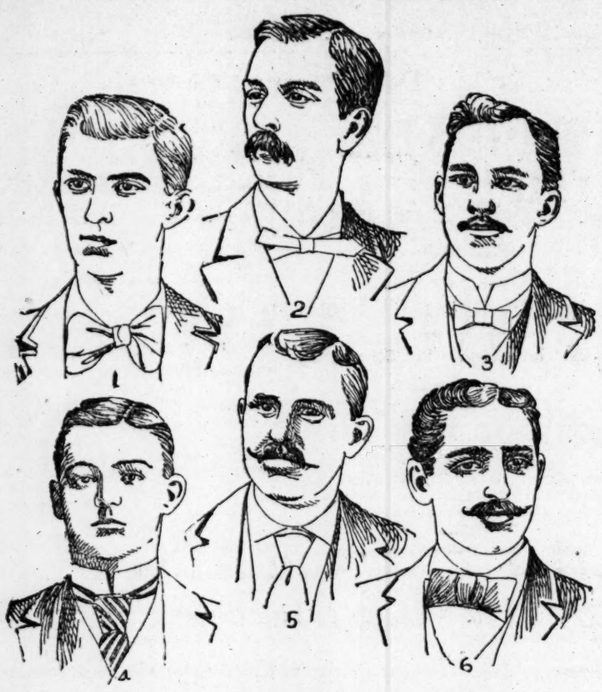
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is one of the numerous railway organizations in Atlanta.

The order has a large and flourishing lodge, the members of which are in good standing.

It is under the control of the grand lodge, which is composed of subordinate lodges in almost every city throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The local organization was perfected in 1882 under the name of "Kennesaw lodge No. 247."

It has 135 members, whose active railroad service represents the Western and Atlantic, Richmond and Danville, Atlanta and West Point, Central, Georgia, Carolina and Northern and Marietta and North Georgia railroads.



W. B. WATTERS. H. P. WOOTTEN. R. WURRESCHKE.
H. O. TECK. THOMAS L. FRANCIS. CHARLES H. ELLIOTTE.

The brotherhood have comfortable and well appointed lodge rooms at 6½ North Broad street, and their meetings, which occur on Sundays, are always well attended.

The aims and purposes of the organization are similar to those of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Order of Railway Conductors, and though separate and distinct, there is a bond of mutual sympathy and co-operation between the three.

All matters affecting the interests of one organization are shared by all to the extent of conservative action.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are not strike-breeders or men who countenance labor agitation. They are industrious workers in an honorable and exacting vocation which requires the nerve of true manhood and no little responsibility. Their work is a training school which fits them for the higher and more responsible duties of engineers.

Every first-class engineer who did not serve his apprenticeship in a railroad machine shop had to work his way up from the position of fireman and all good engineers were at some period of their lives a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and are proud to acknowledge the fact.

This organization is necessarily composed largely of young men because there are very few firemen that are not rewarded with promotion before they reach the stages of middle life.

The young men composing the local lodge of the brotherhood are an honor to their profession and to the proud distinction of southern mechanics. Duty is the law of their lives and unremitting industry one of their cardinal virtues.

There is not a fireman in Atlanta that would not cheerfully die at his post of duty if circumstances required.

Through the medium of such influences that the brotherhood presents, the intellectual capacity of the members is being broadened to a marked degree and its refining influences are perceptible in the bearing and conduct of the members.

The officers of the Kennesaw lodge are as follows:

H. O. Teat—Master.
H. P. Wooten—Vice master.
C. H. Elliott—Secretary.
T. L. Francis—Receiver.
W. B. Waters—Collector.
R. Wurreschke—Magazine agent.

The Brotherhood of Firemen in Atlanta are public-spirited men and always give cheerfully to any cause that promotes the development and upbuilding of the city.

Our great Cotton States and International Exposition Company had a very striking illustration of this fact by the receipt of a subscription of $100 from the lodge. This reflects great credit upon the organization and entitles the men who compose it to the thanks of the city.

The brotherhood is contemplating the organization of a ladies' auxiliary, such as now co-operates with the Order of Railway Conductors. Of course the effort will be attended with success and redound greatly to the good of the organization. A scheme is also on foot for a picnic this spring, and whenever it occurs it will embrace one of the merriest crowds that ever hied itself to the shaded dell by rippling stream.

Dry Goods.

Large and varied stock of first-class goods. Not one single piece of shoddy material.

In our Dress Goods Department the buyer can get choice from a grand aggregation of stylish fabrics in every conceivable design and color that is now in favor.

In Linens you can find the best at lowest prices, and so on through the Wash Goods, Hosiery, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Underwear, etc. Our stock is full and complete in detail.

REMEMBER,

Not a single article that we can't safely recommend and all at prices as low as the lowest.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Carpets,

In this department we are up in every style favorable for this season, and prices will figure largely in favor of good first-class styles. We can lay a good Carpet, all lined and in first-class order for less than some pay for inferior goods and off styles. Off styles mean old goods, and old goods suggest moths and soiled edges. See and price our crisp new styles and you will buy.

In Draperies, Oil Cloths, Linolium, Rugs, Mats, Shades, Lace Curtains, Carpet Sweepers, etc., we have a full and complete stock with conservative prices. Don't buy an Awning until you see our stock and get our figures. Best awnings guaranteed.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Furniture

For Everybody.

Largest stock. Latest styles. Best goods and lowest prices.

Best $45 Bedroom Suit made. See it. Full and complete line in Parlor, Sitting Room, Hall, Dining Room, Porch Goods. Best Lawn Seats for $2 in the market.

If you need Furniture it will pay you to figure with us. If you want fine goods we have the best. If you want medium goods, we have them. If you want a cottage Suit for $20, we have that, and it is solid oak and guaranteed by us to be honestly made and perfect goods. Best Parlor Suits for $62.50, made in five pieces Brocatelle. See it.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Shoes.

Shoes ought to be made of leather, but many are not. The old Fabled Scotch Shoe made of wood is far superior to many of the slick imitations now flooding the market.

Every pair of Shoes in our stock are made for us of the best selected leather and guaranteed to be as represented by the salesman, and last, but not least, is a perfect fit, a thing so hard to find. We can measure your foot and fit a shoe that will give comfort, ease and pleasure and lend grace and dignity. We carry all the latest styles. See and price with us.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

TABERNACLE TALK.

Georgia.

Sweetest daughter of the southland,
Georgia, thee I love the best;
Every note thy woods awaking
Stirs an anthem in my breast,
Every stream in music floating
To thy soft encircling sea,
Every breeze of heaven blowing,
Sings to me
A song of thee!

Land of roses and of beauty,
Azure gems in every vale,
Where the breath of Nature's children
Sweetens every summer gale;
Where the mountains weave their magic,
And the rivers broad and free,
Hymn the glory of the sunset,
Shaming thee,
Oh Italy!

Still, as in the days now vanished,
Do thy soft blue heavens bend;
Still thy roving buds of springtime
Humbly at my feet attend.
Every pale, white flower peeping
From the clover-curtained lea,
Every rose the lattice creeping,
Sighs to me
And sighs of thee!

Still the mystic warmth of summer
Braids the landscape into bloom,
Still the bright-eyed morning-glory
Robs the twilight of its gloom.
Still thy sons are brave and tender,
Still thy daughters fair to see;
And the same old stars still shining
Life on me
Sweet dreams of thee!

Georgia, every vale and mountain,
Every bloom thy bosom yields,
Every stream, though muddy, flowing;
Every old stump in thy fields,
Every cabin on the hillside,
Every gentle maid I see,
Every briar, blade and blossom
Stirs in me
Fresh love of thee!

Oh, when I am worn and weary,
In a nook reserved for me,
Where my kindred long have slumbered,
May I sleep with them and thee.
And the soil that gave me being,
Let my trembling spirit free,
Too, shall wrap me in its blossoms
Folding me
Asleep in thee!

—L. L. KNIGHT.

The two conventions, which are now in session at Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex., have made a heavy draft upon the pulpits of this city. These gatherings, however, are important in their character and the issues of the church, in its broader contemplation, are to be considered. At Dallas, Tex., the annual convention of the Southern Baptist church is now in session and many of the most distinguished clergymen of this country will today proclaim the gospel in the "Lone Star Empire." At the close of the convention a special train will bear a number of the delegation across the Rio Grande into Mexico. Governor William J. Northen, of this state, who is one of the most distinguished men of his denomination, is one of the delegates to the convention.

On the eastern banks of the Mississippi river the general conference of the Southern Methodist church is now in the midst of one of the most important sessions in its history. Presided over by the learned bishops, who constitute its ecclesiastical decemvirate, the conference is a dignified and august body. In addition to this the fact that the conference is called together only once in four years lends additional gravity to the proceedings. It is highly probable that, during the present week, the conference will decide to strengthen the episcopacy. Three of the bishops are quite old, and the wear and tear of four more years of hard work is rather more than ought to be exacted. In this view of the situation and to provide for the effectual discharge of all the duties incumbent upon the several bishops, during the next four years, a minister will no doubt be called from the ranks to fill this high and honorable position. The conference will be in session until the latter part of this month.

While bigoted Protest journals, in defiance of the spirit which dominates a true and liberal Christianity, are declaring war against Governor Northen for appointing Mr. Walsh, a Catholic, to the senate of the United States, the attitude of Mr. Walsh presents a beautiful and striking picture, which may be cited to these journals as a kind rebuke. Among the speakers at the Brooklyn tabernacle last Friday, when Dr. Talmage celebrated the silver anniversary of his pastorate, Mr. Walsh was present and his tribute to the Protestantdivine was a graceful eulogy, which welled in soulful language from his noble Irish heart. The narrow criticism of the press, therefore, was answered in a mild and yet an overpowering manner. The spirit of petty jealousy which prompted the attack is beneath the dignity of Georgia's chief executive, while it can never appreciate the lofty soul of Mr. Walsh, who has answered it so well.

Religion is tested by the consolation which it gives to one who has been afflicted. It draws the mind from its present sorrow and fixes the heart upon its future happiness. This test is complete when death enters a household and takes away the earliest flower that has sprung about the fireside. When the little infant son of Mr. Thomas R. R. Cobb, of this city, died a few days ago, it was a great bereavement to the hopes which had kindled about this frail young blossom. But there was consolation offered by the assurance that death was only a change of life—the transfer of a sweet young flower from an earthly to a heavenly paradise. This consolation not only appealed to Mr. Cobb through the pages of the word of God, but through the memory of one whose name he bears, and who was one of the grandest and truest men this state has ever produced—General Thomas R. R. Cobb

This same bitter experience was shared by another household in this city last Monday, when the little son of Mr. John Thurman was lifted from a bed of sickness into the blessedness of an everlasting childhood. The little fellow was only three years old but as bright a sunbeam as ever threaded its way through the shadows of this world. His eyes were closed at the peep of day, and just as the new week was beginning to rustle the hills. But a new day and a new life was granted to the little fellow in a brighter world than the one in which he fell asleep, while he is now safe forever in the arms of Him who said when on the earth. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

A very distinguished and interesting man will preach at St. Luke's cathedral tonight at 8 o'clock. It is the Rt. Rev. Charles Clifton Penick, for many years the bishop of equatorial Africa. Bishop Penick is a man of burning eloquence. The public is cordially invited to come out tonight and hear him.

Services at St. Luke's cathedral today, Whitsunday, will be appropriate to the day and will occur as follows: Holy communion at 7:30 a. m., morning prayer, communion and sermon at 11 a. m., evening prayer and lecture at 5 p. m., informal brotherhood service and address at 8 p. m. They will be conducted by the dean, Dr. R. S. Barrett, whose sermon at the morning service, the fourth in the series on belief and faith, will be on the Holy Spirit. The address at the brotherhood service will consist of answers to questions asked by the congregation and an opportunity will be given for the congregation to send in questions to be answered at the next week's service. Seats free. All will be welcome. Strangers in the city and young men are specially invited to the brotherhood service.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkinson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Endeavor meets at 7 p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "The Law of Spiritual Growth." Evening subject, "Faith, Its Nature and Place in Christianity." Seats free and all are cordially invited.

Bill Arp, the celebrated humorist, will lecture at Moore Memorial church next Friday evening at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Humorous Recollections of Distinguished Georgians."

Captain Asa G. Candler has secured the services of Mr. Rathburn, leader of music at the Central Congregational church, to take charge of and organize the singing and music for the state Sunday school convention. Mr. Rathburn desires that each Sunday school in the city appoint two or more of their good singers who can attend the sessions of the convention to meet on Sunday, May 13th in the Sunday school room of the First Methodist church at 4:30 p. m. About two rehearsals are all that will be necessary.

Evangelist J. C. Avis, of Knoxville, Tenn., will deliver a special address to young men in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Avis is not only a speaker of great force and power, but is also a singer of wonderful sweetness. The subject of his address will be a stirring one. The orchestra, led by Professor Wurm, will render music.

Baptist.

Rev. Shaler G. Hillyer, one of the oldest and most distinguished Baptist divines in the state, will preach at the First Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock.

At the Second Baptist church this morning Rev. M. B. Wharton, pastor of the Freemason Street Baptist church, Norfolk, Va., will occupy the pulpit. Dr. Wharton is the guest of his son-in-law, Mr. John M. Mcore, who has many friends and admirers in this city.

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters street, D. W. Gwin, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's Union meets at 3:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society meets Monday at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 p. m.

The Capitol avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spalding pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Subject at night, "The Suffering Christ." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. W. Orr, superintendent. Young men's meeting at 3:30 p. m. Preaching services will continue through this week, commencing at 8 o'clock every night. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Rev. G. W. Colquitt, of Palmetto, Ga., will preach at Glenn street Baptist church, corner of Smith and Glenn streets, at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Methodist.

First Methodist church, Rev. J. B. Robins pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30, class meeting at 8:30. Young People's League 8 p. m. Monday. Seats free.

Trinity Church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Walker Lewis pastor—Services by the pastor at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. League meeting, Sunday 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Experience meeting, Friday evening.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 7:45 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Walker street church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets, J. H. Eakes pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. R. A. Eakes of Oxford, Ga., and 7:45 by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. C. Mayson superintendent. Services every night during the week. Everybody cordially invited.

Merritts avenue church, Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., and Rev. Peter A. Heard, associate pastors. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. Hopkins. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Edwin H. Frazer, superintendent.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner Houston, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Captain J. C. Hendrix, superintendent. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. by Rev. John Boring, of Tennessee. Evening 8 o'clock praise and thanksgiving service in closing revival meetings. Epworth League at 6:45 o'clock p. m. All warmly invited.

This evening at the Boulevard Grace church special services will close with a thanksgiving meeting. Good singing and expressions of gratitude.

St. James's church, Marietta street. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., W. E. Washburn, superintendent. Owing to the sickness of the pastor, Rev. M. S. Williams, there will be no preaching at any hour on Sunday.

East Atlanta Methodist church. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. by W. D. Shea, the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Trinity Home mission, Leonard street. Special services at 3 o'clock p. m. in the interest of the mission. Miss Laura Haygood, one of the founders of the mission, will be present and speak. Preaching at 7:45 o'clock p. m., by W. D. Shea, pastor. All are invited and made welcome.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited.

Barnett Presbyterian church, Marietta and Hampton streets, Rev. L. B. Davis, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sabbath schools at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock. Joint prayer meeting of elders and deacons Monday night the 21st instant. Ladies' social Tuesday night at the residence of Mr. Leary, the 15th instant, at which refreshments will be servdd. A cordial invitation to all.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent; Charles D. Montgomery and Charles W. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 o'clock p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Sunday school meets at 3 o'clock p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets, J. W. Selby, superintendent. Religious services at 8 o'clock p. m. every Sunday and Friday. All are cordially invited to attend.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 o'clock p. m., near Pearl street and Georgia railroad. Prayer meeting every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 o'clock p. m., J. C. Dayton, superintendent; John J. Eagan, assistant. All are welcome.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m. Sunday school will meet at 3:30 o'clock a. m., W. D. Beatie, superintendent. All are welcome.

Episcopal.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. Albion W. Knight, vicar; Rev. N. B. Harris, curate. Holy communion at 7:30 o'clock a. m., Litany at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock a. m. Seats all free. Ushers in attendance. Public cordially invited. It is expected that Bishop Nelson will preach at the evening service.

Central Congregational Church.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. R. V. Atkinson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's Endeavor at 7. p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "The Law of Spiritual Growth." Evening lecture on "Faith, Its Nature and Place in Christianity." Seats free and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Fother, Forsyth and Church street. Service at 11 a. m. Sermon by the minister, Rev. W. R. Cole, subject, "The Ethics of Heredity." Sunday school, flower festival and service at 3 p. m. All are invited.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Forsyth and Garnett streets. Divine services at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30. You are cordially invited.

Annual picnic of the German Lutheran church at Iceville May 16th. Music furnished by the United States Third Artillery band. A delightful time is assured. Two trains will leave union depot and at the National hotel, one at 8:30 a. m and 3 p. m. Tickets, adults 35 cents; children, 25 cents to be had from the committee: H. Plum, president; J. F. Linn, seretary; C. Bender, C. Kuebler, J. Zimmerman and Albert Koppe.

First English Lutheran church. Services at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock.

Christian Science.

Church of Christ (Scientist) second floor of the Grand, Peachtree street. Divine services today at 10:30 o'clock and Sunday school at 11:30 o'clock. a. m. Meeting Wednesday at 11 o'clock a. m. for study of the Bible and Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for study of the international Sunday school lesson. We cordially invite every one to these services.

Spiritual.

The First Spiritual church will meet in the Knights of Pythias hall, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, this Sunday night at 8 o'clock sharp; religious services, music by Professor Davidson's string band. The public is cordially invited.

Episcopal.

West End Mission of the Incarnation, morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock a. m.; Sunday school 3:30 o'clock a.m.

Washington Heights, Mission of the Holy Comforter, evening prayer at 4:45 o'clock p. m.; Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m.

Plum street, Mission of the Good Shepherd, morning prayer at 11 o'clock a. m.; evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Special Address to Men.

Evangelist J. C. Avis, of Knoxville, Tenn., will deliver a special address to men at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon. Mr. Avis is a speaker of great force and power, and is a singer of wonderful sweetness. He will sing this afternoon, and there will be other musical features. The Young Men's Christian orchestra led by Professor Wurm, will assist. Mr. Avis has chosen for his subject, "Honor to Women," and the address will be a stirring one. Young men are urged to attend; boys under fifteen years of age will not be admitted.

Gospel Temperance.

The meeting at Good Templars' hall tomorrow afternoon will commence at 4 o'clock instead of half past 3, as heretofore. Miss Minnie F. Carraway, of Chicago, Ill., grand vice templar of the grand lodge of Good Templars, of that state, will be one of the speakers.

At 3 o'clock at the same hall Miss Carraway will institute a temple of Juvenile Templars. In this work she will be assisted by the Edgewood Juvenile Templars. All those interested in temperance work among the children are invited to be present.

Good Templars' hall is on North Broad street, 42½. The public is cordially invited to be present and witness this very interesting children's ceremonial work.

The Women Speak.

The Woman's Missionary Union, an auxiliary of the Baptist church, at 9 o'clock this morning and after the religious exercises, conducted by Mrs. S. Wilson, of Georgia, and the reading of the minutes by Miss Right, of Georgia, the state reports were resumed, the following being the delegates: Miss Broadus, of Kentucky; Mrs. McLeod, of Louisiana; Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Keeler, of Maryland; Miss McIntosh, of South Carolina; Mrs. Aven, of Mississippi, and Miss Johnston, of Missouri. The central committee's methods were introduced by Miss M. E. McIntosh, of South Carolina, followed by a general discussion. These discussions were limited to a five minutes speech from each participant, thereby triumphantly demonstrating woman's ability to compress such though into a very limited amount of time. It also brought to the platform women of many states and of different types—the woman of grave expression followed by a sister who tempered her seriousness with the gift of humor. They also demonstrated their earnestness by remaining unembarrassed when some sister from the audience would call out "louder."

Mrs. Crudup, of Arkansas, told how their state organization conquered the opposition of the brethren. That reminded one that even in good works one has to be as wise as a serpent if as harmless as a dove. Policy was used on these well meaning, but obstinate brothers. The ladies refrained from opening their mouths in public, but worked on the stronger element in private until they suggested that six women should be appointed as a working committee by the brethren, who, of course, were obliged to stand by the sisters whom they had appointed.

Mrs. Burnham, of Missouri, brought forward the method of appointing vice presidents throughout the states, believing that when you find the right woman and get close to her she will find the way to do the work. Other ladies took an active part in the discussion.

Miss Agnes Osborne, of Fort Worth, brought over her model band, who, as Sunday school scholars and little missionaries, have accomplished something.

All the pulpits in the city will be filled tomorrow by visiting Baptist divines. The convention will last until Tuesday. The Baptist ladies of Dallas tendered a reception to visiting ladies at the Avenue hotel, which was attended by several hundred.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Let the People Be Heard.

Editor Constitution:—Some weeks ago I penned a few thoughts on the subject of handwork, which if could be put in more general practice would be of great benefit. The article appeared in The Daily Constitution less than four weeks ago. Its appearance has developed two facts to my mind. One is, how wide must be the circulation of that great southern daily, and the other is, I have certainly struck a responsive chord in the minds of many people if the number of letters I have received from far and near is to be taken as evidence of these facts. And still they come in such numbers that often I am up until 12 o'clock at night answering my correspondence. They come from Missouri, Iowa and other places in the great west, showing conclusively there begins to be developed a bond of union between ourselves and those people, who are apparently casting about, as we are doing, to devise some plan by which they may rid themselves of some of the burdens of a highly profitable high tariff to one section of our country, while it proves a highly onerous tax to others; besides other burdens equally unjust and oppressive in common both to the south and the west.

With me the thought was a venture thrown out with two objects in view. One was to see if a new feature could not be added to our southern exposition, and the other was through that exposition to give an incentive to encourage our people to help themselves in the most substantial way possible under the circumstances.

It is know that our people have never been to any extent a manufacturing people. They are not skillful in the art of making those articles which have long since raised France to the first in rank of the great industrial countries in the world.

The difference between the raw cotton in the bale and the manufactured article in, say drilling, is as 7 cents to 60 cents, or as $100 to $900. Thus $100 of the raw cotton is worth, when in drilling, $900 at the retail price.

A ton of pole axes is worth $250, but a ton of pig iron is worth only $10. The raw material is free of duty, the manufactured article is not.

By far too much cotton is produced to bring remunerative prices. The markets of the world are over-stocked. We are producers of too much raw material and buyers of too much of the finished product. I invoke the change! We vie with each other to see how hard we may labor—to find how cheaply we may produce a raw material which leaves us poor indeed, but which, when turned out as a finished product in the markets, enriches other people and enables them to control the subservient tool that makes our laws to raise the price to the consumer.

You exhaust your soil, you tax your strength in the vain endeavor to produce 8,000,000 bales of raw material, which like the muse of Goldsmith, finds you poor at first and keeps you so.

Better far leave the fires unkindled in your furnaces, the plow standing idle in the furrows! You have the base, erect your monument to industry and have emblazoned upon it: "Home Products for Home Consumption!"

What we have accomplished in the matter of food we can do in the matter of raiment.

Long years have we sought raiment in the east, but candor compels us to acknowledge that the heel of Atala is upon us, so that grass will no longer grow to sustain the old mother. Yet, from her ashes may arise another, from whose pinions will float the banner of an empire of freeman, whose wealth will rival that of Ormus of Inde.

At the end of the thirty years' war German handwork had sunk so low as to be the subject of ridicule.

In 1520 Francis the I, of France, was obliged to send to Germany for his gunsmiths, locksmiths, etc.

One hundred years later France excelled Germany in all kinds of handwork.

After the peace of Westphalia, when Germany began to recover from the effects of war she found herself compelled to depend upon French models for most all of the branches of handwork.

From these bits of history it will be seen that other peoples have resorted to these methods to restore prosperity to their country. This is no new doctrine, as history teaches us that its practice is the true panacea for most of the ills of the body politic.

Remember our pitible condition at the breaking out of the late civil war. Almost without arms or munition of war we went forth to battle, to win our spurs before we wore them. Is it the part of wisdom to thus remain bared to the attacks of another enemy? The steady stroke of the hammer, the hum of the spindle and the click of the loom are the silent forces which will do more to accomplish the end than all the finely wrought arguments of the would-be economist with pedantic fescue.

Lady Aberdeen in order to encourage handwork among the poor of Ireland, obtained the consent of the princess of Wales to wear on a certain state occasion a robe of a certain material made in the cabins of Ireland. The event set the gauge of fashion and very soon all the ladies of England followed in its train; thus creating a demand for such material which set every loom in Ireland at work.

Will not some lady here in every community take the lead and set the gauge of fashion in some certain articles to thus give employment to thousands in Georgia, who are in much need of this employment in their own homes? I have already received several orders from different parts of the state and am ready to receive many more as I am now in communication with many who can do the work and will gladly receive it to do.

God in his providence has spread the fleece of our flocks and fields at our doors. It is ours to do, encourage who may, discourage who dare. I invoke the aid of every lady in Georgia and feel that they will not be found wanting. Yours,

J. L. JOHNSON.

A Charming Reception.

Gainesville, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—One of the most unique receptions ever given in Gainesville was that tendered the French and German classes of the Georgia Female seminary by their accomplished teacher, Miss Carrie Carpenter, last night. While no one was present save the young ladies and faculty, the occasion was to all appearances a perfect reception, the senior class receiving the under graduates as guests. The conversation was conducted entirely in French or German, showing the very high plane upon which Miss Carpenter has placed the department of modern languages in this famous school. Delightful refreshments were served and the young ladies voted the evening one of the most pleasant of their school life. The seminary is certainly most fortunate in securing the services of Miss Carpenter. She is a very gifted woman, speaks the foreign languages fluently, and has the power of arousing a great interest in their study among her pupils.

HAS HE FOUND A MILLION?

A San Francisco Diver Claims to Have Located Sunken Treasure.

If the story told by John F. Ryan, a submarine diver, of San Francisco, is true, the steamer Brother Jonathan has at last been found, after being almost thirty years at the bottom of the sea.

The Brother Jonathan was lost on July 3, 1865, about ten miles northwast of Crescent City, with 147 passengers and crew and $1,000,000 in treasure on board. Numerous unsuccessful attempts have been made to locate her. Ryan's story is apparently substantiated by the production of one of the ship's fixtures bearing the name "Brother Jonathan" in brass letters, which he picked up on the deck of the wreck.

"Several years ago, while captain of a steamer running on Puget sound," says Ryan, "an old man named G. W. Hill told me that he was a passenger on the Brother Jonathan when she foundered, and was one of the nineteen survivors of the disaster. He said he could take me to the scene of the wreck, and was sure he could locate the exact spot where she went down. A few months ago he came again, and I accepted his offer.

"After arriving in the vicinity of where the ship went down we located her in a remarkably short time, in several hundred feet of water. I went down to the vessel and walked across her deck and all around her. There was not light enough for me to see, and I had to feel my way everywhere. Apparently the Brother Jonathan is in excellent condition, and I have hopes of raising her.

"From what I learn the gold in the ship is locked up in different parts of the vessel, and, with the aid of light, I anticipate no difficulty in locating it. In the spring I shall make preparations to recover the lost treasure."

SLOCUM'S OZONIZED Norwegian COD LIVER OIL WITH GUAIACOL.

Perhaps you don't know what Guaiacol is, but you know something of creosote as a remedy for indigestion and other diseases. Well,

Guaiacol

is a refined form of creosote, and is made from the resin of beech trees. It stimulates a languid appetite as the air of the woods does. As long as they can and will eat, consumptives can fight their disease. That is why Guaiacol is *combined with ozone*, a very active form of oxygen, in Slocum's Ozonized Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Send for Book on Ozone, mailed free.

Prepared by T. A. Slocum Co., New York.

H. B. ELSTON

No. 3 East Alabama Street,

Does Fine Tailoring.

He has now on hand the choicest patterns ever shown in this city.

Spring and summer suits made to order at prices lower than anybody else.

Remember, he guarantees a fit every time.

Call and confer with

H. B. ELSTON

The Tailor,

No. 3 East Alabama Street.

A MURDER MOST FOUL

Has Been Added to Fulton's Criminal History.

AN AGED AND LONELY LADY

Choked to Death With a Pair of Iron Tongs,

WHILE SHE WAS AT HER TEA TABLE.

An Unbroken Hoe Cake and a Cup of Coffee Are on the Table, While the Body Rests Upon the Floor.

In her quiet home, about three miles from the city, on the road to Westview cemetery, Mrs. Mary Lilly, the mother of the well-known musicians, was strangled to death last night.

When the discovery was made a pair of tongs rested against her neck, showing that such was the instrument by which the foul deed was consummated.

A more repulsive tragedy has never been committed in Fulton county. The prominence of Mrs. Lilly and the stand which her sons have taken in the community, coupled with her advanced age, gives to the tragedy a darker coloring and will send a shudder this morning over the entire city.

The author of the deed, so far as the investigation of the matter had proceeded at an early hour this morning, has not been ascertained. Suspicion, however, is strongly fastened upon a negro man, and all of the circumstances confirm the probability of his guilt.

The negro was an occupant of the house, and was employed by Mrs. Lilly in the operation of her small truck farm. A white man by the name of Mr. Snead is also employed and resides in a small outhouse in the rear of the yard.

Money was the cause of the tragedy. It was rumored that Mrs. Lilly was a woman of considerable wealth and that she kept her money in the house. She resided alone with no one on the place, except her two employed assistants, and was about sixty-five years of age.

Everything in the house, at the time the discovery was made, had been completely glutted. Drawers were torn open, locks prized from their fastenings, clothes piled up in huge masses on the floor and the interior of the house was a perfect scene of bewilderment and confusion.

The body of the murdered woman was stretched on the floor of the kitchen, her head resting against the leg of the table and her feet pointed towards the open door. It was a ghastly scene and the horror of the picture beggars description.

Details of the Tragedy.

It was just a few minutes after 11 o'clock last night when a telephone message was sent in stating that Mrs. Lilly had been mysteriously murdered at her home near Westview cemetery.

The patrol wagon was hastily summoned to the front of the station house and Captain Thompson of the night watch, with Detectives Cason and Holcombe, Call Officer Beavers and a Constitution reporter, entered the vehicle, which was quickly driven in the direction of Westview cemetery.

A pack of bloodhounds followed the wagon and reached the place in a short time after the officers detailed.

On the way Sheriff Barnes, who had been notified of the murder, joined the party at the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth streets.

It was about 12 o'clock when the scene of the tragedy was reached. The house, a small brick building, as disclosed by the uncertain light of the stars, occupied the crest of the hill, surrounded by a few solitary trees, which added to the solemnity and horror of the surroundings.

Several stragglers from the neighborhood had caught news of the occurrence and were idling about the place in quest of information. The officers brushed by the crowd and entered the premises from the far side. In the alleyway a few paces from the house the patrol wagon stopped.

How the Officers Found Her.

Proceeding at once to the house the form of the prostrate woman was discovered in full view of the open door. It was ascertained that no changes had been made in the surroundings and everything was just as it was found when the discovery was made.

The room which was darkened by the awful shadow of the foul deed was the ell of the house which was used as a kitchen. It was on a drop of a few inches from the main body of the house and a flight of steps rose from the kitchen into the room adjacent. A number of people were in the room, among them two or three women who wore sorrowful faces and seemed to be anxious to render all the assistance in their power.

After a hasty glance at the body the officers called upon the bystanders for such information in the case as they had in their possession.

The first to speak was Mr. Fred Lilly. In a broken, incoherent manner he told of the painful shock with which he had received the information and pointed to Mr. Snead, the white man employed on the place, who could furnish him with a part of the horrible story. He was broken as he made the statement to the officers. He also informed them that his other brothers, who had been informed of the tragedy, had not arrived. Many of the bystanders were moved to tears as the broken story with many a heave of the breast was related.

Mr. Snead's Version.

Mr. Snead, the workman employed by Mrs. Lilly, was the first witness examined. He said that about 10 o'clock he was aroused from his sleep by a knock on the door. It proved to be the negro who lived on the place and whose name was Bob Hawkins. The negro was very much excited.

"Somebody has killed Mrs. Lilly," he said. As soon as this information was received the two men repaired to the kitchen, where the statement of the negro was verified. From there they went over to Mr. Fred Lilly's who resides in a stone's throw of the place, and told him of the situation. This covered all of the facts in the case so far as he had any information. Mrs. Lilly and Hawkins had disagreed the day before and several harsh words had passed between them. The witness had not seen Hawkins during the afternoon and the first he knew of his presence after dark was when he knocked on the door and told him that Mrs. Lilly was dead. The negro slept in the house, in a corner of the kitchen. In that way he was a protection to Mrs. Lilly and knew the house thoroughly. On Friday evening he did not come home to his supper, but reached the place about 12 o'clock at night. He aroused Mrs. Lilly and complained that she had saved him nothing to eat. This was the beginning of their falling out, which lasted all through the next day.

Mr. Snead is a spare man, about the medium height, and wears a beard. He is a typical farmer in his apperance and his face and manner are rather prepossessing. He gave a very straightforward story.

Hawkins's Story.

After this the negro was examined. He said that Mrs. Lilly had given him an errand to perform late yesterday afternoon, and wanted him to get her a small amount of sugar in town. She cooked him a hoe cake, which he had eaten, and he had set out for town leaving her in the act of eating her own meal. He was detained for quite a while on the way home and reached the premises at 10 o'clock. He knew the hour because the clock sounded as he entered the gate. Entering the rear of the house he saw that everything was dark. Striking a match he made a light and looked about the room. He discovered the form of Mrs. Lilly prostrate on the floor. He called to her but she failed to answer. Going up closer to the body he discovered that she was dead. In his alarm he ran to Mr. Snead and acquainted him with what he had discovered.

Was It the Negro?

All of the circumstances point to the guilt of the negro and the indications are that the murder occurred at supper.

In opposition to his statement, the cake which Mrs. Lilly had cooked for him and which he claims to have eaten was untouched on the stove. Her own was on a plate and was partially eaten. Her coffee had been poured into a cup, and she was just in the act of drinking when the assault was made. The story of the hoecake appears to give the negro away.

He had a thorough knowledge of the place and was familiar with everything in the house. The manner in which everything was torn up shows that a rapid hand had been hastily at work in making search for money. One of her shoes had been taken off in order to ascertain whether or not she had any bills concealed on her person.

Hawkins is a bad looking negro and has a defect in his right eye. He has been in several scrapes before as the detectives learned by their investigation last night, and the indications all point to the fact that Hawkins is the guilty party.

The mystery will, no doubt, be fully cleared today Hawkins was placed under arrest, and the matter from beginning to end, with the best detectives at work, will be thoroughly sifted.

SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Colonel Avery Visits Tupelo and War Times Are Recalled.

Tupelo, Miss., May 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—From Meridian to Memphis I lay over a few hours at Tupelo. Thirty-two years ago I was here in a dramatic experience as a prisoner of war.

The spot was invested with deep interest by that incident and I have come back to, and behold, it with profound feeling.

I was a buoyant cavalry captain then. I return a crutched old Methuselah. The antithesis is lovely.

I rode headlong into the Michigan regiment of famous Phil Sheridan, then a colonel and was gobbled up in quick order. Shiloh was fought, Corinth given up, and Bragg falling back before Buell's army, my company scouted for General Hardee. He sent me out to get news. I took a soldier named Shields. We found Adams's Mississippi regiment cavalry in a stiff fight with Sheridan and Shields was hit in the face. I took him back a half mile when he gave out and I helped him down on the road side and rode back hard for Adams's surgeon. Adams had retired at a turn and fork, leaving my road open. Sheridan was massed at the fork, hidden by the turn, and I dashed into his regiment.

General Bragg, at General Hardee's request, sent a flag of truce asking my special exchange. General Buell granted it, and named a captain, B. F. Crabb, of the Iowa infantry, to be returned in my place, and gave me a fifteen days' leave of absence from federal imprisonment to send back Crabb or return and give myself up.

I went out of the federal lines, going out in a buggy with the wife of the Rev. Mr. Gaston, president of Corinth Female college, and we found our army at Tupelo. General Hardee telegraphed over the confederacy to our prisons, but Captain Crabb could not be found. This was doleful news. I was a prisoner, yet free; loose, yet a captive. And Tupelo was the place of this novel perplexity. You can understand how it interests me now.

Generals Hardee and Bragg advised me to spend my fifteen days of parole in hunting Crabb. He might be under another name. I visited every federal prison but could find no Crabb. The fourteenth afternoon I was at Tompson's hotel, in Atlanta, expecting to go to Chattanooga the next day and pass through the federal lines and return to captivity, when I heard there was a squad of federal prisoners at Macon, under Colonel Jack Brown, our since noted straight democrat. I went down and found Crabb there the last day, and we sent him on a free man, and I was free, and we were two very happy men.

Crabb was sick and expecting to be sent to Andersonville as soon as well, and he confidently looked for death. His release had enough elements for a romance. He had as much chance, apparently, of flying as for freedom. Yet it came in his darkest moment, like a stroke of lightening from a clear sky. He was almost delirious with joy and threw his arms around me and shouted his happiness.

The matter was complicated. Our government was refusing special exchanges to force a general exchange, as the federals would not make a general exchange because it would return so many soldiers to our fighting ranks. Thus was exchange locked, and my own special exchange would have been stopped had our government have known it. It was a close squeeze and a piece of hap-hazard luck all around. I have Jack Brown's written release to this day. We used to chat over the novelty in Washington and laugh over the funny document and the ludicrous informality of his exercise of military authority. None but a civilian officer would have taken such a responsibility. It smashed red tape all to pieces and would have horrified a regular.

Crabb and I both rose to be colonels, but I could never hear anything of him during the war, nor a long time after. But when I was editing The Constitution, Mr. Hope, who then kept a house furnishing store on Whitehall street, came to my sanctum one day and said that while at the hotel at Mount Pleasant, Ia., kept by a Colonel Crabb, he had asked him if he knew one of my name in Georgia. This lead to our correspondence. He sent me his picture and invited me to visit him. Hope said the family regarded me as saving their father's life, and my name was a household word with them as such saver. Colonel Crabb moved away from Mount Pleasants to York, Neb., and has left there, where I do not know.

I wrote an editorial in The Constitution, giving the incident, and emphasizing the good feeling between actual soldiers, and it was copied all over the west with friendly comments.

It will be understood that my unmeant ride into Sheridan's grasp and unique exchange made me with pleasure revisit Tupelo. General Bragg's headquarters have been replaced by a handsome residence of Lawyer Blair. General Hardee's headquarters are owned by Dr. McWilliams, who took me into General Hardee's rooms. The doctor has added two rooms in front, but the back rooms, small and low, are just as Hardee occupied them, and the doctor found a large lot of military orders left behind. A Mr. Elliott, a merchant, was a boy then, and remembered the occupation.

Curiously enough, the only large groves left standing in the place are those around these two houses and the soldiers cut down all the rest. Generals Bragg and Hardee would not let these large trees be cut, and thus they are refreshing mementos of the war.

I easily recall[illegible] grounds around Hardee's quarters as they looked thirty-two years ago, when I held the anomalous condition of a free prisoner of war, in suspense whether I was to be a freeman or captive.

I met General Sheridan when he was secretary of war and he distinctly remembered my rush on his command. It was very hot and I was in my shirtsleeves. I recall one incident illustrative of the different manner to men by officers in their and our service.

While I was talking with Sheridan a cavalryman rode up and said, "How are you, you d—n old reb?" Sheridan cursed him sharply and ordered him off.

Another interesting incident. As I dashed on the federals, turning the road and the woods, twenty men fired and I checked my horse until she reared and I started to pull her around, when an officer sprang forward, ordering his men not to fire more, and catching my bridle, said it was useless to try to escape and for me to surrender and save my life.

I wrote for The Detroit Free Press some experiences of federal and confederate generals and told the incident with Sheridan and spoke of this humane officer. I did not know his name and so stated. A letter appeared in The Free Press from the writer, who said he was that officer, a Lieutenant Hatcher, a curious verification of the incident.

This Tupelo episode has been a very pleasant variation of my exposition work and filled in two or three hours in an unusual war reminiscence. I. W. AVERY.

From The New York Sun.

Colonel Breckinridge, at Lexington, tests the relative value of professions and deeds so far as his constituents are concerned.

FIGHT AGAINST BRECKINRIDGE.

The Ladies' Mass Meeting at Lexington Will Be Largely Attended.

Lexington, Ky., May 12.—The city was full of people from this and surrounding counties today to attend the races and a careful investigation showed that Colonel Breckinridge will have more opposition than at first supposed. General W. H. Gentry, one of Fayette county's prominent farmers, is working up interest in the ladies' anti-Breckinridge mass meeting to be held here Monday afternoon, and he said in an interview tonight:

"There is a perfect groundswell against Breckinridge since he delivered his speeches and attacked the preachers of the gospel. The women are not only up in arms against him, but the better element of our farmers condemn him. You will see one of the biggest meetings next Monday you ever saw. It will be presided over by one of the best men in the district, but I am unable to give you his name. The resolutions will be written by one who can set forth a state of facts, and from what I have heard, they will be something remarkable. Our women will turn out in force; all our college professors will be present; a number of the leading business men will be on the stage, and you can say there will be some sensational things said."

Everybody is talking about the campaign, and if Breckinridge wins, he will have to do some wonderful work according to what his opponents say.

CITY NOTES.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock Miss Laura Haygood will deliver a lecture in Trinity church on her work in China. All ladies interested in missionary work are cordially invited to be present.

A GRAND REUNION POSTPONED.—The confederate veterans of DeKalb county favor the holding of a grand reunion in Atlanta next year during the exposition.

THE QUESTION OF IRRIGATION.—Major W. G. Whidby, as a member of the national executive committee of the irrigation congress, has appointed as members of the state commission on irrigation in Georgia Dr. H. C. White, of Athens, chairman; Hon. Martin V. Calvin, of Augusta; Colonel G. M. Ryals, of Savannah, and Colonel George W. Harrison, of Atlanta. Major Whidby will be ex-officio a member of the commission.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Atlanta Federation of Trades has undertaken the publication of a directory of all organized bodies in this city. All friends of organized labor can show their friendship by being represented in this directory.

LOCATED IN ATLANTA.—Mr. L. C. Stacy, of New York, has moved to this city and will make it his future home. He has formed a partnership with Mr. W. J. Mallard, Jr., in the real estate business. The firm will be known as Mallard & Stacy. They have their office in the Equitable building.

In the House.

Washington, May 12.—H. W. Ogden was sworn in as a successor of Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, and appointed senator.

The house proceeded in committee of the whole, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair, with the further consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Black, democrat, of Georgia, made a point of order against the provision in the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to use the appropriation of $200,000 made March 3, 1893, for a submarine boat, for building a torpedo boat. It changed the existing law, he said, and Chairman Richardson agreed with him, thus striking the provision out of the bill.

EDGEWOOD AVENUE THEATER.

HERBERT MATHEWS, Manager. THOMAS H. PRATT, Business Manager.

THIRD ANNUAL SEASON

COMIC OPERA!

COMMENCES MONDAY, JUNE 4th.

Under the Personal Direction of . . . . . **HERR MAX HERSHFELD.**

Adelaide Randall, Prima donna, Soprano. Rose Beaudet, Prima Donna, Contralto. Emilie Sanford, Prima Donna, Soubrette. Wallace McCreery, J. Lisle Apple, Tenors. Signor Montegriffo, specially engaged for Cavalliera Rusticana. Oscar Girard, Arthur Bell, Herbert Mathews, Comedians. Wm. Stuart, Baritone.

Chorus of Twent-Four. Augmented Orchestra from New York. Calcium and electric effects by the New York Calcium Light Company. New Specialties every week. Six daily hints from Paris. LaVita, the latest New York Sensational Dancer.

COXEY'S BRIGADE.

Among the Operas to be presented are: Girofle-Girofla, Cavalliera Rusticana, Lovely Galatea, Patience, Fra Diavolo, Admiral, Cupid, and all the old favorites.

A limited number of subscription books will be sold at $4 each. The book will contain twelve tickets, and can be had now at Beermann's.

Prices 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

Seats will be sold one week in advance at Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets. Consolidated street cars will wait after every performance.

MONEY IN DIRT.

Atlanta Real Estate Continues Firm as Ever.

INSIDE PROPERTY AS HIGH AS EVER

People Looking Around for Sacrifices Fail to Find Them—Real Estate Agents Have Their Hands Full All the Time.

"You can't buy inside property in Atlanta now for less than you could prior to hard times. In fact, holders of such realty are very conservative as to selling at all."

The speaker was Colonel G. W. Adair, the veteran real estate dealer, who knows more about Atlanta dirt probably than any other man in the city.

"In these troublous times," continued Colonel Adair, "a man who has a good thing is anxious to hold onto it. Central property in Atlanta is as good as government bonds, and a man who has a lot of it is, indeed, fortunate, provided that he is in such shape as to hold it.

"The only sales of central property that are being made are forced by the pecuniary embarrassment of the holders. I have had on my list for two weeks a customer who seeks to purchase a piece of central property and so help me I can't find anything offering. Sales in suburban property are slow."

Captain A. J. West was talking enthusiastically to a visitor when he was seen by a Constitution man.

"I am never too busy to talk about Atlanta dirt," he said, after the newspaper man greeted him. "I think it is the best thing on earth and I am doing all in my power to make people from abroad think so, and I don't find it such a difficult matter either. I have had some very good sales lately."

"How is property out in West End?" a reporter asked Dr. Nelms, councilman from the seventh ward.

"Increasing in value every day," replied the doctor enthusiastically. "Since West End became a part of Atlanta I think property values have increased fully 30 per cent.

"Sales out there," continued the doctor, "are now almost entirely confined to residence property but it will not be long before we build up a desirable little business center out there. Of course you fully realize that as a place of residence there is nothing about the city like West End.

"Barbecues and big sales tell the story of our transactions during the past week," said Mr. W. M. Scott, of the firm of W. M. Scott & Co.

"West Wood park has been a great success and we have every cause to feel gratified at the way Atlanta people have shown their appreciation. We will continue our sales and barbecues from time to time and if the sales continue as they have West Wood park will soon be a most popular suburb.

Sales for the Week.

Messrs. Goode & Beck have advertised an auction sale of property in West End for Tuesday at 3:30 o'clock, p. m, embracing eight desirable residence lots and a two-story, seven-room house at the corner of Abbott street and Sells avenue. They also advertise a sale of four lots on Ponce de Leon avenue on May 17th at 4 o'clock p. m.

These are the only auction sales so far advertised for the week, but any number of good things are held by the dealers, advertisements for which can be seen elsewhere.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

North Carolina's Supreme Court Differs with the Attorney General.

Raleigh, N. C., May 12.—(Special.)—The supreme court, late this evening, sent Governor Carr a letter which is really an opinion on a most important matter—the terms of justices of the supreme court and judges of superior courts. The opinion does not fully agree with that given by the attorney general some months ago, but it is that where the governor appoints a justice or judge to fill a vacancy, the election following such appointment is to fill only the unexpired term and does not have the effect of entitling the person elected to the full term of eight years.

Four justices of the supreme court will, under this decision, have to be voted for next November.

HE-NO

It is worth looking into, and the opportunity is now at hand. How to get a good cup of tea. Send us your address, and we will mail you a free sample of HE-NO Tea. We take all the risk. Offer no prizes nor premiums. Simply a very fine tea at a moderate cost. Your grocer can get it.

MARTIN GILLET & CO.,
(Established 1811.) Baltimore, Md.

J. REGENSTEIN,

40 Whitehall Street,

The Big Millinery Store!

NOT IN THE BASEMENT

BUT

ON THE SECOND FLOOR WILL BE FOUND ALL THESE BARGAINS.

Second Floor Bargains.

1,000 Untrimmed Hats to be sold at 5 cents each.

Second Floor.

At 10 cents—All new shapes and all colors. A great bargain. They are well worth three to five times the price.

Second Floor.

At 20 cents—You can't believe it unless you see these bargains; regular 50c and 75c hats for 20c.

Second Floor.

Sprays, beautiful Sprays, at 5c, worth 20c.

Very fine Sprays and Montures that are regular 20c and 25c flowers, at 10c.

Large Rose and other Wreaths suitable for picnic hats, at 31c; regular price, $1.

We have at 15c a most wonderful Spray; you will be surprised when you see it. They are fully worth 30c.

Second Floor.

Laces, Laces, Laces! All Silk Laces, three inches wide, at 5c a yard. They are wonderful.

Second Floor, Ribbons.

5,000 bolts of wide fancy and Satin Ribbons at 7c a yard.

Baby Ribbon, upstairs, ten yards for a nickel.

Second Floor.

Three great bargains in Trimmed Hats.
At 75c, worth $1.
At $1.50, worth $3.
At $2, worth $4.

Wrappers.



Wrappers like cut made of best standard prints. Also Indigo patterns with pointed ruffle back and front; Watteau back, leg of mutton sleeve, pointed belt at 75c.

Bargains

In duck suits at $1.98. In Serge Eton Suits at $2.75.

French Satteen Waists, black and navy, only, plaited back and ruffle down front worth $1.25, at 50c, up stairs.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Seamless Fast Black Hosiery, the regular 15c kind, at 10c.

Gents' Seamless Fast Black Hosiery, at 10c per pair.

Misses and Boys' Fast Black Ribbed Hosiery, at 5c per pair.

300 dozen of Ladies and Gents' Handkerchiefs bought in a big job, regular 10c and 15c goods, at 5c tomorrow.

50c—French Woven Dr. Warner's 333 Coraine and Four-in-hand at 50c. Second floor.

Infants and Children's Caps, corded, at 10c each.

A lot at 15c that are worth 25c and 35c. See them.

A lot at 25c that are worth 50c and up. See them.

J. REGENSTEIN'S,

40 Whitehall Street.

Southern Industries.

From The New York Sun.

The census bureau furnishes some interesting information regarding the growth of manufactories in the south. According to a bulletin recently issued there were in 1860 in the state of Alabama 1,459 establishments of all kinds, and the capital invested was $9,098,181. In 1890 the number of establishments was 2,977 and the capital invested was $45,122,571.

In the state of Arkansas in 1860 there were 518 manufacturing establishments, and the capital invested was $1,316,610. In 1890 the number of establishments was 2,073 and the capital invested was $14,971,614. The number of establishments had increased 300 per cent, and the amount of capital had increased over 1,000 per cent.

In 1860 the number of establishments in Florida was 185, and the capital invested $1,874,125. In 1890 the number of establishments was 805, and the capital invested was $11,110,304.

In 1860 the number of establishments in Georgia was 1,890, and the capital invested was $10,890,875. In 1890 the number of establishments was 4,225, and the capital invested was $58,921,580.

In Kentucky the number of establishments in 1860 was 3,450, and the invested capital was $20,256,579. In 1890 the number of establishments was 7,745 and the invested capital was $48,926,002.

In 1860 the number of establishments in Louisiana was 1,744 and the capital invested was $7,151,172. In 1890 the number of establishments was 2,613, and the invested capital was $34,754,121.

In 1860 the number of establishments in Maryland was 3,063, and the invested capital was $23,230,806. In 1890 the number of establishments was 7,485, and the invested capital was $119,667,315.

In 1860 the number of establishments in Mississippi was 976, and the invested capital was $4,334,492. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1,898, and the invested capital was $14,896,884.

A Desperado Killed.

Evergreen, Ala., May 12.—(Special.)—News has just reached here from Monroeville that Wyatt Tate, the negro desperado, was killed near that place last night about 8 o'clock. The result of the beat meeting held in this county today is a solid delegation for Oates.

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WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel; McDonald & Co., 55 Washington St.
KANSAS CITY—W. A. Rode, 618 Main St.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Wilbur.

24 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 13, 1894.

Some Current Campaign Methods.

If the result of the present gubernatorial contest in Georgia has ever for one moment been in doubt, that doubt was removed yesterday. It was a day of great importance to Georgia—important because of the signal victories which the friends of General Evans secured, and especially important because it exposed a plan of campaign and campaign methods to which the people of this state will administer such a rebuke as will overwhelm and crush any man or any set of men who approve or condone them.

It was a day of victory. Bartow, Lincoln and Telfair are added to the Evans column, eight votes in all. All of these counties have been claimed by the friends of Mr. Atkinson, and Telfair was conceded to him by the friends of General Evans. The story of the great upheaval in that county is told in another column. The Atkinson men, who were in the majority on the executive committee, had, as they supposed, fixed things so as to insure victory for their candidate. Disregarding the wishes of the people of Telfair, they decided upon a mass meeting and fixed upon Cobbville, in the center of an Atkinson stronghold and sixteen miles from any railroad, as the place for it. When the news of this arbitrary action was sent throughout Georgia, the people everywhere were indignant, but it seemed as if the "men who control" had indeed fixed things so that there was no chance for a fair and free expression of the wishes of the people, and the friends of General Evans outside the county eliminated from their calculations the possibility of carrying it. Not so the sturdy sons of Telfair—the honest yeomanry who had the cause of the grand soldier-patriot at heart. Though confronted by what seemed insurmountable obstacles, they asserted their manhood and wrested from the thimbleriggers the control of the county, placing it where it belonged—in the hands of the people.

It was a great victory; in many respects the most notable of the campaign.

But there were other happenings in Georgia yesterday. The plans and methods of the candidate who is trying to foist himself upon the democratic party by means of the "men who control" were exposed in three other counties—in one of them in a way that must bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every honest Georgian. The rank injustice of the mass meeting system, which is the sole reliance of the Atkinson men, was never more clearly demonstrated than it was in Clinch and Cherokee; while the high handed methods attempted in Oconee can only have the result of sweeping into political oblivion the men who are directly or indirectly responsible for them.

Cherokee's mass meeting was quite largely attended, but was swayed by personal considerations entirely foreign to the merits or demerits of the candidates and the issues of the campaign. It cannot be pretended that the result represents the wishes of the people as between General Evans and Mr. Atkinson, and, indeed, the Atkinson leaders of Cherokee freely admit that had a primary been held, General Evans would have carried the county. Contrast these snap-judgment mass meetings with the action in Fulton and other counties in which General Evans's friends control the machinery. In these, primaries have been ordered, and nothing is thrown in the way of a full and free expression of the wishes of the people. Then take Clinch. In the mass meeting held at Homerville, ninety-two people undertook to express the wishes of the county! There is a great big county with a large population, and yet it is pretended that ninety-two people getting together at the county seat have the right and the power to speak for all the people of the county. What a travesty upon true democratic principles.

And then—Oconee.

Even the desperate straits in which the leaders of a forlorn hope find themselves can furnish no excuse or palliation for the high-handed robbery attempted in that county. There has been nothing like it in the political history of Georgia. While the system is manifestly unfair, no question is raised of the legality of mass meetings in Cherokee and Clinch, for they were called by the legal authority of the party; but in Oconee, at a mass meeting called simply for the purpose of selecting a new executive committee, twenty people attempt, because they happen to be a majority of those present, to change the whole purpose of the meeting, declare themselves "the people," and select Atkinson delegates to the convention! The county is for General Evans and this action is nothing more nor less than a high-handed steal. It is an outrage upon democracy, an outrage upon manhood; and the only possible result of it will be to crush those connected with it and to drive into political oblivion the candidate who endorses or condones it.

In the face of such action the liberties and rights of the people of Georgia are at stake. The news of it will be greeted by a storm of indignation from the mountains to the sea. Every true democrat will deprecate the fact that there could be found in Georgia twenty men who would be parties to such an outrage, and all will join in demanding of the true men of Oconee that they rise in their might and repudiate not only that high-handed action, but the men who were party to it. Men of Oconee, that is your plain duty—your duty to yourselves and your duty to democracy. Wipe out the stain. Don't let it be said that such a dastardly outrage can be perpetuated unrebuked in your midst. The eyes of the democrats of Georgia are upon you.

Mr. Atkinson, do you endorse that action in Oconee? Do you condone it? Will you tolerate it and allow it to stand in your name?

Are these the methods of your "men who control?"

If you endorse it, condone it, tolerate it, you are not a fit man to be governor. If you allow it to stand unrebuked, you are not fit to be considered in connection with the high honor to which you aspire!

Such methods are a disgrace to the party and to the state. If they are permitted to stand, there is grave danger to democracy. In the face of such actions, the party could not present a united front in its battle with the enemy, and a candidate who would countenance such methods would lose the support of the members of his party just as he would lose the respect of his fellow men.

Of course there can be but one result. The people of Oconee and of all Georgia, will repudiate the action of the petty manipulators who stooped so low as to be party to that outrage. "The men who control" are not the petty politicians, but are the people; and the people will place in the highest office in their gift a man who stands so far above such trickery that there is nothing like it attempted in his name or in his interest.

Yes, it was a great day for General Evans. And the events of the day are sure to bring much greater results in the future.

A National Enterprise.

The committee which leaves Atlanta tonight for Washington to advocate government aid for the Cotton States and International exposition before the house committee on appropriations is solidly backed by the public sentiment of the country.

When it was announced that the main object of the exposition was the extension of our trade in the Spanish-American countries, there was a perfect avalanche of endorsements. The southern governors lost no time in rallying to the support of the enterprise, and they were followed by the commercial bodies of New Orleans, Savannah, Mobile, Kansas City, Anniston and many other leading cities, and the commercial clubs of Alabama, Little Rock, Columbus and Memphis, the Medical Association of Georgia, the Georgia Press Association and the International League of Press Clubs. The leading newspapers of every section have spoken out on the same line, and the official representatives of the countries south of us are heartily in favor of the great industrial and commercial reunion which promises to bring about closer trade relations between their constituents and the American people.

As a fair sample of southern press comment we quote the following from that enterprising and influential paper The Florida Times-Union:

> Every man in Florida should feel an interest in the exposition to be held in Atlanta next year, and should work for it as he would work for his own success. It would be difficult to conceive of anything that would be of greater benefit to Florida.
>
> Besides the indirect benefits that would accrue from the accomplishment of the purposes this exposition is designed to serve, the immediate gain for the prosperity of the state would be immense. The exposition will be held in September, October, November and December. Reduced rates will be given, and during these four months the number of admissions to its gates will go into the millions. Hundred of thousands of the people who see this exposition will come from the north or from foreign countries, and a large number of them, if not the majority, will avail themselves of the opportunity to see Florida. * * *
>
> The best season that Florida ever had was during the cotton exposition at New Orleans. Fully as many people will go to Atlanta as went to New Orleans, and Atlanta is little more than half as far as New Orleans from the parts of Florida which tourists visit. Besides this, Atlanta will be nearer the direct line of travel than New Orleans from the centers of population. A trip to Atlanta will not cost as much as a trip to New Orleans, and those who attend the exposition will have more money to spend on side trips.

Our contemporary urges the house committee on appropriations to give the exposition committee an attentive hearing. The point is made that the enterprise is in no sense local in its scope, and its permanent benefits to Atlanta and Georgia will be no greater than those which other cities and states will derive. The Times-Union favors a government appropriation and asks the southern congressmen to work as a unit for it. It says:

> It is intended to develop the trade of the southern states with the countries of Central and South America, and with Mexico. These countries now sell far more of their products to the United States than to any other nation in the world, and yet they buy nearly all the manufactured goods they use from Europe. They do very little manufacturing, and the south, as the coming manufacturing section and the section nearest to their markets, will sooner of later supply them with the manufactured products that they use.
>
> This will open a broad market for the surplus manufactured products of the southern states. The demand and the proximity of this vast territory will rapidly develop the south as a manufacturing section. It is the coming outlet for American manufactured products. It will take tens and hundreds of thousands of miles of steel rails, and will soon purchase as much in manufactured goods of all lines as the entire union now uses.
>
> In the south's outlook for the future these countries furnish the brightest view. The exposition that is intended to hasten trade relations with South America deserves govit. It will do this country vastly more good than the centennial or the Columbian exposition. It will not be on as grand a scale as the latter, but it will be an exposition with an object, and all its displays will be turned to the accomplishment of that object.

We take pleasure in reproducing these opinions from an outside source. The Florida paper is right in its statement that the exposition will not benefit Atlanta and Georgia more than other cities and states. While the increased trade it proposes to draw from other countries will be of immense advantage to the south Atlantic and gulf ports and the entire south, it is plain that the producers, merchants and manufacturers of the northwest, the middle and the eastern states will for a long time to come reap the biggest share of the benefits. When we reach out and secure fifty or sixty millions new customers in Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America the demand for our raw and manufactured products will force us to double our productive capacity, and our people will be kept busy for generations to come supplying the new markets that will be opened to us. We have never had more than one-fifth of this trade in the past because we have made no organized effort to compete with our European rivals. The era of low tariffs will compel us to change our policy, and when the representative men of the Spanish-American countries come to Atlanta with their exhibits and meet our merchants and manufacturers and exhibits from every section of the union they will not be long in coming to an understanding. Atlanta has been selected as the best place for the exposition because its transportation facilities make it a central point easily accessible. For some years past Atlanta has been recognized as a convention city, and many large national and international bodies have held their sessions within our gates.

In advocating government aid for the exposition The Times-Union is in line with the best exponents of public sentiment in every section. Fortunately, no new precedent will have to be established. The government aided the expositions at Philadelphia, New Orleans and Chicago, and it can very well afford to help one whose object is to benefit all classes in every state in the union.

Possible, but Not Probable.

Sometimes a mere trifle involves nations in war. For instance, when Captain Jenkins lost his ear, his misfortune was made the pretext for a European conflict.

The other day some American fishermen were arrested by the Canadian authorities for catching a few black bass in Lake Erie. Very naturally our people are disposed to resent what they regard as an outrage. The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says of it:

> No good reason can be advanced why England should exercise jurisdiction over any part of the great lakes, to the annoyance of American commerce or to American sportsmen. The temper of the American people is just now a little warm toward the nation which has forced the demonetization of silver and brought so much poverty and distress upon the world, and some trifle like the arrest of the fishermen on Lake Erie may be the spark which will light the torch of war. The destiny of the United States is the continent of North America, with most of the adjacent islands, and when a million idle men, all voters, are clamoring for employment out of which they can feed their families, their demands for redress of insults to national honor and outrages of private rights may override the influence of cowardly money changers and accomplish the changes in the map.

From a Christian point of view war is a bad thing, and it should be avoided until there is no other way of redressing a wrong or vindicating national honor. We have become so accustomed to a peaceful policy that we are not likely to depart from it, and the unsheathing of the American sword may be regarded as a remote possibility.

Still, there is something in the Commercial-Gazette's suggestion that in our present temper, with so many men clamoring for employment, public opinion may at any time flame out over an outrage like the Lake Erie affair, and force our government to assume a hostile attitude towards the offending nation. In the event of a war with England, which we repeat is only possible and by no means probable, it must be admitted that our conditions would immediately become more prosperous. The government would issue billions of legal tender greenbacks to carry on the war, commerce and industry would boom, and the employment of perhaps two or three million men in the army and navy would make labor scarce and raise the scale of wages.

During the progress of the war the American people would be better paid, better fed, clothed and housed than they have been in a quarter of a century.

But the loss of life and the debt that would be piled up?

Let's keep the peace!

Joe and the Dictionary.

Our highly esteemed friend, Hon. Joe S. James, than whom there are but few cleverer men in Georgia, has been consulting the dictionary. The democrats of Douglas county drew the line on endorsing Mr. Cleveland's financial policy, threatening to break up the meeting in a row if this was attempted. Out of consideration for their distinguished fellow citizen, the district attorney, the meeting adopted resolutions expressing belief in the "honesty, patriotism and fidelity" of Mr. Cleveland, though it refused to endorse the gold standard principles against which the democratic representatives from the south in congress are presenting an almost solid front.

Being greatly disappointed in the action of Douglas county, the cuckoo organs immediately proceeded to claim that the expression of belief in Mr. Cleveland's "honesty" was tantamount to an endorsement of his financial policy, and on this line our esteemed friend, the district attorney, has consulted Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and publishes with humorous solemnity definitions of the words "patriotism," "honesty" and "fidelity." But we quote the interesting language of our esteemed friend and district attorney, as follows:

"Patriotism" is the virtue and actions of a patriot, love of country, the passion which aims to serve one's country, etc.

"Honesty" is synonymous with integrity, trustiness, justice, candor, plain dealing, fairness, veracity, etc., and is also defined as "uprightness in conduct."

"Fidelity" is faithfulness, adherence to right, careful and exact adherence to duty, or discharge of obligations, and esepcially adherence to a party to which one is bound loyally, adherence to one's promise or pledge, etc.

These are the definitions given to the words by Webster, and surely it cannot be contended that the resolutions of the Douglas county people meant more or less than the usually accepted meaning. So it is seen that the resolutions adopted, endorsing Mr. Cleveland as president, which means, of course, in his official capacity.

So far, so good. As a lexicographer the able and astute statesman from Douglas is not less successful than as an efficient district attorney. But let us look into the question a little further.

A few years ago the announcement of the death of Hon. James G. Blaine, who but a short while before had resigned the position of secretary of state to a republican administration, and who had been several times the republican candidate for the presidency, was received with deep sorrow throughout the country. The Georgia legislature was then in session, and by a unanimous vote that distinguished democratic body passed resolutions of sympathy in the loss of this "patriotic, loyal and faithful citizen," or words to that effect.

Now, right here, let us bring in Webster's Unabridged again, and apply Mr. James's construction of the Douglas county resolutions to the Hon. James G. Blaine. According to Mr. James's construction this bestowal of an encomium by the Georgia legislature on Mr. Blaine's personal character, and on his "patriotism" and "fidelity," amounted to a declaration of the democratic general assembly of Georgia that it was in full sympathy with the political principles for which Mr. Blaine stood, and for which he contended until death.

We rise to respectfully enter our protest, notwithstanding our respect for the memory of Mr. Blaine and our regard for the personal qualities of this much lamented American, at Mr. James's inference that the general assembly of Georgia at any time endorsed the political principles of Mr. Blaine.

And yet this is the equivalent of the argument of our highly respected friend from Douglas.

Tut, tut, Joe! What we need now is the democratic platform and not Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Juries and Their Verdicts.

The bill introduced by Congressman Bryan, authorizing the verdict of three-fourths of the jury in civil cases in the federal courts to stand as the verdict of the jury, will have a good many advocates.

California has tried this system fourteen years and the people are well pleased with it. Kentucky is giving it a trial and is satisfied with it.

The new system will prevent hung juries, save time and expense, and aid the cause of justice. When the verdict depends upon the preponderance of testimony, why should a litigant be compelled to wait until twelve jurors agree? Why not allow nine out of the twelve to control?

Mr. Garrard and the Ten Per Cent Repeal.

United States Senator Patrick Walsh has introduced a bill which, though but seven lines long, will do as much or more, if it becomes a law, to relieve the pressure of the prevailing financial stringency than anything that can be done. It is a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and looks to the absolute and unconditional repeal of this unjust and discriminating measure.

In this connection, and while on this subject, we call attention to a communication published elsewhere concerning the work of Hon. Louis F. Garrard as a member of the committee on resolutions of the last national convention, in behalf of obtaining recognition of the importance of this repeal in the declaration of party principles.

It is but just to Mr. Garrard to say that he deserves more credit than any other person for the insertion of this plank in the platform. For many years he has been an earnest advocate of this principle, and his arguments and efforts before the national platform committee were so convincing as to secure the adoption of the 10 per cent repeal plank by a practically unanimous vote, notwithstanding the fact that the proposition, when first submitted, was vigorously opposed, especially by Mr. Vilas. Mr. Garrard took the position that the south demanded this repeal and that it was entitled to be heard. In the discussion which followed Mr. Vilas took the position that the party would give the south the unconditional repeal of the force bill, and intimated that it would be presumptuous in it to expect anything further. To this Mr. Garrard replied in one of the most telling speeches delivered before the committee, extracts from which have already been published, and a part of which, being particularly timely now, is reproduced herewith in the following quotation from his remarks:

> The democrats of the south have for more than twenty years been sending delegations to national democratic conventions, simply for the purpose of carrying out instructions framed by their democratic brethren of the north, and generally supposed to have been conceived in the neighborhood of Wall street. I beg, Mr. Chairman, to put you on notice that the southern democrats have come for the last time on their bended knees to either receive instructions, or to adopt a ready-made platform. The confederate infantry, about which so much has been said, and who have so long been held up in argument by the wavers of the bloody shirt of the republican party, have been gradually disappearing in the regular course of nature, and in their places stand the new confederate infantry, whose nearest approach to treason was that they were born during the war or immediately thereafter, and who have now arrived at man's estate and feel that they compose an integral part of this country. They have no past to be ashamed of, either on their own account or on account of their fathers, and they demand that a platform be framed which shall appeal to their reason.
>
> I believe that a platform can be framed that will be broad enough and strong enough for all democrats to stand upon, and on which we can rally many of our brethren in the south and west who have strayed from the fold. An earnest declaration by the national democratic convention in opposition to trusts and combinations and taking it out of the power of any set of men to control, by mere manipulation, the price of agricultural products will make the farmers of the south and west feel that the democracy of the country is looking after their best interests. Another plank should be inserted containing a clear, concise declaration in regard to the public lands, and also in regard to silver coinage without discrimination. A tariff plank should be framed that would throw the burden of tariff taxation on the luxuries as far as possible, and relieve the necessaries of life from tariff taxation. These reforms, coupled with the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, would, in my judgment, relieve the situation, and make the position of the democrats impregnable. By repealing the tax on state banks a demand would be created for coin for the redemption of the paper money which would absorb the coin of this country and would particularly create a market demand for silver, and the silver question would be settled, in my judgment, on business principles and by the establishment of a legal currency, redeemable in coin, which means gold and silver.

This ringing declaration of democratic principles, which should receive the hearty approval of every genuine democrat in America, had an instant effect on the committee. At the request of the southern members of the committee Mr. Garrard was added to the subcommittee to draft the platform, and through his urgent efforts and the support of other members who zealously seconded his efforts to demand the repeal of the 10 per cent tax, the committee was induced to make a favorable report on that question.

The principles enunciated in the brief extract from the remarks of Mr. Garrard are as important today as they were two years ago. Indeed these principles deserve greater consideration now than they did then, because they were then made the shibboleth in the fight for democratic supremacy, and after being successful, they are now made the object of attack and distrust by a certain element in the ranks of the party, who, in co-operation with republican forces are seeking to undo what the national convention of the party did two years ago and which was endorsed by one of the most triumphant victories ever recorded in this country.

The extract from Mr. Garrard's address before the committee is a democratic text which should receive the consideration of every democrat who is wavering about democratic principles. The Constitution reproduces it for the purpose of especially commending it at this time.

A Joke and a Tragedy.

A certain class of practical jokers should be made to suffer the penal terrors of the law.

Without any malicious intention, some of these thoughtless jokers cause their victims untold suffering, and death is sometimes the result.

The other day a simple-minded Swede in Boston used a canceled United States postage stamp on a letter. The postal authorities raised a row about it and gave him a lecture. He did not understand what was said to him, and some of his friends made him believe that he would be arrested and hanged by the federal authorities.

It was all intended as a joke, but the poor Swede in his ignorance believed every word of it, and rather than perish so disgracefully he went down to the edge of the harbor and drowned himself.

The jolly humorists who are responsible for the fate of their friend have been taught a lesson, but there are others who will continue to put in their deadly work.

Fun comes high sometimes, but the practical joker must have it.

It is not an easy matter to be a perfectly persistent patronage organ. The responsibilities of the position has its carks and thumps.

According to the patronage heelers that which robs property of half its value, labor of half its wages, and commodities of half their price is "sound money." And so it is. It is "sound money" for the banker and money lender.

The new theory of the cuckoos is that if you admit that Mr. Cleveland possesses honesty and integrity, you must admit the soundness of his financial views. In other words, Queen Victoria, having proved to be a good wife and mother, as well as a virtuous ruler, it follows that monarchical government is the correct thing.

Before he became connected with Wall street, John Sherman was a greenbacker. We believe he has tried every fad except honesty.

Everybody wants to know what will happen to the tariff bill after it passes the senate.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Miss Addie Tucker, the young and beautiful daughter of prominent people living at Niobrara, Neb., a few days ago eloped and married a deformed Sioux Indian known as John Suman. The parents of the girl are heart-broken over the affair, and the father threatens to have the couple arrested and the girl sent to the reform school. The Indian is blind in one eye and has other deformities and is very unattractive.

James Ferrie, of Glasgow, challenged James Wylie, of the same city, some time ago to play ninety-four games of draughts for the championship of the world and a purse of $500. Wylie, who was then the champion of Great Britain, accepted the challenge. It required twenty-two days to play the match, which was finished on Monday. Ferrie won thirteen games, Wylie six, and the other seventy-five were drawn.

A Kansas man has left the populist party because it "is run by lawyers without clients, by doctors without patients, by preachers without pulpits, by women without husbands, by farmers without farms, by financiers without finance, by educators without education, by statesmen out of a job."

There has also been much indignation in the United States over the alleged outrageous treatment of Jews and Siberian prisoners by the Russian government; and some of the more inflammable of our philanthropists, male and female, have cried "On to St. Petersburg," and "Down with the tsar, the tsarina, the tsarevitch, the tsarevna and tsarism."But John Slavonski, "an inoffensive, hard-working Russian Jew," was driven, with his family, from his home by a drunken mob. Bricks and stones were hurled against the doors and windows of the tenement. Axes chopped the wooden partition. Slavonski's baby was hit with a stone, and may die. And did all this happen in some Russian city, or in a Russian village? O, no! The outrage was committed Tuesday night in the Christian town of Portland, in the state of Maine, where prohibition rules.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Sunny Song.

Before my soul goes sighing—
To sorrow darkly wed,
I'll take a sheaf o' sunshine
And sing it to a shred!

If every rose were withered,
And winter days were rife;
The thought that once there was a rose,
Would sweeten all my life!

God's love! here is no given
Dark space for life to moan!
Earth rolls so close to heaven,
It's almost heaven's own!

Sing ho! for life and loving!
For hearts that tenderest beat!
For this sunny world o' honey—
Sing sweet! sing sweet! sing sweet!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

How He Came at the Bar.

"Don't see much o' ole Bill now. What's he a-doin' of?"

"He's a-practicin' roun' in the jestice courts."

"Why, he never studied law?"

"I know it; but the jedge knocked him down with the code o' Georgia, an' law's been a-runnin' in his head ever sence!"

To Samuel Minturn Peck.

Sam's songs—they ring as sweetly
As those from thrushes' throats;
His lightest words sing just like birds,
And set themselves to notes.

How blest is his condition
'Neath Love's enchanted moon!
Each thought a sweet musician,
And every word a tune!

One share of The New York Tribune can be bought for $1,000,000. This is cheering news, but we are not investing in New York newspaper stock at that playful figure in this year of grace.

A New Town Census.

Editors—six hundred
(Population, same.)
Papers—one; handpress to run:
Politics the game.

Big map of a railroad
(Beats the whole creation!)
Candidates for offices
Same as population!

A very marked compliment has been paid one of the most popular representatives of the Georgia weekly press in the selection of Mr. W. S. Coleman, of The Cedartown Standard to deliver an address before the annual meeting of the national Editorial Association at Asbury Park, N. J., on the 3d of July. President Williams, of that association, in arranging the programme has requested Mr. Coleman to deliver an address on "The Country Editor," it being his purpose to have some one to speak for that most influential element of the press which publishes the weekly editions in the smaller towns of the country as distinguished from the daily metropolitan press.



President Williams could not have selected a more thoroughly representative editor to speak for this class. The Cedartown Standard, which is ably edited by Messrs. Russell and Coleman, is one of the highest types of this class of newspapers published in the south and Mr. Coleman is, by reason of ability and experience, competent to speak for both the weekly and daily press. He is a ready talker, has a faculty of making friends wherever he goes and his associates on the weekly press of Georgia have already manifested their friendly consideration by choosing him vice president of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, which is a stepping stone to the presidency. He was a delegate to the National Editorial Association in 1889, which met at Detroit, Mich., being the only Georgian in the convention, and last year piloted the Georgia Weekly Press Association in its annual excursion.

The compliment bestowed in the selection of Mr. Coleman to address this national convention of editors is one appreciated not only by the weekly, but by the entire press of the state.

A correspondent wants to know what is really meant by saying, "the vote is on the market." Well, in a year when cash is scarce it means one gallon of molasses, six pounds of side meat and a jug of "blind tiger."

All That's Left Us.

"All the old generals are dying out."

"Yes; 'bout all we've got now is the attorney generals."

It wouldn't be a hard matter to take a newspaper advertisement written by I. S. Jonas and weave it into a pretty poem. His work in that line makes as good Sunday reading as anything else.

Poets vs. Sportsmen.

"Learn of the birds to sing!"
A sage exclaims at last.
For this we yearn, but cannot learn—
They kill the birds so fast!

An exchange says that "Mark Twain has taken the platform again." How that platform does hold out! People have been taking it since time immemorial, and it's still on deck. The platform which most needs taking nowadays, however, is the democratic platform.

Two Captains.

"Coxey," quoth Grover,
"It's time for you to go;
Too long, too long you tarry—
The white house clock is slow."

"Grover," quoth Coxey,
"Right well that same I know;
I came to run the old clock up,
It's too all-fired slow!"

A Humorous Editor.

Some of the magazine editors have a streak of humor in their natures, after all. A young lady sent a poem to one of them recently and, immediately afterward, sent the editor this note:

"I have thought of some change in the poem mailed you yesterday. Don't print it yet."

The magazine editor replied:

"We are in receipt of your letter. Do not be alarmed; we won't print your poem!"

Mr. Joseph K. Orr, of Columbus, has been visiting in Atlanta. Joseph is one of the best and brightest fellows in the Muscogee country and he doesn't have to reach high for the latchstring when he comes this way.

A Victim of the Weather.

He sung a song of Winter;
Next day 'twas balmy Spring;
He sung a song of singing birds:
Next day the birds took wing.

And now—alas!—he sings no more,
But weeps in sore distress;
The seasons always change before
His poem gets to press!

Mr. R. S. Piggott, the Sweet Singer of Lake Michigan, delighted a large West End audience with his singing Friday evening last. Mr. Piggott's fine European voice will again be heard at a concert soon to be given at the Bell house, when he will sing in honor of that talented and early-rising author, Mr. I. S. Jonas, who will grace the occasion with seven orginal poems, fresh from his pen.

A Bright Prospect.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hardly had Edison announced his theory that sleep is a mere habit out of which a man can be easily trained before a French scientist asserts that the food of the near future will be an assortment of chemical pellets. The prospect of getting rid of alarm clocks, cooks and indigestion is cheerful, even if apparently remote.

THEY LEAVE TONIGHT.

The Atlanta Delegation That Goes to Talk Exposition

TO THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Exposition Receives Many Hearty Endorsements.

COMMERCIAL BODIES NORTH AND WEST

Add Their Greeting, Endorse the Enterprise, and Ask Their Senators and Representatives to Aid.

The eyes of the people of Atlanta and of the south will be on Washington this week.

Tuesday morning the house committee on appropriations will give a formal hearing to the gentlemen who go from Atlanta and from other cities of the south in the interest of the Cotton States and International exposition, and as this enterprise is one in which all the people of the southern states are interested, the visit of the committee and the result of their visit will be watched with deep concern.

Tonight at 9 o'clock the committee will leave by the Richmond and Danville for Washington. The party will be headed by Mr. C. A. Collier, president of the Exposition Company, and will consist of the following gentlemen: Mr. Stuart Woodson, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Hon. R. V. Bullock, president of the Commercial Club; Hon. John B. Goodwin, mayor of Atlanta; Mr. S. M. Inman, head of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co.; Dr. R. D. Spalding, president of the Gramling-Spalding-Kingsbery Company; Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, of the firm of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.; Mr. J. G. Oglesby, of the Oglesby-Meador Grocery Company; Mr. Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution, and chairman of the exposition committee on legislation; Mr. A. D. Adair, of the firm of A. D. Adair & McCarty Bros.; Mr. W. L. Peel, vice president of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company; Mr. T. B. Neal, president of the Neal Banking Company; Hon. F. P. Rice, Judge H. B. Tompkins, Major E. L. Tyler, general manager of the Atlanta and West Point and Western Railway of Alabama; Mr. Martin F. Amorous, general manager of the Atlanta Lumber Company; Mr. Forrest Adair, of the firm of G. W. Adair & Son; Hon H. C. Stockdell, general agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, and chairman of the finance committee of the general council; Mr. J J. Spalding, of the firm of Calhoun, King & Spalding; Captain J. A. Dodson, superintendent of the Richmond and Danville; Judge H. E. W. Palmer, director general of the exposition company, and General J. R. Lewis, ex-postmaster of Atlanta, and secretary of the exposition company.

The gentlemen form other cities of the south who will be with the party are Hon. J. W. Labouisse, of New Orleans; Colonel W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola; Colonel T. T. Stockton, of The Jacksonville Times-Union; Colonel G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus; Hon. Fleming duBignon, of Savannah; Mr. C. W. Carwile, of Augusta; Hon. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte; Hon. Frank P. O'Brien, of The Birmingham Age-Herald; and Hon. A. S. Clay, president of the Georgia senate.

Colonel B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee system, will go from Knoxville to represent eastern Tennessee, and will join the committee at Washington.

At Washington the party will be joined by Bishop Gaines, Bishop Turner and other prominent colored men.

Advices received yesterday state that the appropriations committee will give the visitors a cordial reception, and will extend to them every opportunity to be had of a full hearing.

Endorsements form All Sections.

From all parts of the north and west as well as from the other cities of the south come hearty endorsements of the exposition movement. The commercial bodies of the country realizing the great importance of this exposition, not only to the south, but to all sections of the country—for as the south is benefited by it, so will the entire country be—have expressed themselves as approving and endorsing the great enterprise.

It will be remembered that the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce at its meeting held in April passed very strong resolutions endorsing the enterprise and suggesting to other chambers of commerce and commercial organizations the propriety of joining in this endorsement. Copies of these resolutions were sent by Secretary Sanders to other commercial bodies and the result has been many responses. They come from all sections of the country.

From Faribault, Minn., a letter from Secretary Davis, of the Faribault Board of Trade, in which he states that at a regular meeting of that body the matter of the Cotton States and International exposition was presented and "I was instructed to convey to you the hearty approval of this board of the proposed exposition and the board's endorsement of your resolutions regarding a government exhibit." Secretary Davis also volunteers to aid the exposition movement in any way within his power.

From Charleston comes the greeting of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce through St. John P. Kinloch, secretary and treasurer. He states that at the regular meeting of the chamber on May 8th that body in formal resolution resolved to accept the invitation of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to co-operate in earnestly supporting the Cotton States and International exposition. The resolutions go on to say:

"Resolved, That the Charleston Chamber of Commerce take such steps to further the object of that exposition by memorial to our members of congress; and also to the legislature of the state to the end that the resources of this state of every kind whatsoever shall be conspicuously represented at that time."

Mr. Henry Hotter, secretary of the Memphis cotton exchange, encloses in a letter to Secretary Sanders the resolutions adopted by the board of directors of that exchange. They cite that the whole Mississippi valley would be immensely benefited by getting the trade south of the United States; give the exposition unqualified endorsement; recommend that a fitting exhibition should be made by Tennessee, and ask the state press to champion the enterprise and urge the senators and representatives from that state to favor the bill providing for a national exhibit.

Secretary A. W. Willis, of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, sends a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body, which are very strong in their endorsement of the enterprise and their recommendations to congress to aid it.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade, which is a very strong body, passed a series of resolutions endorsing the enterprise and through Secretary Jacob W. Smith sent their formal endorsement to the senators and representatives of that state requesting their hearty co-operation in securing the passage of the bill and their endorsement of the project.

The Binghampton, N. Y., Board of Trade through Secretory W. H. Hotchkin sends greeting. Secretary Hotchkin says that the resolution of the Atlanta chamber has been considered by the body which he represented and is approved by the Binghampton board of trade.

The Business Men's Association, of Evansville, Ind., has heartily endorsed the exposition. Secretary C. J. Murphy in his letter to Mr. Sanders states that the communication from Atlanta was warmly received and that the exposition was given the heartiest endorsement at the meeting of that board.

Mr. Charles B. Ware, president of the Board of Trade of New London, Conn., writes that he will present the matter at the next meeting of that body and that he is confident that the board will unhesitatingly endorse the exposition. "I trust the project may receive the support that it merits," says Mr. Ware, "and I for one expect to be present at your exposition."

Mr. R. H. Adair, secretary of the Fort Smith, Ark., Chamber of Commerce, writes that he will take pleasure in presenting the matter at the next meeting of his board. "I have no doubt," said he, "but that the exposition will meet with the endorsement and hearty co-operation of the people of this state and I wish it every success."

Similar letters have been received from Mr. C. B. Murray, superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' exchange; from Mr. J. I. Beaumont, secretary of the St. Paul, Minn., Chamber of Commerce; from Mr. P. S. Quinn, secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Newark, N. J.; from Mr. Herbert W. Eastman, secretary of the Board of Trade of Manchester, N. H. The bodies which these gentlemen have not as yet taken formal action, but the secretaries write that there is no doubt of their hearty endorsement of the enterprise and they themselves extend greetings and indicate that they are enthustically for it.

The Nashville Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted by the Nashville Board of Trade are as follows:

"Whereas, It is proposed to hold in Atlanta, Ga., from September 1st to December 1, 1895, an exposition to be known as the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, and

"Whereas, The citizens of Atlanta have already raised the guarantee fund, thus assuring the outside world of the fullest measure of moral and financial support at home, and,

"Whereas, It is believed that such an exposition would result in great good to all the states by encouraging and increasing the trade between the United States and Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, and,

"Whereas, We recognize it to be a fact that an exposition of this character is an undertaking in which every state should take an interest and the nation should take a pride; therefore,

"Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville, Tenn., that the management of the Cotton States and International exposition should have the support and encouragement from every quarter as will make the exposition representative and truly international.

"2. That Tennessee should make a creditable exhibit of all her products.

"3. That our representatives in congress should be urged to support a bill now pending for a government exhibit and a national appropriation.

"4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our representatives in congress and to the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta.

"J. A. HARRIS, President.
"A. W. WILLS, Secretary."

MR. GARRARD'S WORK.

Something About His Efforts in Behalf of the Ten Per Cent Repeal.

Fort Gaines, Ga., May 10.—Editor Constitution—I notice that the state press has paid considerable attention of late to the matter of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues. I also notice that in the discussion a great many other people than those to whom the credit belongs are awarded the honor of having introduced this feature into the platform.

While we all unite in commending the pledge of the party to repeal this onerous and unjust tax, we should not forget the work of Georgia's able representative on the platform committee of the last national convention in securing the adoption of this important plank. I refer to Hon. Louis F. Garrard, of Columbus. It was through his persistency that the democratic party committed himself in national convention to the repeal of this discriminating tax. If we are to thank anybody for it, he above all others is entitled to the credit.

The Constitution will, I am sure, see that the credit which belongs to him is not taken away from him, and in this connection I ask it to publish the following letter, which I see in the state press as coming from Colorado's member on the platform committee of the last convention.

CLAY COUNTY.

Mr. Patterson's Letter.

The letter referred to above as having been written by Mr. Patterson to Mr. Garrard, is as follows:

"Denver, Col., April 16, 1894—Hon. Louis F. Garrard, Columbus, Ga.—My Dear Sir: I recollect your fight to have inserted in the platform of the national democratic party at Chicago the resolution declaring in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent bank tax. I have no hesitation in saying that had it not been for your personal exertions that plank in the platform would have been omitted. Your efforts to secure the declaration were conspicuous even before the subcommittee on resolutions, convened to consider the platform. I recall, very distinctly, that after Chairman Jones announced the subcommittee, you arose and protested in the name of your section of the country because it was not fairly represented upon the subcommittee, and after a very earnest struggle and some considerable opposition you had the number of the subcommittee increased by one, and yourself appointed. Had it not been for that action by you, you would not have been appointed upon the subcommittee, and I am satisfied that the repeal of the tax would not have been even seriously considered by the subcommittee. If the friends of the measure had awaited the action of the subcommittee, and it had been adverse to the proposition, the full committee, in the face of the opposition of the subcommittee, would not have adopted it. In connection with your demand for an enlargement of the subcommittee, you made an earnest plea that the democratic party should declare itself against trusts and combines. Also, that a land plank should be inserted in the platform, the particulars of which I do not now recall. In the subcommittee you took an active part in framing the tariff plank. Your particular effort, however, was directed toward the declaration in favor of the repeal of the bank tax, and without any other member of the subcommittee speaking in its favor you induced the committee to approve of it. Though Mr. Vilas and Mr. Bayard objected to inserting the plank in the platform it was carried over their objections.

"Whatever merit there is in this declaration in the national democratic platform, you are entitled to all praise for it. You were, on the committee, its sole champion, and no one would deprive you of the praise due by reason of its accomplishment, who is at all conversant with the facts. With sincere best wishes for your success in every walk of life, I am, truly your friend,

"THOMAS M. PATTERSON."

BADGES FOR POPULISTS.

Atlanta's Third Party Members Arrange for the Coming Convention.

The Central Club, of the people's party, held a meeting in Draco hall last night.

The object was to arrange for the state convention of the people's party, which occurs in Atlanta on Wednesday of next week, and was presided over by Mr. H. N. Cramer.

Resolutions were passed providing for the purchase of 1,000 badges to be worn on the day of convention and for the registration of all populist voters in the city and counties.

A committee of one for each ward and militia district was appointed to look after the registration and a committee was also appointed to secure a hall to be used during the convention.

A motion was then made and carried that all present who favored the populist movement should register their names on the club's membership list.

While the signatures of those present were being entered, Mr. McManaman and Mr. J. G. Osborn made spirited speeches, which were loudly applauded.

Mr. Osborne incidentally referred to his alleged connection with the Coxey movement. His reference to Coxey brought Mr. Parker to his feet, who offered a resolution of sympathy, which was adopted.

Those present then resolved themselves into a citizens' meeting, and passed a resolution endorsing the Coxey movement unqualifiedly. Several speeches then followed.

FIFTEEN CARLOADS
FINE FURNITURE

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A BIG FACTORY THAT

HARD TIMES DROVE TO THE WALL

We stepped in with "Hard Cash" and bought everything in sight at 20 cents on the dollar.

MONDAY we offer this entire stock at a little over one-third its value. Come and see these wonderful Bargains. You will never again have the chance of getting three dollars of Furniture for one dollar. Come early. We invite you Monday morning to the

SLAUGHTER.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

100 3-piece Bedroom Suits, all heavy oak, nicely carved worth $25.00, only $11.00.
100 3-piece Bedroom Suits, solid, and substantial oak, hand carved, worth $30.00, only $13.50.
100 3-piece Bedroom Suits, heavy carved oak, polished, with 24x30 beveled plate glass, worth $35, only $16.50.
100 cheval oak Bedroom Suits, with wide beveled plate glass mirror, worth $35.00, only $14.50.

1000 Center Tables, 89c.
1000 Woven Wire Springs, 90c, worth $2.50.
1000 Cotton Top Mattresses, $1.50, worth $3.50
1000 All Cotton Mattresses, 3.50, worth $7.00.
1000 Dining Chairs, cane seat, 95c, worth $1.50.
100 Dining Tables, $4.00, worth $6.00.
150 Baby Carriages, $9.90, worth $15.00.

WOOD & BEAUMONT STOVE AND FURNITURE COMPANY,

85-87 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Catalogue sent free of Furniture, Stoves, Baby Carriages and Refrigerators.

WALKS AND TALKS.

Right under the very eyes of the passers-by near the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets yesterday morning might have been observed an incident that was intensely dramatic in situation and fraught with peculiar recollections to at least one of them; the two principals were Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, and Hon. B. M. Blackburn, editor of The Atlanta Commercial.

The entire scene was witnessed by several prominent citizens and created quite a buzz of comment for no short time.

The relations between the secretary of the interior and Mr. Blackburn are said to be somewhat strained—not much, but to an extent that might make it noticeable under certain conditions and circumstances. In truth, a letter written by Mr. Blackburn, which was widely copied in the press, saddled upon Mr. Smith the responsibility of his not receiving what his friends termed the proper administration recognition, though it is denied that Mr. Blackburn has assumed the attitude of a disgruntled office seeker. The office of Mr. Blackburn is on the way to the state capitol, where Mr. Smith is engaged on a case before the supreme court, and it so happened that Mr. Blackburn left his headquarters just in time to arrive at the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets at the moment Mr. Smith was coming from Broad towards Whitehall. The secretary of the interior was on the left-hand side; Mr. Blackburn was on the right. Mr. Blackburn had started diagonally across the street in such a way that he would have reached the opposite curbing about twenty feet behind Mr. Smith. Just for an instant it appeared as if the two were looking at each other. At any rate it is quite certain that Mr. Blackburn saw the secretary of the interior, for he swerved and walked directly to the opposite side, placing himself about thirty feet or more ahead of Mr. Smith on the same side. Mr. Smith is much taller than Mr. Blackburn, but the fact that Mr. Blackburn was going down the slope and Mr. Smith coming up, brought them nearer to a level as far as height is concerned. Slowly they approached each other. Mr. Blackburn walked slowly, almost defiantly. Mr. Smith strolled slowly along, with a walk that bordered on hesitation. Mr. Blackburn regarded the secretary steadily as he neared him. Mr. Smith did not seem to see him. They came directly opposite. Mr. Blackburn still looked at the secretary, but the secretary was looking far ahead, his penetrating brain perhaps engaged with some intricate pension problem. They passed; neither spoke and the suspense was over.

The question is, did Secretary Smith see Mr. Blackburn? The secretary's friends say not; Mr. Blackburn's friends make no comment.

Colonel John Cockerill would, in all probability, have as one of the features of his breakfast today some genuine Georgia cornbread. When he was in the city attending the convention of the League of Press Clubs, Colonel Cockerill was greatly struck with the excellence of some cornbread which he tasted. To use a somewhat slangy expression the cornbread made a distinct hit with the colonel and he made inquiry into the reason for its excellence and why Georgia cornbread seemed better than that made anywhere else. When he got back to New York the memory of that corn pone lingered with him, and he wrote to an Atlanta friend to ascertain how he could fill the void which was just then aching for more of the Georgia product. The letter was handed to Messrs. A. J. Spence & Co., and they at once sent Colonel Cockerill a two-bushel sack of genuine Georgia water-ground meal from Moore's mill with their compliments. So, if the colonel doesn't have corn cakes fit for the gods at his breakfast table this morning, it will be the fault of his cook.

Hon. Seaborn Reese, of Sparta, ex-congressman from the eigth district, is in the city in attendance on the spring court. Colonel Reese has been frequently urged by his friends to become a candidate for the judgeship of the northern circuit, should Judge McWhorter resign, as it has been rumored that he would do, and if there is a vacancy he will be very strongly urged to become a candidate. He is a strong, brainy lawyer and one of the most popular men in his section of the state.

Hon. W. D. O'Farrell, of Athens, and Hon. W. J. Morton, of the same city, were in Atlanta yesterday. "Uncle Billy," who was such a popular member of the last house, is being prominently mentioned for the senate and it is probable that he will have no opposition.

Right Rev. C. C.Pennick, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Maryland, was in the city yesterday. Bishop Pennick, it will be remembered, recently wrote a strong letter to Governor Northen endorsing the governor's paper on the race question. The bishop is one of the brainiest men in the Episcopal church and is making a special study of the so-called race question. He has written some very strong articles ably setting forth the real situation and doing the south the justice it deserves.

Mrs. M. L. McLendon, who is president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Atlanta, has a movement on foot to secure the old artesian well site for a cold water fountain for man and beast.

"I am a crank on cold water," she said to a Constitution man yesterday, "and if we are given an opportunity we will erect on the artesian well site a fount that will be a delight to the eyes of all."

Mrs. McLendon and the other ladies and gentlemen who had charge of the Demorest medal contest, wish to extend thanks to the Loyal Temperance Legion for its interest in the affair, to the Southern Shorthand school for the use of the hall and to Mr. John Corrigan for his most excellent recitation.

Federal Aid for the Exposition.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

All over the south the chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial clubs and the like are endorsing the Atlanta exposition and asking congress to aid that enterprise. Now, there can be no possible quibble about extending all possible encouragement to the exposition. The southern states and cities should rally around it and make it a grand display of southern resources and progress. The special purpose is to bring the states of Central and South America in touch with the gulf and south Atlantic states of the union, with a view of promoting trade between them and us. In that matter Birmingham is particularly interested, and the district should by all means have a complete exhibit of its products.

A committee is to leave Atlanta tomorrow to go before the congressional committees for the purpose of asking federal aid for this great enterprise, and The Age-Herald wishes them all the success they deserve. Birmingham is deeply concerned in this great movement, and it is gratifying to state that Hon. Frank P. O'Brien, of this city, has been selected as a representative of this section of Alabama before the congressional committee. He will ably represent this great iron, coal and agricultural section.

Proposed Atlanta Exposition.

From The Charlotte Observer.

The people of Atlanta, Ga., have on foot a movement to hold an exposition in the fall of 1895, which shall be especially devoted to the end of encouraging the development of trade relations with the people of Mexico and Central and South America.

The developing interests of the south are in the main lines in which we may well hope to supply the markets south of us. Amongst the important manufactured products of the south are cotton goods and cotton seed products—oil and meal. The protective duties on cotton goods are lower than the average duties on northern manufactured products, while with regard to cotton seed oil and cotton seed meal there is a large export business done on a free trade basis.

It would be of value to the south to be able to make a more extended market than we now have for these products. The exposition idea is a good one if it be properly carried out. It will cost something, of course, but money spent in extending relations, especially in the line of our cotton goods, our cotton seed products and the coal of Alabama and Tennessee, would be well invested.

FROM THE INFANTA.

Miss Brunson, of Griffin, Receives a Letter from Her Royal Highness.

Miss Anita Lee Brunson, of Griffin, Ga., whose talent as a gifted author has made her famous in the literary world, has received a letter from her royal highness, the Princess Eulalia, of Spain.

In addition to the letter a photograph of the infanta has also been received. The letter is the outgrowth of a play entitled "Eulalie," which Miss Brunson has written in honor of this beautiful representative of Spanish royalty.

The visit of the infanta to this country during the recent exposition evoked from her many friends and admirers a host of compliments which fell about her like a flood of roses, but none of these compliments have touched her more sincerely than the one of which this gifted Georgia lady is the author. It will be gratifying to the many friends of Miss Brunson to hear of the reception of this royal letter, which they recognize as a tribute to the worth and high order of genius which has characterized her literary undertakings. A beautiful drama, entitled "The Crowning of the Roses," is the latest effort of Miss Brunson in the dramatic field.

DR. HAWTHORNE'S VICTORY

Over Those Who Would Establish a Religious Test for Office.

The defeat of Rev. J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, for vice president of the southern Baptist convention and the election of Governor Northen, who was nominated by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, instead, recalls the criticism made by Rev. Mr. Cranfill on the appointment of Hon. Patrick Walsh to succeed the late Senator Colquitt, and the vigorous defense of the governor by Dr. Hawthorne.

The attitude taken by Rev. Mr. Cranfill was that Governor Northen had overstepped his religious principles when he appointed Hon. Patrick Walsh, who is a Catholic, to the vacant senatorship. His argument was as weak as his language was severe. This unwarranted attack upon the governor was taken up by Dr. Hawthorne, who did not hesitate to endorse what Governor Northen had done from the pulpit, but also in a card in which Rev. Cranfill received considerably the worst of the discussion.

In seconding the nomination of Governor Nortnen, Dr. Hawthorne used, to a certain extent, the same language that made a part of his sermon, while the sentiment was all there. The particular reference was as follows, as told in The Constitution special yesterday morning:

"He is a broad-minded and great-hearted Baptist, who knows Baptist principles and history—knows them so well that he would not establish a religious qualification for citizenship and office."

Despite the fact that Rev. Cranfill was in his own state, he was not elected to a vice presidency, but instead the convention honored the man he had censured; all of which is made more interesting by the facts already told connecting the three.

Weather Synopsis and Forecast.

From the Carolinas to Texas local showers were reported yesterday in all of the coast states. In several localities the rainfalls were heavy. At Vicksburg, Miss., there was nearly an inch and a half of rain. At Savannah there was over an inch. Fair weather has continued in all central and northern sections of the country.

Hot weather prevailed in the northwestern states yesterday; normal elsewhere. In South Dakota and Nebraska temperatures were as high as any in the whole country. The temperature at Rapid City, S. D., and at North Platte, Neb., was up to 90 degrees. Only one city reported a maximum temperature of less than 70 degrees. That was Buffalo; maximum, 64 degress.

Sunday's forecast for Georgia: Clearing; slightly warmer.

...12.—(Special.)—Dallas and Acworth crossed bats today at Acworth. Score 15 to 6 in favor of Dallas.

"MY CLOTHIER" Rosenfeld OF COURSE ATLANTA, GA.



AT THE VERY TOP.

OUR 10 DOLLAR SUITS.

HENRY L. ROSENFELD,

24 WHITEHALL ST., COR. ALABAMA.

Hot-Weather Stuff

Negligee Shirts,

Light-Weight Underwear,

STRAW HATS.

You'll find no better lines than ours—in many respects none so good—and you'll find our prices as low as the qualities will allow.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

Bids Wanted.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until May 25, 1894, for the sale of the valuable and widely known remedy Bradycrotine as follows: First, for the formula alone. Second, for the formula and all other assets of the Bradycrotine Manufacturing Company, consisting of office and laboratory, furniture, accounts and consignments of the medicine wherever placed, and the stock on hand.

BRADYCROTINE M'F'G. CO.,
T. L. Massenburg, receiver.
Macon, Ga. may 13 15 2t

Grand excursion Tallulah Falls, Thursday, May 24th. Round trip $1.50.

A TAME AFFAIR

Was the Session of the Stock Exchange Yesterday.

BEAR HOUSES BOUGHT THE GRANGERS.

Cotton Closed Unchanged from Friday and Wheat One-Half to Five-Eighths for the Day—Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The market at the stock exchange today was a tame affair. Chicago Gas was the only feature among the prominent issues and rose 1⅜ on dealings of 19,900 shares. The next active stock, American Sugar, figured for only 7,900 shares. The improvement in Chicago Gas was due to inside buying and a belief that the quo warranto matter will be transferred to the United States courts. Sugar first advanced ⅞c to 106⅛, then declined to 105⅜, and closed at 106¼, a fractional gain for the day. The other industrials were quiet and firm. The rate difficulty at the west had no effect for the reason that the troubles have reached such an acute stage that a change for the better cannot be far off. The western presidents are to confer about the matter in Chicago next week. Owing to this belief some of the large bear houses were buyers of the Grangers and St. Paul moved up to 61⅜, Rock sland to 69¾ and Burlington and Quincy to 79½. An impression prevailed that the directors of the last named will declare the usual dividend next week. Trading was of the usual half-holiday character, and only 63,531 shares changed hands. Manhattan, after declining ½ to 122½, rose to 123¾ and receded to 123. The stock was less active than on yesterday. Net changes show gains of ⅛ to 1 per cent, outside of Mobile and Ohio, which rose 2 to 20½.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong.

Money on call nominally 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for 60 days and 488¾ for demand; posted rates, 488½@490; commercial bills, 486¼@486¾.

Bar silver, 62¾.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was neglected.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil	28¾	Missouri Pac	29⅝
do. pref	74½	Mobile & Ohio	20⅝
Sugar Refinery	106¼	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	73
do. pref	96¾	Nat. Cordage	24⅝
Am. Tobacco	83¾	do. pref	47
do. pre	99	N. J. Central	109
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	12½	N. Y. Central	98⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	74½	N. Y. & N. E.	15
Canada Pac.	66¾	Nor olk & Western	20⅞
Ches. & Ohio	18	Northern Pac.	14⅜
Chicago & Alton	152	do. pref	17⅞
C., B. & Q.	79	Northwestern	108½
Chicago Gas	66¾	do. pre	142
Del., Lack. & W	160¾	Pacific Mail	14½
Lis. & Cat. Feed	23⅜	Reading	17⅛
East Tennessee	4	Rich. Terminal	8¾
do. pref	11	Rock Island	69½
Erie	14¾	St. Paul	61¾
do. pref	30	do. pref	119
Ed. Gen. Electric	38	Silver Certificates	64
Ills. Central	93	T. C. I.	17¾
Lake Erie & West	15¾	do. pref	66
do. pref	66¾	Texas Pac.	8¾
Lake Shore	130½	Union Pac.	17¾
Lous. & Nash	47¼	Wabash, St. L. & P.	7¾
L'ville, N. A. & Chic.	85¾	do. pref	16¾
Manhattan Consol	122¾	Western Union	84⅞
Memphis & Char	5	Wheeling & L. Erie	12
Mich. Central	96	do. pref	47⅜
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	99	Tenn. new set'm't 5s	101
do. Class B	103	do. 3s	80¼
do. Class C	97	Virginia 6s	50
Louisiana stamped	100	do. pref	6
N. C. 4s	101	U. S. 4s, registered	113⅞
N. C. 6s	122¼	do. coupon	113⅞
Tennessee old 6s	60	do. 2s	96
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	102	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Foreign and Domestic News Co.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The stock market closed fairly steady with Gas the strong feature. Brokers representing inside parties were the principal buyers and the west took profits. The Cammack brokers bought freely of Burlington and Quincy to cover shorts and took in some outstanding contracts in St. Paul. Western Union was firm, and the Connor brokers were again buyers on a scale down. Liquidation of a speculative account in Sugar was continued, but at any concession the Havemeyer brokers came to the rescue of the stock. Among the low-priced specialties, Mobile and Ohio scored a handsome advance. Distillers and Cattle Feeders was neglected, and General Electric refused to rally on account of the persistent offerings of a bear operator, who has recently been in full control of the manipulation of the stock.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close'g bids.	Yesterday's Close'g bids.
Delaware & Lack	108¼	108¾	108½	160¾	160¼
Northwestern	108½	108¾	108½	108½	108½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	17	17¼	17	17¼	17⅛
Richmond Terminal	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
New York & N. E	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	6¾	6¾
Lake Shore				130¾	131⅜
Western Union	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Missouri Pacific				29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	18	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	23⅜	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23¾
Atchison				12¾	12¾
Reading	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17
Louisville and Nash	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	47⅜
North. Pacific pref	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
St. Paul	61⅞	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	60⅞
Rock Island	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	69⅞
Chicago Gas	66¼	67¼	66¼	66¾	65⅜
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	78⅜	79⅛	78⅜	79	78⅜
Am. n Sugar Refinery	106⅛	106⅝	105⅜	106¼	106⅛
Erie				14¾	14⅜
Am. n Cotton Oil				29	29¼
General Electric	35¾	36⅛	35⅜	35⅞	35¾

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The New York Financier says this week: For the first time in many weeks the statement of the associated banks of New York shows a substantial decrease of the surplus reserve, and it also shows a decrease in the net cash as well as a good increase in the item of the loans. In the present congested state of the money market these are all favorable symptoms. The clearing house banks of New York held last week a total reserve of $227,481,700, which was $82,808,150 more than the legal requirements. This sum was lowered during the week by $2,173,575, leaving the excess of reserve $80,634,575. For this enormous sum of money there is no use at present, and bankers have hard work in making call loans at 1 per cent. There is practically no demand for time money, although it can be had at a low rate. It is true that the loans were increased during the week by $2,323,100, but the general belief is that this increase is nearly all due to stock exchange transactions and is not on account of any revival in general business. Money is still coming in from the interior, and the gain from this source was over three millions, although the statement shows a decrease in actual cash holdings of $2,065,800. This is accounted for by the gold shipments of the previous week, which are all figured in this statement. The amount shipped was $5,000,000, and during the past week $6,000,000 more was sent out of the country, which will show in the statement of the coming week. The loss in cash as above was made up from a decrease in legal tenders to the amount of $2,434,000, and an increase in specie to the extent of $368,800. From this it would appear that the export gold is being drawn from the treasury department and this, consulting the daily treasury statement, it is seen that the gold reserve has fallen to $92,301,675, but is in reality but $89,500,000, as the last shipments have not yet been charged upon the books. From the present indications it is almost certain that the government will have to resort to another issue of bonds to keep the gold reserve intact and if another issue of $50,000,000 is decided upon the New York banks can take the whole lot without inconvenience, but it is questionable if they will do so, as the treatment they have received from this administration has not been such as to warrant them in again coming to the rescue as they did before, when the tactics used in floating the bonds almost encompassed an utter failure of issue. It is more than probable that the export movement will continue until at least $25,000,000 has been sent out, and in the meantime the amount of cash in the treasury is getting lower and lower, for not only does the export gold come from the treasury vaults, but the current expenses of the government more than equals its income, and this state of affairs will continue until such time as the asinine brayers in congress determine to abandon their plans of defying the popular will of the people. Eminent financiers have stated during the week that they can see no improvement in business, nor do they expect any until some definite action is taken on the tariff question. To go back to the bank statement, the gain in deposits during the week was only $431,100 and the reduction in the circulation amounted to $42,700.

NEW YORK, May 12—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, decrease	$ 2,173,575
Loans, increase	2,323,100
Specie, increase	368,800
Legal tenders, decrease	2,434,600
Deposits, increase	431,100
Circulation, decrease	42,700

Banks now hold $80,634,575 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s if to 30 years	97	98	Atlantas, L. D.	100	
New Ga. 3½s, 15 to 40 years	97	98	Atlantas, S. D.	110	
New Ga. 4½s			Atlantas, L. D.	101	
1915	111	112	Atlanta 4 gs	97	100
Georgia 7s, 1896	105	107	Augusta 7s, L. D.	111	113
Savannah 6s	104	106	Macon 6s	103	113
Atlanta 8s, 1907	117	118	Columbus 5s	101	105
Atlanta 7s, 1901	113½	114	Romegraded	101	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106	107	Waterworks 6s	103	
			Rome 4s	93	

RAILROAD BONDS

Ga. 8s, 1897	101	101	Ga. Pac. c'f 7s	101¼	101
Ga. 8s, 1910	106	106	Ga. Pacific, 2d	41	43
Ga. 8s, 1922	107	109	A. P. & L., 1st	80	85
Central 7s, 1893	114		Mar'tta & N. d		16
Char. Col. & A.	95		S., A. & M., 1st	46	48

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	144	146	Aug. & Sav.	75	78
Southwestern	57	60	A. & W. P.	80	85
Central	10	12	do. deben	85	90
Cent. deben	19	21			

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 167,879.55
For the week	988,574.37
Clearings last week	1,080,939.93

Iron Production.

Daily Indicator, N. Y.: "The monthly blast furnace report compiled by The Iron Age shows a heavy reduction in the output of the coke furnaces, as the result of the strike. Against ninety-two coke furnaces, producing 105,011 tons of pig iron weekly on April 1st, there were only seventy-five, with a weekly capacity of 88,580 tons, running on May 1st. Telegraphic advices show that since then seventeen furnaces, with 21,192 tons capacity, have been forced to close down, and a number of others, representing a tonnage of 8,900, will stop next week. There has been little change among the anthracite stacks, thirty-five, with a capacity of 17,607 tons a week, being active on May 1st. Only seventeen charcoal furnaces were running on that date, their weekly capacity being 4,023 tons. It is estimated that on May 9th only 104 furnaces, with 89,018 tons weekly capacity, were running, against 144 furnaces, with 126,732 tons weekly capacity on April 1st.

"'The falling off in the iron output,' says The Philadelphia Ledger, 'seems almost balanced by a shrinkage in the demand, so that relatively the situation has not changed. Higher prices are demanded for all steel products, and offers are subject to delay from strikes, so that there is not much new business. Buyers claim they can wait until the labor disturbance has blown over. If a demand should spring up the reduced stocks would soon be exhausted, but the demand must be the result of general conditions.'"

Financial Gossip.

A bank statement of the character of the one issued on yesterday by the New York associated banks would have been considered an indication of business revival two months ago, but now, as business does not revive, it indicates nothing unless it be business stagnation, which existed under an increasing bank reserve just the same as under a decreasing reserve.

It is stated that the increase in the loan item for the week just past was due to stock exchange transactions and not to a revival in general business, and yet there are very few stocks higher, or even as high, as a week ago; in fact, a majority of them are lower.

Gold continues to be shipped, and for the week amounted to $5,000,000, which, The Financier says, is being drawn from the treasury, and that the amount of gold in the treasury is in reality but $89,500,000.

The cotton market has made two or three efforts to advance during the week, but as the stocks of spot cotton in America are a drag on the market it acted very feebly, and the closing quotations yesterday were about 8 points above the closing of the Saturday previous.

The government report on cotton was issued on the 10th instant, which would have had a bullish tendency if there were people enough in the trade that placed confidence in the government figures. As it is the report fell flat and we immediately took the old position of looking for help from abroad; but as they have a stock on hand sufficient to last them till the new crop comes in, it is hardly probable that the assistance from there will cut much of a figure in any material advance.

Foreign and Domestic News Company, by private wire to J. C. Knox, Manager: Stocks opened fairly steady yesterday under the lead of St. Paul and Chicago Gas. The tone of the general list showed an advancing tendency.

There was some pressure to sell General Electric and Delaware and Hudson, but the bears were not so confident.

The Cammack brokers were large buyers of Burlington and Quincy, and the stock was in scarce supply in the loan market. It can be stated by the highest authority that the quarterly dividend to be declared next week will be at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Rock Island was firm, although there was no effort on the part of the pool to bid up the price.

Sugar was inactive, but insiders appeared to have orders to sell on a scale up in small lots. The Keene brokers had few orders.

General Electric was a shade firmer than at the close of the day before, but the bear operators who have been manipulating the stock distributed orders to check the rally.

London special: Bar silver unchanged at 28¾ per ounce.

The Local Cotton Market.

Market closed quiet; middling 6⅝c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMTS		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	32	6	.....	80	2068	4611
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	32	6	.....	80	.....	.....

Atwood Violett & Co's. Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Liverpool responded well to the improvement on this side yesterday, closing 3-64d higher. There was some nervousness here with an improvement of 5 points over last night. All the gain was lost because of the longs realizing. Liverpool will be closed until Tuesday, and of the selling here before the close was due to an unwillingness to await the next opening of Liverpool. Judging by what we did today here, it is not likely that Liverpool will be much higher and perhaps some lower. It does not seem likely, however, in view of the crop reports received here today from the southwest that there will be any particular amount of selling until conditions become generally favorable. These reports are as follows: "Vicksburg, heavy storm last evening with a half hour's hailstorm. Some hail stones as large as walnuts covering the ground two to two and a half inches. Think cotton must be injured in the country." Rosedale, Miss.—"A damp, chilly and heavy fog. Cotton looks sick from the cold weather of the past few days." Waco, Tex.—"A very heavy rain last night, causing numerous washouts in railroads and all rivers and streams rising rapidly. Many cotton fields are in the grass and no work can be done on them for eight or ten days. Weather cool and cloudy and much replanting will be necessary." Dallas, Tex.—"Cool and cloudy." Little Rock, Ark.—"Weather cool and cloudy; light rain last night." Fort Worth, Tex.—"We are having more rain than is necessary; weather cool again today with prospects of more rain; crops in good shape and growing, but grass is growing, too. Houston and St. Louis today show a large loss in net receipts as compared with same day last year. Memphis about the same as last year. The port movement will be between 2,500 and 3,000 against 3,400 last year. The business affairs of the country continue to await senatorial action on the tariff.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
May	7.09	7.09	7.04	7.04-05	7.04-05
June	7.13	7.13	7.07	7.07-08	7.07-08
July	7.16	7.17	7.13	7.12-13	7.12-13
August	7.19	7.21	7.16	7.16-17	7.16-17
September	7.21	7.24	7.19	7.19-20	7.19-20
October	7.25	7.27	7.22	7.22-23	7.22-23
November	7.28	7.31	7.27	7.26-28	7.27-28
December	7.34	7.37	7.32	7.32-33	7.32-34

Closed quiet; sales 13,900 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	2262	5970	770	12229	510546	564331
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2262	5970	770	12229		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.05	July	6.89
February		August	6.89
March		September	6.89
April		October	6.89
May	6.81	November	6.94
June	6.85	December	7.00

Closed quiet, sales 24,100 bales.

Riordan & Co's. Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, May 12.—(Special.)—August cotton which sold at 7 cents on Monday last had rallied at the close yesterday to 7.16. Today a respectable advance in Liverpool frightened the shorts and caused a further improvement. August opened at 7.19 and later advanced to 7.21 bid, but the offerings became very liberal and the higher prices could not be maintained. After 11 o'clock there seemed to be more sellers than buyers, and the whole of the day's advance was lost. The close was quiet, with 7.16 bid for August—the same as yesterday. After the close there was some pressure to sell, August being offered at 7.15. Liverpool will be closed on Monday and it is thought that in the absence of support from that market it will be difficult to sustain prices here. Though the receipts are light, nobody fears any scarcity of cotton anywhere during the remainder of the season. As for next season the new crop, from all accounts, is getting on finely and the bureau figures of decreased acreage are not taken seriously here. The shorts appear to have been mostly covered during the last two days, and unless Liverpool should drag our market up by main force, or unless the crop accounts generally should become very gloomy, we are not sanguine of any lasting improvement in the market. It would certainly be a blessing in disguise for the south if the season should be so bad as to bring down the estimates of the coming crop to 6,000,000 bales. The producers would probably get a great deal more money for a crop of 6,000,000 bales than for a crop of 9,000,000.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The statistical position, as made up by Saturday's Financial Chronicle, is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Visible supply	3,656,815	3,743,676	3,616,311
American	3,016,815	3,120,676	3,003,311
Crop in sight	7,094,912	7,061,624	6,269,701
Came in sight	43,288	43,077	41,037
Planter's deliveries	21,814	14,531	14,033

The English markets responded to our improvement of yesterday by advancing 3-64d in the arrival market and 1-16d in the spot market, with sales of 8,000 bales. This strength is attributed to a desire on the part of operators in Liverpool to cover their short sales and to be without an interest in the market during the Whitsuntide holidays. This improvement abroad led to an advance in this market of 4 to 5 points, which was, however, lost before the close of business, and the bearish feeling, if anything, has been increased by the failure of the market to sustain the advance made this morning. Exporters are large buyers of cotton and took some 25,000 bales from this market late yesterday afternoon. New Orleans receipts on Monday are estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 bales. Receipts at the ports today will be about 2,500 bales, against 4,800 last week and 3,400 last year.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton advanced 4 to 5 points, then reacted and lost most of this, closing quiet at last night's prices. Sales 53,900 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-16d on the spot and 3 points for future delivery; spot sales 8,000 bales; futures closed steady. New Orleans advanced 4 to 5 points, but lost the improvement later and August declined a point. September spot cotton here was firm and unchanged. Sales 2,544 bales for export and 123 for spinning. Southern markets were firm or steady and in some cases higher. New Orleans receipts on Monday were estimated at 1,500 bales, possibly 2,000, against 1,731 last Monday and 1,390 last year. Liverpool made a good response to the rise here yesterday and the American cotton markets showed more strength. The buying to cover contracts caused some advance, but most of this was lost by realizing for local and southern account. The crop news was generally favorable and during the week the crop has made good progress. Rather excessive rains are reported in some parts of Texas, but in the main the crop outlook seems to be favorable. The receipts at the ports and the principal interior towns were light. The transactions here were small, partly owing to the fact that it was a holiday in Liverpool on Whit Monday and operators were not disposed to embark in large transactions in the meantime.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices firm; middling uplands 4; sales 8,000 bales; American 6,200; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 400; all American; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 3 57-64; June and July delivery 3 58-64; July and August delivery —; August and September delivery 3 61-64; September and October delivery 3 62-64; October and November delivery 3 62-64, 3 63-64; November and December delivery 4; December and January delivery —; futures opened firm with demand fair.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May delivery 3 58-64, sellers; May and June delivery 3 58-64, sellers; June and July and delivery 3 59-64, buyers; July and August delivery 3 62-64, 3 61-64; August and September delivery 3 61-64, 3 60-64; September and October delivery 3 62-64, 3 63-64; October and November delivery 3 63-64, 4; November and December delivery 4, 4 1-64; December and January delivery 4, 4 2-64; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, May 12—Cotton quiet; sales 2,467 bales; middling uplands 7 5-16, middling gulf 7 9-16; net receipts —; gross —; stock —.

GALVESTON, May 12—Cotton steady; middling 6 13-16; net receipts 194 bales; gross 194; sales 17; stock 28,448.

NORFOLK, May 12—Cotton firm; middling 6 15-16; net receipts 126 bales; gross 126; sales 419; stock 23,730; exports coastwise 1,135.

BALTIMORE, May 12—Cotton dull; middling 7¼; net receipts none bales; gross 1,074; sales none; stock 13,664; exports coastwise 2,000.

BOSTON, May 12—Cotton dull; middling 7 5-16; net receipts none bales; gross 107; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 2.

WILMINGTON, May 11—Cotton nominal: middling 7; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 5,12.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12—Cotton firm; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 39 bales; gross 34; sales none; stock 8,566.

SAVANNAH, May 12—Cotton steady; middling 6⅞; net receipts 693 bales; gross 698; sales 50; stock 29,269.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12—Cotton quiet; middling 6 15-16; net receipts 1,157 bales; gross 1,354; sales 500; stock 114,483, exports coastwise 198.

MOBILE, May 12—Cotton quiet; middling 6¾; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; sales 200; stock 15,183; exports coastwise 123.

MEMPHIS, May 12—Cotton steady; middling 7; net receipts 102 bales; sales 600; shipments 839; stock 32,703.

AUGUSTA, May 12—Cotton firm; middling 7; net receipts 171 bales; shipments 517; sales 362; stock 11,356.

CHARLESTON, May 12—Cotton firm; middling 7; net receipts 83 bales; gross 83; sales none; stock 20,136; exports coastwise 252.

HOUSTON, May 12—Cotton steady; middling 6⅞; net receipts 187 bales; shipments 74; sales 491; stock 6,527.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Wheat—The trade opened today with the same feeling of depression and discouragement that was so prominent yesterday. The only demand came from shorts, and they were not eager to buy, whilst the sellers were plentiful and were mostly on the long side. Cash wheat was in light supply and in moderate demand. Prices were a little easier with the futures. July wheat ranged between 58⅛c and 57½@58c, closing at 57⅝c, a net loss of ½@⅝c for the day.

Corn—There was practically nothing done in this market today. A little desultory trading, with a feeling akin to that of wheat resulted in a net loss of ⅜@½c from yesterday. The close was at the inside figures of the day, with July at 38¾c, after selling between that point and 38¾c.

Oats were in similar form with the other grains. Little business and a lack of support were the features, if they could be so called. At the close May was ⅞c under yesterday and July showed a loss of ⅛@⅜c.

Provisions declined today on a weak hog market and because everything on the floor showed a sliding scale tendency. The volume of business was extremely light, part of the time there being absolutely nothing doing. At the close there was a net loss of 10c shown in July pork, as compared with the final figures of yesterday, and a loss of 7½c each in July lard and ribs.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
May	58¼	58½	58¼	58⅛
July	58	58⅛	57⅛	57⅜
September	59¼	59¼	58⅞	59
CORN—				
May	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
July	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
September	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅛
OATS—				
May	33¼	33¼	33	33⅛
June	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
July	30⅜	30	29⅝	29⅞
September	25¾	25¾	25	25⅛
PORK—				
May	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 35
July	12 35	12 35	12 35	12 35
September	12 40	12 40	12 40	12 40
LARD—				
May	7 40	7 45	7 40	7 42½
July	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10
September	7 07½	7 12½	7 05	7 10
SIDES—				
May	6 37½	6 37½	6 37½	6 37½
July	6 40	6 40	6 34½	6 32½
September	6 32½	6 32½	6 32½	6 32½

Some Talks About Wheat.

Daily Railway Times, New York.

S. V. White—Wheat is the cheapest thing on earth. I do not understand why it does not go up with a jump. I have some at the present level, and I am going to make money on it.

Henry Clews—Consumption at home and abroad and export to Europe will hereafter draw heavily against the visible, now reduced to 65,000,000 bushels, against 73,000,000 last year.

S. Gruner—The price of wheat is ridiculously low, but we cannot expect much assistance from Europe on the long side, as grain merchants and speculators have been seriously injured bulling cereals. Banks have also lost money advancing on wheat, and they are now extremely careful in making new loans. Then again, this is the only market that late months command a premium, and the only European operations at present are selling of the late months here against purchases of Argentine wheat.

W. A. Dick—Wheat is way down—no mistake about that. It will go still lower, unless congress does something pretty soon to get the country out of trouble and get people to working again.

S. W. Boocock—The depression in wheat has had much to do with the general business paralysis. The price is abnormally low, and a recovery would seem only natural under the circumstances. It is hard to bull a natural product, though, especially when the rest of the world is able to compete in the production.

David Bingham—Notwithstanding the low price for wheat, I see nothing in the situation to favor an early improvement. Until the Argentine wheat is absorbed, which supply is about 8,000,000 bushels a month, the export demand will be very light. England can be independent of this market until the new crop comes in, but at the expense of her stocks.

H. Sommerhoff—I am bullish on wheat. It has gone to the lowest point ever known and the visible supply is steadily decreasing.

Chicago special—Since Armour's famous interview, in which he predicted 90 cents for wheat, he has not ventured any open announcement. W. R. Linn, next to Armour the most influential with the crowd, has become a bull within the past week. N. B. Ream is a bull. Sid Kent is a bull and long of wheat. These men are all millionaires and masters of the art of wheat speculation. None of them will talk for publication just now. The big bear and the great short is Pardridge. He is very rich, but is an overplayer and is regarded as a reckless short seller. Kaufman, of St. Louis, another great player, is supposed to have covered his short line.

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, May 12, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, May 12—Flour—Firat patent $4.50; second patent $4.00; extra fancy $3.25; fancy $3.15; family $2.75. Corn—No. 1 white 62c; No. 2 white 60c; mixed 58c. Oats—White 50c; mixed 48c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 82½c. Meal—Plain 57c; bolted 55c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 80c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₰ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ₰ cwt. Stock feed $1.25@1.30. Grits—Pearl $3.00.

NEW YORK, May 12—Flour, southern dull and weak; good to choice $2.60@3.50; common to fair extra $2.00@3.00. Wheat, spot dull, weak and ½c lower; No. 2 red winter 58⅛@59 in store and elevator; afloat 60¼; options fairly active and ½@⅝c lower; No. 2 May 58¾; June 59⅝; July 60⅛. Corn, spot dull and easier; No. 2 in elevator 44½@45¼; afloat 44½@44⅝; options dull and weak and ½@¾c decline; May 43¾; July 43⅞; September 41. Oats, spot dull and easier; options dull and easier; May 33; June —; July 36⅞; spot No. 2 white 42; mixed western 39@44; white do. 42@45½.

ST. LOUIS, May 12—Flour dull and weak; patents $3.75@4.00; fancy $3.20@3.30; choice $3.00@3.10. Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash —; May 53⅜; July 53½; August 54⅝@54¾. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash —; May 37½; June 36⅜; July 36¾. Oats lower; No. 2 cash —; May 35¾; July 28; August 24.

CHICAGO, May 12—Flour dull and easy; winter patents $3.20@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 55⅝; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 56½. No. 2 corn 37½. No. 2 oats 31¼.

CINCINNATI, May 12—Flour, spring patents $3.10@3.35; family $3.40@3.65. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 54. Corn in moderate y good demand; No. 2 yellow 41½. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 40¾.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, May 12—Roasted coffees—Arbuckles 23.10c ₰ 100 ℔ cases. Lion 23.10c. Leverings 23.10c. Green—Extra choice 21c; choice good 20c; ar 19; common 17@18. Sugar—Granulated 4½c; powdered 5¼c; cutloaf 5½; white extra C 4c. New Orleans yellow clarified 4; yellow extra C 3¾. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 25@30. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 38@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 20@50c; green 40@80. Nutmegs 65@80. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@10. Ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 11c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5½c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawly's dairy $1.10; iceberg $1.10. Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream 9½@10c. Mackerel—½ bbls $6.00@6.50. Soap—Tallow 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 11c; star 11c. Matches—4.00s $4.00; 300s $300 @ 3.75; 200s $2.50@2.75; 60s, 1 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 lb packages, 5½c, cases, 1 lb 5½c; do. 2 and 3 lb 5c; do. ½ lbs 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6½c; shell and excelsior 7, lemon cream 9; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $5.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.25@4.00; salmon $2.25@5.50; Fruit oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@2.80; tomatoes $2.00. Ball potash $3.10. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.10; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $5.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.00. Shot—$1.40. Lead—6½.

NEW YORK, May 12—Coffee, options closed dull and unchanged to 5 points down; No. 7 Rio May —; June 15.40; September 14.55; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 16½. Sugar, raw quiet but firm; fair refining 2 7-16; centrifugal 96-test 2½; refined quiet and steady; No. 6 3 13-16@4; mould A 4½@4 11-16; standard A 4 7-16; off A 3 11-16@3 15-16; confectioners' A 4 3-16@4¼; cut loaf and crushed 4¾@4 15-16; powdered 4 9-16@4¼; granulated 4@4 9-16; cubes 4 5-16@4½. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans quiet and steady; open kettle new good to choice 33@38.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, May 12—Pork, standard mess $12.75. Lard, prime steam 7.15. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 6 00; long clear 6.40; clear ribs 6.40; short clear 6.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.00; long clear 7.12½; clear ribs 7.25; short clear 7.37½.

ATLANTA, May 12—Clear rib sides, boxed 7¼c; ice-cured bellies 10c. Sugar-cured hams 11½@13c; according to brand and average; California 9½. Breakfast bacon 12. Lard—Leaf 8½; compound 6½@6¾.

NEW YORK, May 12—Pork quiet and steady; new mess $13.75@14.00. Middles [nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and easier; western steam 7.75; city steam 6.75; options nominal.

CHICAGO, May 12—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork, $12.35@12.37½. Lard 7.45@7.47½. Short ribs, loose 6.42½@6.45. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.75@6.90; short clear sides boxed 6.87½@7.12½.

CINCINNATI, May 12—Pork, mess $12.75. Lard, steam leaf 7.12½@7.25; kettle leaf 7.62½. Bacon, shoulders 6.75, short rib sides 7.12½; sort clear 7.37½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, May 12—Eggs 9@9½c. Butter—Western creamery 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee 15@17½c; choice 10@12½c; other grades 6@10. Live poultry—Turkeys 7@8c ₰ ℔; hens 22½@25; spring chickens, large 15@40c; ducks

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A half dozen bright young men about eighteen to twenty years of age, who would like to learn the dry goods business. Apply Monday morning before 9 a. m. Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position. Four placed with good houses last week. Now is the time to place your application with us while applicants are not so numerous. We have openings every day.

$5 PER THOUSAND cash paid for distributing circulars. Enclose 4 cents in stamps. National Distributing Association, St. Louis, Mo. may 13-1y sun

WANTED—Salesman visiting retail drug trade to handle an old, reliable penny-royal pill on 25 per cent commission. None but first-class men need answer. H. L. Lanier Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md. may 13-3t.

REPORTER AND Contributors for newspaper work. One in every town of over 10,000 population. Experience not essential. Either sex. Address with stamp, Interstate Press Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUCTIONEER WANTED—Steady employment for sober man; no greenhorns need apply to Osler, 59 Decatur st.

WANTED—Fraternal insurance solicitors to insure brewers and saloonkeepers. Guaranteed contract, $100 per month. State references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to the Brewers' Saloonkeepers' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association, South Bend, Ind. may 13-2t su.

WANTED—A salesman acquainted with retail grocery trade of Atlanta. Address, giving reference, age and experience. P. O. box 66, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Big pay. Address, with stamp, the Supply Company, Tolono, Ill.

WANTED—Bright, smart boy or young man to work for brokerage and commission house. Must be well acquainted in Atlanta. Address in own handwriting Box 237, city, and state salary expected.

NO EXCUSE, I want canvassers. Call or address with stamp, room 8, 35½ Peachtree street.

WANTED—Ten young men to learn shorthand at night. Call at room 34 Fitten building.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Salesmen and Teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, Manager, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—First-class man to take charge of soda fountain in a Kentucky city of 10,000 inhabitants. Must have good references as to experience and moral character. Address postoffice box 481, City.

OPIUM HABIT CURED CHEAP. Will send enough medicine that will cure any case of opium or morphine habit for $10. "No cure—no pay." Address confidentially Acme Opium Company, box 15, Decatur, Ga.

CANVASSERS WANTED — First-class hustlers wanted, none others need apply; $10 to $20 a day made easly. The finest seller ever offered in the south. New and original. Quick sale and large profit. Want a canvasser in every city and town in the south. Write at once. Enclose references and 10 cents so I can find out who is to represent me. Be on the field early and get the cream. Ready 1st of June. C. V. A., 117 Cotton ave, Macon, Ga. may8 13 16.

A CHANCE of a life time—Wanted immediately canvassers and agents in every city in the United States to introduce Multum in Parvo, the elastic ink holder for pens; from $3 to $10 easily made with five hours work daily. Call or address Theo S. Meyer, 140 Nassau street, room 46, New York city. apr29-1mo-sun-tues-thur

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION open to all. Try our syndicate system of speculation; increase your income; information free; send for circular. Thompson & Derr Company, 38 Wall street, New York. Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. Capital $100,000. may 6 3t-sun-wed-sat

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary and expenses paid; position permanent. For terms address with stamp Centennial Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. apr-28-sat-sun-tues

SALESMEN—Side line; dry goods, notions, hair dressers, hardware, fancy goods, automatic hair curling iron; new, novel, good seller, and will pay your expenses. Stout Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. apr22—4t sun

BUSINESS MEN—Telephone 358 for competent bookkeepers, stenographers and office assistants. Expert work a specialty. Atlanta Business University.

$25 TO $50 PER WEEK using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work; a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, O. apr 22-52t su.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses; permanent position. Address with stamp, King Mfg. Co., D 17 Chicago, Ill. feb 20t sun

WANTED—Agent in Atlanta and vicinity for Madame McCabe's corsets and waists; conceded to be the most perfect articles of the kind made; excellent opportunity for intelligent, energetic lady to secure a good income; experience not necessary. Address St. Louis Corset Co., Agents' Department, St. Louis, Mo. apri 15—8t sun

SALESMEN WANTED, or have fine side line. Bouquet Cigar Company, Lynchburg, Va. apri 13-1m

WE WILL start you in a pleasant, profitable and permanent business; can be done at your own home; $50 a week easily made; send stamp for full explanation. Western Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo. apri2 1m

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug 13—6m

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A wet nurse, white preferred, for a baby about six months old; good wages. Address P. O. Box 203, Cedartown, Ga.

LADIES WHO write plainly can secure position at good wages writing at home. Reply with stamp. Miss Ethel Sprague, South Bend, Ind.

LADIES WANTED to write at home; $15 weekly; no canvassing. Reply with stamp. Miss Fannie Felknor, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Pants makers and finishers; good wages to experienced hands. Call Monday morning, at Selig Manufacturing Company, 106 and 108 S. Forsyth street.

MARRIED and single ladies to do work at home. Can earn from $15 to $25 per week. No soliciting. Address, with stamped envelope. Rose Albadien Company, Cleveland, O.

WANTED NURSE—Wanted a responsible and reliable nurse for infant. Call at No. 7 Church street Monday.

LADIES wishing to make $20 per week quietly in their own homes address Miss Lorene Everett, Joliet, Ill. It will pay you to investigate.

WANTED—A live, energetic lady in every town and city who desires to make money easy; can stay at home and will not interfere with other business; good reference required; will furnish goods on application. Excelsior Female Regulator Co., Roanoke, Ala. apr29 5t sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position by a first-class lhuch cohnter cook. I understand the business in all its branches. Address Cook, this office.

WANTED—By a Presbyterian, educated at the University of Virginia, with many years' experience, a position in a male or female academy or public school. Address Teacher, care Atlanta Constitution. may9-10t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By a young lady who can furnish best of references, a position as companion and help to elderly lady. Answer M. M., this office.

WANTED—A position by a competent stenographer. Can give references and furnish typewriter. Address E., Constitution.

WANTED—By a young lady graduate of Sullivan & Crichton's Business college, a position as stenographer and typewriter. For further information call on or write to Mary A. Reese, 240½ Houston street.

WANTED—Position by a first-class colored chambermaid. Address R, care Constitution.

WANTED—Boarders.

SELECT COUPLE can get private board; elegant new home near Peachtree; front room, newly furnished; price reasonable. Address Home, care Constitution.

PARTIES wishing good board at reasonable rates call at 96 South Pryor street. R. L. Duncan.

NOTICE—Persons desiring a strictly select place will find it to their interest to call at Mrs. Salter's private boarding house, 54 and 56 North Forsyth street. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; delightful location, 23 Washington street. Terms reasonable.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE have a fine home and will board a desirable couple. Delightful for summer. C. F., Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Pleasant, quiet board for the summer months at reasonable rates. References given. Address C. H. White, West End, Cartersville, Ga. may 13-1m su.

TWO FRONT ROOMS with board at 139 Spring street; convenient and quiet place.

WANTED—Boarders at 103 Washington street for a desirable front room, with good board. Best location in city. References.

BOARDERS WANTED—Parties desiring a pleasant room or best of table board call at No. 7 Church street.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can get pleasant summer board in Decatur, Ga., with private family; large room, pleasant location; terms moderate. Address Decatur, Constitution office.

THE MOST ELEGANT and coolest new home in North Atlanta; all modern conveniences; new furnished front room with board for select couple; 64 Forest avenue.

WANTED BOARDERS.—61 N. Forsyth street; local, transient and day board. Good accommodations. Terms reasonable. Two blocks from postoffice.

WANTED BOARDERS—Two young men or married couple for front room; also day boarders. 63 South Pryor.

WANTED—Four gentlemen boarders. Address S. C. H., Kirkwood, Ga.

BY LATTER part of May, pleasant room and board; house private; pleasant lawn. 258 Peachtree. may10 thur sun

PLEASANT rooms with board, transient or permanent, can be obtained at 39 West 17th street, city New York. Address with references, Mrs. Chas. A. Morford. may10—2w thur sat mon

WANTED—Two young men or couple can find a nicely furnished front room with board. House new and all modern conveniences; close in, at 156 Courtland, near Houston. may12-3t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED TO BUY in any quantity, all denominations of canceled Columbian postage stamps excepting one's and two's. Presque Isle Stamp Company, box 243 Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Shippers of fruits, fish, vegetables and produce to try the Porris Company, Atlanta, Ga. Reference by permission Lowry Banking Company.

WANTED—To take charge of a house for the summer by mother and son. Good reference. Address E. M. J., care Constitution.

DINING ROOMS and halls papered cheap by McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 114 Whitehall street.

WANTED—To rent or buy second-hand delivery wagon, good order. Add ress J. S. B., Constitution.

WANTED—One typewriter desk, second-hand or new. Address Cave, No. 48 North Broad street, city.

WANTED—A good upright piano, must be cheap. Address B. A. J., care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

PEAS! PEAS!—I want to buy all kinds of peas. Persons having them please write or call on me. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

WANTED—A second-hand soda fount. Address E. H. P., Newnan, Ga.

WANTED—Good horse, second-hand buggy and harness; must be cheap. L. H. Johnson, 297 Courtland avenue.

WANTED—A good, second-hand, large refrigerator for store; also counter scale to draw 200 to 250 pounds. Call or address, 43 South Broad street.

WANTED—To sell a nearly new No. 2 Barlock and Merritt typewriters, both in fine condition. Will sell cheap. J. A. Jeffers, Roanoke, Ala.

PARLORS, fine and ordinary, papered cheap by McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 114 Whitehall street.

STORES and halls papered cheap by McNeal Paint and Glass Co. Large stock at 114 Whitehall street.

WANTED—To exchange lumber for mules or horses. Address J. C. Quillian & Bros., Belton, Ga.

WANTED—Good looking gentle horse, also two-seated vehicle in good condition and cheap. Give full particulars. "All Cash," this office.

WANTED TO BUY in any quantity, all denominations of canceled Columbian postage stamps excepting one's and two's, Presque Isle Stamp Company, box 243 Atlanta, Ga.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE CO."

PUBLISHERS WILL FAIL—We have purchased and received 1,000 copies each of "Major Jones's Courtship," "Major Jones's Travels," "Georgia Scenes," "Reminiscences of an Old Georgia Lawyer," by Judge Garnett Andrews. For many years these works were out of print and brought tremendous prices. We have purchased the entire edition, but will not take advantage of it. Remember, they are new, fresh from the press and binder, large print, clear type. We own and control the entire edition. Will sell at fabulously low price of 15 cents per copy, any two for 25 cents, by mail 5 cents a copy extra. These books cannot be purchased elsewhere at any price. Burke's Old Book Store, 38 Marietta street, opposite opera house.

ON THE ELECTRIC CAR—A few days ago a prominent society man was conversing with a friend about an entertainment he was desirous of giving, but lacked the funds. The friend volunteered a loan. He declined. Oh, ye gods! for an Atlanta man to decline such an offer; the elements could not stand it; a severe puff of wind arose, blew the electricity off the wires and caused the cars to come to a standstill before Burke's Old Book Store. The passengers alighted, came in and found that Burke sold the same novels at 5 and 10 cents that they had been paying other dealers 25 to 75 cents each for, and had a larger and better assortment than all the rest combined. This misfortune resulted in their good fortune and they left pronouncing the Old Book Store the best and cheapest in Atlanta.

WE CONTINUE TO BUY FOR CASH—All manner of saleable books, magazines, confederate money, etc. Parties out of the city write for particulars. We have been established 20 years, the only Old Book Store in Atlanta! The largest in the south!! The cheapest in the world!!! Address "Burke's Old Book Store."

DID YOU SEE THE MONKEY?

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NO SCARCITY of cash to assist proper persons having safe money making business scheme, if same is worthy of attention of honorable and reliable business man, we will advance money to carry it through. Address 12½ South Pryor street, Atlanta.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED from persons desiring permanent, lucrative business by opening, managing branch offices, or selling our newly patented, practical, fast selling $30 typewriter. Prints in sight; manifolds; uses silk ribbon. Not in a trust. Yale Typewriter Company, New York city. may 11 fri sun

DO YOU KNOW of a safe money making business worth the attention and time of good reliable business man? If you do, you can procure money to successfully carry your scheme through by addressing 12½ South Pryor street, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—At a bargain the following second-hand machinery: Ripsaw table, railway cut-off saw, shingle machine, sawmill brick machine, windmill, 20 H. P. engine, 15 H. P. engine, 40 H. P. engine, 25 H. P. engine and boiler mounted on wheels, 6 H. P. engine, 16 H. P. engine, 4 H. P. engine and boiler, 6 H. P. boiler, 16 H. P. boiler. In addition we have twelve Milburn dump carts in first-class condition and about twenty tons of second-hand center-bearing rails. Besides above, we have a large assortment of other machinery, both new and second-hand, and can always save you money. Write or call for list. Georgia Equipment Company, 39 and 40 Gould building.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—$6,000, five-year loan on gilt edge real estate in shape of manufacturing plant outside of Atlanta. Address "A. B.," Constitution office. may 13-sun-mon

WANTED—Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED—Selling new articles to dealers; exclusive territory; no competition; no capital required; 200 to 300 per cent profit. Columbia Chemical Co., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 a day easy selling "Boomerangs" New Dice Device, lawful. Takes place slot machines. Big winner, sells at $1. Boomerang Company, 1426 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—No hard times, sell Aluminum Novelties, fast sellers, 200 per cent profit. Secure territory. Sample in velvet lined case with full information, by return mail 10c. Aluinum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway. may 13 20 27 june 3 sun.

WANTED—Six first-class agents with energy and push, new domestic article, big money. 65 Cone street.

AGENTS for slot machines, nickel and penny cigars. No gambling. All other kinds outlawed in many places. Shows high art photos and World's fair pictures; $9 commission on each order. Agent's machine and cigars $40, C. O. D. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Agents in every town in Georgia to sell the best medicine ever discovered. See ad in another column. "Purifine."

AGENTS—Good men at once. Reference required. Free outfit. Visit stores, etc. Steady work. Enclose stamp. United Company, Racine, Wis. may 13-10t e o d.

AGENT—Hustling general agent, capable of securing and handling agents; big inducements. Lava Dust Co., Fredonia, N. Y. may10—10t thur sun

SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED to work the best and cheapest system of life and accident insurance now on the market. Men of ability can make liberal arrangements by apply to Julius A. Burney, state manager, 12½ N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. apr-29-8t-sun

WANTED—Agents; sample sashlock free by mail for 2c. stamp; immense unrivaled; only good one ever invented; beats weights; sales unparalleled; $12 a day. Brohard (Box 35), Philadelphia. febl1 26t. sun

WANTED—Agents to solicit life insurance in the following counties: Newton, Henry, Morgan, Walton, Gwinnett, Milton, Jackson, Rockdale and Dekalb; for one of the strongest old-line companies doing business in Georgia; liberal contract for right parties. Address P. O. Box 54, Conyers, Ga. may 2-wed su wed sun

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED—Selling new articles to dealers, exclusive territory; no competition; no capital required; 200 to 300 per cent profit. Columbia Chemical Co., 69 and 71 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. apri 1—8t sun wed

AGENTS—We guarantee $5 per day; easy, quick and sure to workers; great seller; write quick. Royal Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. —sun.

LADY AGENTS—The easiest and most profitable thing to do is to sell the Hygeia Corset. Send for terms and information to the Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. marl1-22t sun

WE NEED agents to secure members in a new, original and attractive organization; give one reference. The Employes Protective Guild, 338 Rookery, Chicago. may10 7t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS—If an enterprising Atlanta firm would like to equip one of the best amateur teams in the city as an advertisement, address C. H. Pritchard, 141 Walton street, city.

WANTED—By an experienced lunch counter cook, aparent-lH , cmfwyptma ger cook, a partner with about $800 to open a lunch counter one one of the best streets in the city. This is a good chance for a very profitable business. It will pay to investigate. References must be exchanged. Lunch, this office.

FOR SALE—A small suburban drug store for sale; a good prescription and soda water trade; one of the best localities in the city for a small cash business. Address Spencerian, care Constitution office.

PARTNER wanted with $100 to act as treasurer of tent show; can handle own money. Address Sure, Constitution office.

DRUMMERS who work their states thoroughly can secure fast selling side line. Staple goods, light samples, large profit. Van Cleve, 18 E. 17th street, New York.

A WELL KNOWN BUSINESS man would invest in profitable buisness with services; no objection to leaving the city. Address, giving particulars, Combination man, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Nice, clean business at less than cost; will take good family horse and phaeton in part pay; stock about $300; going to move in the country; must trade quick. Thomas, care Constitution.

WANTED—Partner with $50 in shooting gallery doing good business; full investigation; guaranteed against loss; call today or Monday. L. Goddard, 91 Loyd street.

FOR SALE—A profitable business which will bear inspection. I want to sell because my health is bad and my physician has advised me to take a rest. Address or call on J. A. Batchelor, 40 South Pryor.

WANTED—Partner with $50, in outdoor amusement enterprise; guaranteed success; money secured; can hold money. Address G. W. Herndon, 9 North Broad st.

FOR SALE—Weekly newspaper in Georgia town of 4,000 population; splendid outht; good business. Address S. A. M., care Constitution. may10thur sun

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

BILLIARD Material of all kinds for sale; also billiard and pool table nearly new, cheap for cash. Call or write Wilson & Power, Kimball house.

FOR SALE—Choice oak and other hard lumber by M. S. Brown, Air Line, Ga.

HARD WOOD and pine fillers very cheap at McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 114 Whitehall street.

BERRY BROS', hard oil finish and varnishes, a full line, very cheap at McNeal Paint and Glass Co.'s, 114 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A certificate of membership in the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, cheap. Address W. T. Smith, Box 177. may 12-1m sun

5,000 GALLONS ready mixed paint cheap at McNeal Paint and Glass Co.'s, 114 Whitehall street.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE—No. 2 Remington, perfect order, only $35. See it at No. 9 East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Good, gentle cow, with calf. P. M. Rice, Smyrna, Ga.

JUST RECEIVED—Car load of white lead. Will sell cheap at McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 114 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Two pool tables and two billiard tables, latest style, medium size, light color, complete, with cues, balls, racks and chairs. Manufactured by R. Rothchild's Sons Co., Cincinnati, and in use only a short while. These tables are in excellent condition and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Address Acme Brewing Company, Macon, Ga. may 11-fri-su-tu

BILLIARD SUPPLIES of all kind constantly on hand at lowest prices; also fine second-hand billiard and pool tables. Call or write Wilson & Power, Kimball house.

FOR SALE—25 pair second-hand type cases. Inquire of foreman of Constitution office.

WE HAVE a second-hand Longley's Times Mailer which we will sell at a bargain. Call or address, Constitution Publishing Company.

MEDICAL.

MARRIED LADIES, a safe and sure preventive, 75c., or send 10c. in silver and stamp for sample. Mrs. C. Bigelow, city.

PURIFINE MEDICINE COMPANY wants to buy a good drug business, well located in the city to enable them more readily to supply the great demand for their medicines. Address Rooms 34 and 35 old capitol building.

WEAK MEN—Dr. Jerou's restorative remedies never fail to cure self-abuse and develop small shrunken parts. Write for particulars. C. L. Thornley & Co., 203 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La. may13-4t sun

FEW'S C. C.—A certain cure for chronic dysentery, rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, catarrh, dyspepsia, old sores of long standing, colds, coughs. Nothing to equal it after an attack of la grippe. Nervousness, all diseases peculiar to women, children teething, jaundice, all liver and kidney troubles. Address, with stamp, for particulars, J. M. Few, 73 Hood street, Atlanta, Ga.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELEGANT organ, ten stops, celebrated make, cost $125 two years ago. Will be sold for less than half its value. Grand Organ, Constitution office.

FOR SALE—A square rosewood piano cheap. Call at No. 61 Garnett street.

A GOOD PIANO in perfect condition, price $85, immediate or will exchange for horse and buggy or light wagon. Mohogany Piano, Constitution office.

PERSONAL.

PASTURES—The best care taken of horses and cows. Animals sent for and delivered to owners free of charge. Cheap. Address Calhoun farm, Wallace, Ga. may9-7t-sun-wed

IF YOU WANT to sell or rent your property, list it with us. It costs nothing to try us. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable Building.

MRS. M. C. THOMAS, Kirkwood, dummy line; life reader; advice on business and general affairs.

GOLD, SILVER, nickel and copper plating at low prices. Atlanta Plating and Burnishing works, 23½ South Broad st.

ARE YOU interested? A 16-page pamphlet, "All About Shorthand," free. 214 Bass st.

DON'T FORGET—Trunks delivered, 15c.; 42 Wall, opposite depot; 5-cent checkroom in our office.

SEND AGE AND AMOUNT of insurance desired to me, on postal card, and get rates for the cheapest and best insurance now being offered to the people of Georgia. Will give you full particulars. Julius A. Burney, state manager, 12½ N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. apr 29-8t sun

LADIES, ATTENTION—Wonderful discovery for prevention; harmless; satisfaction guaranteed; price $1. Address, Home Remedy Manufacturing Company, room 325, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago. may 13-2t.

INFORMATION FREE. To obtain guaranteed permanent cure of syphilitic blood poison; no failure; cure or no pay; write for proofs. Guarantee Remedy Company, 84 Adams street, Chicago. may 13-3t su.

J. S. DAVITTE, manufacturer of first-class lime, Davittes, Ga. Write for prices. feb25-3-m sun

THIN PEOPLE—"The Best" Flesh Maker (a predigested food) will increase your weight and strength when oil and medicines have failed; "plump" face and form assured; particulars and special guaranteed price free. The E. L. Beals Company, 1,215 Masonic Temple, Chicago. may6 4t sun

ATTENTION LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions 2c, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c, by mail. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass. may6-8t sun

MARRY—If you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, send 10 cents for matrimonial paper, sent sealed in plain wrapper. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Central Bank building Chicago, Ill. marll-15t-sun

THIN PEOPLE—"The Best" Flesh Maker (a predigested food) will increase your weight and strength when oil and medicines have failed; "plump" face and form assured; particulars and special guaranteed price free. The E. L. Beals Company, 1215 Masonic Temple, Chicago. april29—4t sun

NOTICE is hereby given that we have applied to the city council for wholesale liquor license at No. 13 North Forsyth street. William Weiss & Co. may9-5t

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 57 Whitehall. jan18—3m

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep1-1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-1y.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—At 6 per cent, payable back monthly; also at 7 and 8 per cent straight. Have $5,000, $3,000 and $1,000 to place tomorrow. If you want it write or call early. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

WE WISH TO BUY $6,000 worth of purchase money notes. We have $1,600 to loan. Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin, 8½ West Alabama street.

ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK, lends money on real estate, buys purchase money notes. J. K. Ottley, Cashier, 10 Decatur street. may13 1m

WE CAN MAKE loans for any amount at 6 and 7 per cent. Good notes wanted. Scott & Co., 207 Equitable building. sun-mon

MONEY TO LOAN on city and suburban property at 6 per cent, payable monthly. No commissions. I also have for sale guaranteed 7 per cent coupon stock, interest payable semi-annually, issued by Equitable Building and Loan Association, redeemable any time upon 90 days' notice, $102 per share. J. A. Ansley, Agent, Equitable Building and Loan Association, 36 North Broad street. mar 30-tf.

ANY AMOUNT OF cash advanced to reliable parties having safe money making business. If you desire the attention and time of honorable business man, who will procure money to carry it through successfully, address 12½ South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

LOANS on improved real estate in Atlanta will be promptly negotiated by Francis Fontaine, room 28 old capitol. may9-wed fri sun

MONEY TO LOAN—Are you hard up? You can get money at 3 per cent a month from Uncle Sam's pawn office, 98 Decatur St. marl1-3m-sun

SHORT LOANS made on approved paper at reasonable rates; no delay; established 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 E. Alabama st. april22-13t-sun

DOUGLAS & DOWLING have money to loan at 7 per cent on Atlanta real estate. Room 233 Equitable building. may10 1m

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier. may6-6m

ANY AMOUNT of money can be borrowed from us on good paper at very low rates. Moody Loan and Investment Co., 413 Equitable. feb 14—6m

LOANS of any amount promptly made on central business property at 6 per cent. $30,000 for choice residence loans at 7 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building. marl dtf

MONEY ON HAND for 1 to 5 year loans. If security is good, no delay; also short time loans made on approved paper. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. apri 17—tf

LOANS upon real estate in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, 537 Equitable building. apr12 6a

LIBERAL LOANS made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, clothing, pistols, musical instruments or anything of value, all transactions strictly confidential; length of time and rates to suit owner. New York Loan Office. Henry H. Schaul, Proprietor, No. 146 Decatur street, Licensed Pawnbroker. mar 30-tf.

LOANS ON FARMS and city real estate. Splendid facilities. W. P. & W. C. Davis, attorneys, Room 43 Gate City bank building.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan 4-1y.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 22 Gould building.

LOANS—6, 7 and 8 per cent money to loan on business and resident property. Call at 29 Decatur street. M. A. Hale. mar22—1m

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' Banking and Loan Company will make loans, 8 per cent, payable monthly. R. H. Wilson, cashier, 51 N. Pryor street. mar23-2m

FINANCIAL.

"SEND FOR OUR LITTLE BOOK 'How to Speculate Spccessfully in Wheat and Stock Market,' mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago."

FOR SALE—$1,050 in good purchase money notes bearing 8 per cent at a reasonable discount. Notes, 33 Lovejoy street.

LIFE ENDOWMENT and tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. may 13-su wed.

FOR SALE—One paid-up share State Savings bank stock, paid 6 per cent last year. B. V. Brumfield, Gastonia, N. C.

SCROFULA CURED FREE—A limited number of cases of scrofula will be given free treatment by a most successful remedy. Address Drawer V.

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION open to all. Try our syndicate system of speculation; increase your income; information free. Send for circular. Thompson & Derr Co., 38 Wall street, New York. Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. Capital $100,000. may 13-su wed su.

MANUFACTURING.

FOR RENT—Three floors of elegant new brick building, 137x60, practically fire-proof, suitable for storage, mercantile or manufacturing. Unusual shipping facilities. Remarkable chance at low rate. Box 776. may 13-su tu fri.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

For Sale by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

A large beautiful and especially desirable vacant lot in West End, $1,400.

Two finely located vacant lots in West End to sell to persons who will build and reside thereon; a bargain. Call.

An elegant 6-room cottage with fruits, garden, shade, shrubbery, large lot, barn, etc.; best location; West End—Call.

A good lot, pretty new 5-room cottage, near glassworks. Call

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—22-room boaring house, Decatur street, $40; 10-r. 139 S. Pryor, $25; 10-r. 420 Marietta, $30; 10-r. Washington, $40; 9-r. Loyd, $35; 9-r. Angier avenue, $30; 8-r. 341 Washington, new, $50; 8-r. 37 Woodward avenue, $30; 8-r. Johnson avenue, $17.50; 8-r. Walton, $18.60; 8-r. 34 Forest avenue, $30; 7-r. 24 Spring, $15; 7-r. Fairlie, $25; 7-r. Luckie, $22.50; 6-r. McPherson avenue, $20. Furnished houses on either side of the railroad for the summer. Stores and offices; coal and wood yards. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street. John. H. Groves superintendent renting department.

FOR RENT—A nice 4-room house on West Baker, water and sewer connections, good neighborhood; also a 9-room house on the choicest part of Jackson street for the low price of $30 to a desirable tenant. Osborn & Forrester.

FOUR-ROOM HOUSE, close in, car line gas, water, decorated, good neighborhood, 78 Pulliam, 29 Hunter. M. M. Mauck.

WILL RENT my elegant home, newly furnished to desirable family. Just lovely for the summer. B. A., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—If you want a nice, neat, six-room house near in, with gas, water and bath, either furnished or unfurnished, at price to suit the times, call on or address, Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

FOR RENT—A nice dwelling on Garnett street in first-class order, cheap. Inquire of L. Cohen, 61 Alabama street.

FOR RENT—The best 7-room and hall house; fine mantels, large lot; all modern conveniences. Electric bells, 1st June. Apply 46 Currier street or 45 Marietta.

FOR RENT—4-room house, 112 Stonewall, gas, good water and large lot. Apply to D. W. Ligon, 151 Chapel street.

FOR RENT—No. 32 Capitol avenue, Angier Terrace, from June 1st. Apply on premises.

WILL RENT my home No. 14 North avenue, between the two Peachtrees, to desirable parties. Either furnished or unfurnished. Two-story, eight rooms. A. M. Law, at John Silvey & Co.'s.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, No. 41 Luckie street, gas and water. Apply to R. C. Mitchell, 383 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Cottage, Larkin street, near Walker car line, good location and neighbors; low rent. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall. may 13-3t-sun-mon-tues.

FOR RENT—5-room house, papered, gas, water, bath and stable, 298 Crew. J. J. Sullivan, Kiser building. may-13-1m-sun

FOR RENT—7-room dwelling, furnished, possession 1st June to September, water gas, stable and garden. Address E. J., Constitution. References required. may 13-3t-sun-mon-tues

FOR RENT—My new eight-room house, prominent location; north side; excellent neighborhood; close to three car lines and public school; has all modern conveniences, electric bells, and handsome cabinet mantels through out, servant's room, etc. Thirty dollars per month, worth $40. Room 1, 8½ West Alabama street.

FOR RENT—The Handy Terrace entire building or in flats. C. H. Girardeau, 8 Wall street.

FOR RENT—A four-room house on Walnut street, corner of Magnolia, 248. Apply to owner at 54 Walton street. sat-sun

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FRONT AND BACK ROOMS or one floor for rent at 139 Spring street.

TWO LARGE connecting front rooms for rent, suitable for light housekeeping; water, gas and bath. Apply 41 West Fair street.

FOR RENT—Rooms in modern house, No. 175 Ivy street; references required.

FOR RENT—Three nice rooms, water on floor; $8 per month; No. 63 Walker street, corner Stonewall.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms, gas and water; parties without children. No. 12 Pulliam street.

ROOM molding and wall paper at McNeal Patnt and Glass Co., 114 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished front room, new. Bath and gas, central. Home, this office.

FOR RENT—A suite of very nice and desirable rooms, partly furnished if desired; terms reasonable, 170 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—At 14 Currier street, furnished rooms suitable for ladies or gentlemen.

A PLEASANT and nicely furnished room on first floor with private family. 65 Cone street.

NICELY FURNISHED rooms, gas, bath and servant's attention. 83½ Peachtree street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

ONE ROOM FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished. Address 140 Windsor st., city.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Delightful connecting rooms, unfurnished or furnished; complete for light housekeeping. Also large, well furnished front room for one or two persons; very low rates; near in. 302 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—Two nice connecting rooms; furnished or unfurnished, 22 Brotherton street, near Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, modern conveniences; 66 East Cain street.

UNFURNISHED—For rent three large connecting rooms, suitable for housekeeping; gas and water. 49 Brotherton street.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

ONE HALF of large storeroom in the heart of the retail dry goods trade; beautiful display window. Apply to C. B. Mitchell, No. 60 Whitehall st.

STOREROOM AND BASEMENT, No. 105 Peachtree street. A successful bakery and confectionery stand. Apply to C. C. McGehee, No. 10 Wall street, Kimball house. may 13-sun-wed-fri

FOR RENT—Nice boarding house, some boarders in house, close in, choice street. Cheap to right party. Warren Howard & Lewis, renting agents, 27 old capitol.

FOR RENT—A store on Magnolia street, No. 225, corner of Walnut; three rooms above the basement. Will rent or lease cheap. Apply to owner No. 54 Walton street. sat sun 2t

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

New 9-room house, gas, water, bath, sewer connection, well located, West End, $25.

Nice, handsomely finished, 6-room cottage, gas, barn, garden, West End, $25.

Elegant hotel, 25 rooms, south side. Call.

7-room house, gas, water, bath, near postoffice, $25.

6-room cottage, near governor's mansion, $18.00.

4-room cottage, nice condition, Mangum street, $13.

4-room cottage, Walker street, $12.50.

4-room cottage, North Butler street, close in, $12.

5-room cottage, Davis street, very nice, $12

3-room cottage, west side, $7.

Nice 4-room cottage, near new capitol, $12.50.

Nice 4-room cottage, Gartrell street, $12.

Pretty 4-room cottage near Fifth Baptist church, $10.

Elegantly furnished 4-room cottage, near center, $25.

Two connecting rooms, very finely furnished. Call.

Fine close in stores for commission, machinery or any heavy business. Call.

3 rooms for light housekeeping, $8.

4-room house, near Air-Line shops, $8.

Very pretty new 5-room cottage, near E. T., shops, near street car line, $11.

4-room cottage, Lee street, West End, $9.

STORAGE.

FOR RENT—Three floors of elegant new brick building, 137x60, practically fire-proof, suitable for storage, mercantile or manufacturing. Unusual shipping facilities. Remarkable chance at low rate. Box 776. may 13-su tu fri.

FOR EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—Bearing orange grove on gulf coast, west of Tampa, for Atlanta property. Address 240 Ivy street.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

WEST END BARGAINS—Handsome new home, seven rooms and floored attic; oak

THE LAZARETTE OF THE HUNTRESS;

OR

How the Ship Was Saved.

By Clark Russell.

(Copyright, 1894, by Clark Russell.)

I stepped into the Brunswick hotel in the East India docks for a glass of ale. It was in the year 1853, and a wet, hot afternoon. I had been on the tramp all day, making just three weeks of a wretched, hopeless hunt after a situation on shipboard, and every bone in me ached with my heart. My precious timbers, how poor I was! Two shillings and three pence—that was all the money I possessed in the wide world, and when I had paid for the ale, I was poorer yet by two pence.

A number of nautical men of various grades were drinking at the bar. I sat down in a corner to rest, and abandoned myself to the most dismal reflections. I wanted to get out to Australia, and nobody, it seems, was willing to ship me in any situation and mates howled me off if I attempted to cross their gangway. Nothing was to be got in the shipping yards. The very crimps sneered at me when I told them that I wanted a berth. "Shake your head, my hawbuck," said one of them, in the presence of a crowd of grinning seamen, "that the Johns may see the hayseed fly."

What was I, do you ask? I'll tell you. I was one of ten children whose father had been a clergyman, and the income "from all sources" of that same clergyman had never exceeded £250 a year. I was a lumbering, hulking lad, without friends, and, as I am now perfectly sensible, without brains, without any kind of taste for any pursuit, execrating the notion of clerkships, and perfectly willing to make away with myself sooner than be glued to a three-legged stool. But enough of this. The long and short is, I was thirsting to get out to Australia, never doubting that I should easily make my fortune there.

I sat in the corner in the Brunswick hotel, scowling at the floor, with my long legs thrust out, and my hands buried deep in my breeches pockets. Presently I was sensible that some one stood beside me, and looking up, I beheld a young fellow staring with all his might, with a slow grin of recognition wrinkling his face. I seemed to remember him.

"Mr. William Peploe, ain't it?" said he.

"Why yes," said I, "and you—and you—?"

"You don't remember Jem Back, then, sir?"

"Yes, I do, perfectly well. Sit down, Back. Are you a sailor? I am so dead beat that I can scarcely talk."

Jem Back brought a tankard of ale to my table and sat down beside me. He was a youth of my own age, and I knew him as the son of a parishioner of my father. He was attired in nautical clothes, yet somehow he did not exactly look what is called a sailor man. We fell into conversation. He informed me that he was an understeward on board a large ship called the Huntress, that was bound out of the Thames in a couple of days for Sidney, New South Wales. He had sailed two years in her, and hoped to sign as head steward next voyage in a smaller ship.

"There'll be a good deal of waiting this bout," said he; "we're taking a cuddy full of swells out. There's Sir Thomas Mason—he goes as governor; there's his lady and three daughters, and a sort of suet (he means suit) "sails along with the boiling." So he rattled on.

"Can't you help me to find a berth in that ship?" said I.

"I'm afraid not," he answered. "What could you offer yourself as, sir? They wouldn't have you forward, and aft we're chock-a-block. If you could manage to stow yourself away—they wouldn't chuck you overboard when you turned up at sea; they'd make you useful and land you safe as if you was the governor himself."

I thought this a very fine idea, and asked Back to tell me how I should go to work to hide myself. He seemed to recoil, I thought, when I put the matter to him earnestly, but he was an honest, kindly-hearted young fellow, and remembered my father with a certain degree of respect, and even of affection; he had known me as a boy—at a distance to be sure; there was the sympathy of association and of memory between us; he looked at the old suit of clothes I sat in, and at my hollow, anxious face, and he crooked his eyebrows with an expression of pain when I told him that all the money I had was two and a penny, and that I must starve and be found floating a corpse in the dock yard basin if I did not get out to Australia. We sat for at least an hour over our ale, talking very earnestly, and when we rose and bade each other farewell I had settled with him what to do.

The Huntress was a large frigate-built ship of 1,400 tons. On the morning of the day in which she was to haul out to dock I went on board of her. Nobody took any notice of me. The vessel was full of business, clamorous with the life and hurry of the start for the other side of the world. Cargo was still swinging over the main hold, down whose big, dark square a tall, strong, red-bearded chief mate was roaring to the stevedore's men engulfed in the bowels of the ship. A number of drunken sailors were singing and cutting capers on the forecastle. The main deck was full of steerage, or, as they were then termed, 'tweendeck passengers—grimy men, and seedy women and wailing babes, and frightened, staring children. I did not pause to muse upon the scene, nor did I gaze aloft at the towering spars, where, forward, up in the dingy sky of the Isle of Dogs, floated that familiar symbol of departure, Blue Peter. I saw several young men in shining buttons and cloth caps with gold badges, and knew them to be midshipmen, and envied them. Every instant I expected to be ordered out of the ship by some one with hurricane lungs and a vast command of injurious language, and my heart beat fast I made my way to the cuddy front, and just as I halted beside a group of women at the booby hatch, James Back came to the door of the saloon. He motioned to me with a slight toss of his head.

"Don't look about you," he whispered; "just follow me straight."

I stepped after him into the saloon. It was like entering a grand drawing room. Mirrors and silver lamps sparkled; the paneled bulkheads were rich with hand paintings; flowers hung in plenty under the skylight, gold fishes gleamed as they circled in globes of crystal. These things and more I beheld in the space of a few heartbeats.

I went after James Back down a wide staircase that sank through a large hatch situated a dozen paces from the cuddy front. When I reached the bottom I found myself in a long corridor, somewhat darksome, with cabins on either hand. Back took me into one of those cabins and closed the door.

"Now listen, Mr. Peploe," said he, "I'm going to shut you down in the lazarette." He pulled a piece of paper from his pocket, on which was a rude tracing. "This is the inside of the lazarette," he continued, pointing to the tracing. "There are some casks of flour up in this corner. They'll make you a safe hiding place. You'll find a bag of ship's biscuit and some bottles of wine and water and a panikin stowed behind them casks. There's cases of bottled ale in the lazarette, and plenty of tinned stuffs and grub for the cabin table. But don't broach anything if you can hold out."

"When am I to show myself?"

"When we're out of soundings."

"Where's that?" said I.

"Clear of the Chops," he answered. "If you come up when the land's in sight the captain'll send you ashore by anything that'll take you, and you'll be handed over to the authorities and charged."

"How shall I know when we're clear of the chops?" said I.

"Ill drop down into the lazarette on some excuse and tell you," he answered. "You'll be very careful when you turn up, Mr. Peploe, not to let them guess that anybody's lent you a hand in this here hiding job. If they find out I'm your friend, then it's vomus with Jem Back. He's a stone-broke young man, and his parents'll be wishing themselves dead rather than they should have lived to see this hour."

"I have sworn, and you may trust me, Back."

"Right," said he. "And now, is there ee'r a question you'd like to ask before you drop below?"

"When does the ship haul out?"

"They may be doing of it even whilst we're talking," he said.

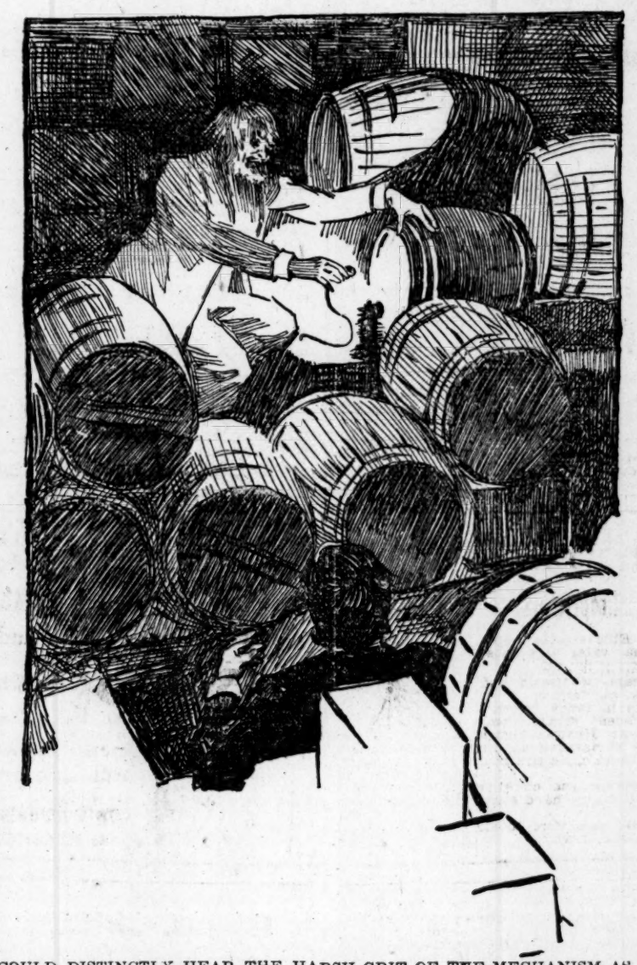
"Can I make my escape out of the lazarette should I feel very ill, or as if I was going to suffocate?"

"Yes, the hatch is a little-un. The cargo sits tall under him, and you can stand up and shove the hatch clear of its bearings should anything go seriously wrong with you. But don't be in a hurry to feel ill or short o' breath. There's no light, but there's air enough. The united smells, perhaps, ain't all violets, but the place is warm."

He paused, looking at me inquiringly. I could think of nothing more to ask him. He opened the door, warily peered out, then whispered to me to follow, and I walked at his heels to the end of the corridor near the stern. I heard voices in the cabins on either hand of me; some people came out of one of the after-berths, and passed us, talking noisily, but they took no heed of me or my friend. They were passengers, and strangers to the ship, and would suppose me a passenger also, or an understeward, like Jem Back, who, however, now looked his vocation, attired as he was in a camel jacket, black cloth breeches and a white shirt.

We halted at a little hatch like a trap door a short way forward of the bulkheads of the stern cabins. Back grasped the ring in the center of the hatch, and easily lifted the thing, and laid open the hold.

"All's clear," said he, looking along the corridor. "Down with you, Mr. Peploe." I peered into the abyss, as it seemed to me; the light hereabouts was so dim that but little of it fell through the small square of hatchway, and I could scarcely descern the outlines of the cargo below. I put my legs over and sank, holding on with a first voyager's grip to the coaming of the hatch; then, feeling the cargo under my feet, I let go, and the instant I withdrew my hands back popped the hatch.



I COULD DISTINCTLY HEAR THE HARSH GRIT OF THE MECHANISM AS IT REVOLVED.

The blackness was awful. If affected me for some minutes like the want of air. I thought I should smother, and could hardly hinder myself from thrusting the hatch up for light, and for the comfort of my lungs. Presently the sense of suffocation passed. The corridor was uncarpeted; I heard the sounds of footsteps on the bare planks overhead, and, never knowing but that at any moment somebody might come into this lazarette, I very cautiously began to grope my way over the cargo. I skinned my hands and knees, and cut my small clothes against all sorts of sharp edges in a very short time. I never could have realized the like of such a blackness as I was here groping through. The deepest midnight overhung by the electric could would be as bright as dawn or twilight compared to it.

I carried, however, in my head the sketch Back had drawn of this interior, and remembering that I had faced aft when my companion had closed me down, I crawled in the direction in which I imagined the casks and my stock of bread and wine lay; and to my great joy, after a considerable bit of crawling and crawling about, during which I repeatedly wounded myself, I touched a canvas bag, which I felt, and found full of ship's bread, and on putting my hand out in another direction, but close by where the bag was, I touched a number of bottles. On this I felt around, carefully stroking the blackness with my maimed hands, and discovered that I had crawled into a recess formed by the stowage of a number of casks on their bilge; a little space was left behind them and the ship's wall; it was the hiding place Back had indicated, and I sat down to breathe and think, and to collect my wits.

I had no means of making a light; but I don't believe that in any case I should have attempted to kindle a flame, so great would have been my terror of setting the ship on fire. I kept my eyes shut, fancying that that would be a good way to accustom my vision to the blackness. And here I very inopportunely recollected that one of the most dreadful prison punishments inflicted upon mutinous and ill-behaved felons is the locking them up in a blackroom, where it is thought proper not to keep them very long lest they should go mad; and I wondered how many days or hours it would take to make a lunatic of me in this lazarette, that was as black certainly as any black room ever built for refractory criminals.

I had no clothes save those I wore. Stowaways, as a rule, do not carry much luggage to sea with them. I had heard tell of ship's slop chests, however, and guessed, when I was enlarged and put to work, the captain would let me choose a suit of clothes and pay for them out of my wages. I did not then know that it is not customary for commanders of ships to pay stowaways for their services. Indeed, I afterwards got to hear that far better men than the average run of stowaways were, in their anxiety to get aboard, very willing to sign articles for a shilling a month, and lead the lives of dogs for that wage.

I had come into the ship with a parcel of bread and cheese in my pocket; feeling hungry I partook of this modest refreshment, and clawing around touched a bottle, pulled the loosely-fitted cork out and drank. This small repast heartened me; I grew a little less afraid of the profound blackness, and of the blue and green lights which came and went upon it, and began to hope I should not go mad.

The hours sneaked along. Now and again a sort of creaking noise ran through the interior, which made me suppose that the ship was proceeding down the river in tow of a tug. Occasionally I heard the tread of passengers overhead. It pleased me to hear that sound. It soothed me by diminishing the intolerable sense of loneliness bred by the midnight blackness in which I sat. The atmosphere was warm, but I drew breath without difficulty. The general smell was, indeed, a complicated thing; in fact, the lazarette was a storeroom. I seemed to taste ham, tobacco, chees and fifty other such matters in the air.

I had slept very ill on the preceding night, and after I had been for some hours in the lazarette I felt weary and stretched myself along the deck between the casks and the ships' wall, and pillowed my head on my coat. I slept, and my slumber was deep and long. My dreams were full of engaging imaginations—of nuggets of extraordinary size chiefly and leagues of rich pasture land whitened by countless sheep, all branded with the letter P. But after I had awakened and gathered my wits together I understood that I had lost all count of time; that I should not know what o'clock it was and whether it was day or night until I had got out. I was glad to find that the blackness was not so intolerable as I had dreaded. I felt for the biscuits and bottles and ate and drank as appetite dictated. Nobody in all this while lifted the hatch. No doubt the steward had plenty of stores for current use in hand and there might be no need to break out fresh provisions for some weeks.

I had lain, according to my own computation, very nearly two days in this black hole when I felt a movement in the ship which immediately upset my stomach. The vessel, I might suppose, was in the channel; her pitching grew heavier, the lazarette was right aft and in no part of the vessel save the bows could her motion be more sensibly felt. I was speedily overcome with nausea and for many long hours lay miserably ill, unable to eat or drink. At the expiration of this time the sea ran smoothly; at all events the ship's motion grew gentle; the feeling of sickness suddenly passed, leaving me, indeed, rather weak, yet not so helpless but I could sit up and drink from a bottle of wine and water and eat a dry ship's biscuit.

Whilst I was munching the tasteless piece of sea bread, sitting in the intense blackness, pining for the fresh air and the sunshine and wondering how much longer I was to wait for Back's summons to emerge, the hatch was raised. I shrank and held my breath, with my hand grasping the biscuit poised midway to my mouth, as though I had been withered by a blast of lightning. A faint sheen floated in the little square. It was the dim luster of distant lamplight, whence I guessed it was night. The figure of a man cautiously dropped through the hatchway and by some means, and all very silently, he contrived to readjust the hatch, shutting himself down as Back had shut me down. The motion of the ship, as I have said, was gentle, the creaking noises throughout the working fabric were dim and distant; indeed, I could hear the man breathing as he seemed to pause after bringing the hatchway to its bearings over his head. I did not suppose that the captain ever entered this part of the ship. The man, for all I could conjecture, might be one of the mates or the boatswain or the head steward, visiting the lazarette on some errand of duty and coming down very quietly that the passengers who slept in the cabins on either hand the corridor should not be disturbed. Accordingly I shrank into the compactest posture I could contort myself into and watched.

A lucifer match was struck; the flame threw out the figure of a man standing on the cargo just under the hatch. He pulled out a little bull's-eye lamp from his pocket and lighted it and carefully extinguished the match. The long, misty beam of the magnified flame swept the interior like the revolving spoke of a wheel as the man slowly turned the lens about in a critical search of the place, himself being in blackness. The line of light broke on the cask behind which I crouched and left me in deep shade unperceived. After some minutes of this sort of examination the man came a little way forward and crouched down upon a bale or something of the sort directly abreast of the casks, through whose cant-lines I was peering. He opened the lamp and placed it beside him; the light was then full upon his figure.

He might have been an officer of the ship for all I knew. His dress was not distinguishable, but I had his face very plain in my sight. He was extremely pale; his nose was long and aquiline; he wore mustache, whiskers and short beard, black, but well streaked with gray. His eyebrows were bushy and dark; his eyes were black and the reflected lamplight shot in gleams from them like to the level spoke of radiance with which he had swept this lazarette. His hair was unusually long even for that age of the fashion and his being without a hat made me guess he was not from the deck, though I never doubted that he was one of the ship's company.

When he opened the bull's-eye lamp and set it down he drew something out of his pocket which glittered in his hand. I strained my sight, yet should not have managed to make out what he grasped but for his holding it close to the light; I then saw that it was a small circular brass box; a kind of little metal cylinder, from whose side fell a length of black line; he then shut the lamp and flashed it upon what I saw was a medium-sized barrel, such, perhaps, as a brewer would call a four and a half gallon cask. It rested on its bilge, after the manner in which the casks behind which I lay hidden were stowed.

I now saw him pull a spile or spike of wood out of the head of the barrel and insert the end of the black line attached to the small black piece in the orifice. This done he fitted a key to the brass box and wound it up. He may have taken twenty turns with the key; the lazarette was so

Continued on Twenty-Third Page.

HE ENDORSES IT.

Sullivan & Crichton's Business College and Its Wonderful Success.

ITS THOROUGH WORK.

Doing a Great Good for Not Only Atlanta but for the Entire South—It Receives the Patronage and Support of the People.

Mr. W. T. Tracy, whose portrait accompanies this article, completed the course of instruction prescribed by the business department of Sullivan & Crichton's Business College and School of Shorthand, graduating with distinction after three months' study. Since leaving the college Mr. Tracy has filled several lucrative positions, and at the present time is employed as bookkeeper and cashier by the Lockhart, S. C., cotton mills. This company is worth in the neighborhood of $500,000, and



W. T. TRACY.

is doing a tremendous business, all of which is recorded carefully and accurately by Mr. Tracy, who states that the practical ideas of business obtained by him while in Sullivan & Crichton's Business College could not be bought for thousands of dollars.

The people are always proud of Atlanta institutions, particularly educational institutions, and it is with no small degree of pride that they point to the magnificent college of Messrs. Sullivan & Crichton, in the Kiser building, whose graduates are scattered all over the United States, filling remunerative and responsible positions as bookkeepers, amanuenses and court reporters.

COMMENCEMENT

Southern Female College—A Brilliant Programme for the Occasion.

LaGrange, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—President C. C. Cox has announced the programme for the approaching commencement.

Sunday, May 27, the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Dr. F. C. McConnell, of Atlanta, secretary of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention. So eloquent and electric an orator is he that his name among the Baptists is popularly known as "Cyclone Mac." Dr. McConnell will also preach the missionary sermon at night.

Monday afternoon the literary society will hold a celebration. Four young ladies, selected from a large class, will contend for the elocution medal: Misses Hattie Killen, of Perry; Pauline Martin, of Abbeville, Ala.; Lora Paschall, of Dawson, and Bettie Render, of LaGrange. Selections from the college paper, Vox Clionis, will be read by its editors, Misses Alice Anderson, of Montgomery, Ala.; Mary Lou McElmurray, of Waynesboro; Julia Raines, of Talbotton; Alice Richards, of Canton; Ellie Smith, of Conyers, and Henrietta Strickland, of Decatur, Ga. The exercises will be interspersed with choice music.

Monday night will take place a brief concert with chorus and orchestra, including a contest by three pupils for the vocal medal: Misses Ladie Goss, of Harmony Grove; Emma Sue Griffith, of McRae, and Dallie McIver, of Cameron, Tex. Dr. F. M. Ridley will then introduce, as the orator of the occasion, General John R. Gordon, who will deliver his famous lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy." At the conclusion of the address, the college orchestra and chorus will render a military selection specially arranged for the occasion, "Echoes from the Camp."

Tuesday morning will be graduation day. The seniors of the full course will debate the question, "Resolved, That the Greek ideals are superior to the American." The debaters on the affirmative side are Misses Margaret Hall, of Knoxville, Tenn; Mary Estes, of Talbotton, and Alice McFarlane, of LaGrange; on the negative, Misses Annie Carleton, of Senoia; Ladie Goss, of Harmony Grove, and Emmie Kilpatrick, of Hephzibah. The diplomas and degrees will be conferred by President Charles C. Cox. During these exercises the piano medal will be contested for by Misses Annie Burks, Eula Render and A. L. Strong, all of LaGrange.

In the afternoon takes place the senior class celebration. The appointees of the class are as follows: Historian, Miss Marie Marshall, Eatonton; essayist, Miss Annie Burks, LaGrange; recitationist, Miss Pauline Martin, Abbeville, Ala.; poet, Miss Mabelle Ingram, Eatonton, and prophet, Miss Mamie Harrison, Ocala, Fla. The medals, seven in number, will be awarded by G. H. Estes, of Talbotton.

Tuesday night, May 29th, comes the annual concert. Miss Alice Cox will play a piano solo in this programme. The orchestra, chorus, drills, and elocution class will also lend interest to the occasion.

The railroads will offer special rates and a large number of visitors is expected.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

March Term, 1894—Order of Circuits, with the Number of Cases Remaining Undisposed of.

Macon	10	Flint	9
Northern	10	Ocmulgee	5
Western	12	Chattahoochee	7
Northeastern	9	Pataula	6
Blue Ridge	1	Southwestern	10
Cherokee	8	Albany	4
Rome	16	Southern	1
Tallapoosa	3	Oconee	15
Coweta	8	Brunswick	8

Proceedings Yesterday.

Arguments were heard in the case of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad Company et al. v. The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore, and in the case of McTighe & Company v. The Macon Construction Company et al. Anderson & Anderson, for the railroad company. Hardeman, Davis & Turner, for McTighe & Company. Hoke Smith, Steed & Wimberly, Bacon & Miller, S. A. Reid, Gustin, Guerry & Hall, Hill, Harris & Birch, and Washington Dessau, contra.

The reading of the memorial of Hon. R. F. Lyon, prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, was postponed to a day to be fixed hereafter. Committees were appointed to prepare memorials of the late Hons. James T. Nisbet and Robert S. Lanier, to-wit: As to Judge Nisbet, Clifford Anderson, George W. Gustin, N. E. Harris, W. J. Grace and Henry C. Peeples. As to Mr. Lanier, Washington Dessau, A. O. Bacon, W. B. Hill, B. M. Davis and C. L. Bartlett.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

A PURE ARTICLE OF SOAP.

Jacobs' Citron and Cucumber Complexion Soap.

During these times it is very hard to secure a perfectly pure soap, and many are the inquiries at almost all drug stores as to which soap is the best. To meet these demands, Jacobs' pharmacy have recently had manufactured expressly to their order, and bearing the name of that firm, a splendid cream colored soap called "Jacobs' Citron and Cucumber Complexion Soap," made in part from the juice of the citron and cucumber. The soap has been prepared with great care, with the purest materials, and is peculiarly applicable to the use of ladies who wish a first-class soap which will cleanse, and at the same time beautify the complexion. It is perfectly bland and neutral, and is the thing par excellence of all others to cleanse the skin, preserve the health and to carry out the golden maxim "cleanliness is next to Godliness."

Call and try this soap. It is the best, beautifully put up, elegantly perfumed and cheap. Price only 25 cents for three cakes. Call at Jacobs' pharmacy, 52 Maretta, old capitol building, and next door west of the old stand. No other branch house.

A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's Worm Oil and the next day he passed 14 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS, Athens, Ga.

Corner Abbott St. and Sells Ave., West End.

Goode, Beck & Co. sell at auction next Tuesday a two-story brick residence and nine choice level lots, on easy terms.

sun, mon.

Grand excursion Tallulah Falls, Thursday, May 24th. Round trip $1.50.



STUDY THESE PRICES AND SAVE MONEY.

MEDICINES.

Alcock's Porous Plasters	10	Maltine	
Allen's Lung Balsam	75	Mellin's Food	37 and
Antimigraine	54	Miles' Nervine	
Aperient, Tarrant's	38	Menthol Pencils	10, 15 and
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	69	Morse's Indian Root Pills	
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	98	Mueller's Famous Prescription	
Ayer's Pills	19	Mozeley's Lemon Elixir	35 and
Ayer's Hair Vigor	69	Mother's Friend	
Acid Phosphate, Horsford's	34 and 75	Nestle's Infant Food	
Antiq	75	Pitt's Carminative	
Angostura Bitters	69	Paine's Celery Compound	
Beecham's Pills	17	Pinkham's Compound	
Boschees' German Syrup	8 and 50	Pink Pills	
Benson's Capsine Plasters	19	Pierce's Prescription	
Brown's Jamaica Ginger	20 and 34	Pierce's Golden Discovery	
Brown's Iron Bitters	68	Pierce's Pellets	
Brown's Bronchial Troches	17	Phillip's Cod Liver Oil	
Bradycrotine	33	Piso's Consumption Cure	
Botanic Blood Balm	67	Pennyroyal Pills (Chichester's)	
Bellamy's (Mrs.) Gossypium	73	P. P. P.	
Bradfield's Female Regulator	68	Psycnine (Siocum's)	
Castoria, Pitcher's	25	Quinine (P. & W.), ounce	
Carter's Little Liver Pills	13, two for 25	Ruppert's Face Bleach	
Cascara Cordial	50 and 75	Rauway's Ready Relief	
Cheney's Expectorant	15	Rock Candy, Rye and Tolu	50 and
Cuticura Plasters	17	Royal Germetuer	
Cuticura Resolvent	75	Radway's Pills	
Cuticura Soap	15	Smith's Worm Oil	
Court Plaster	5	Santa Midy	
Certain Catarrh Cure	75	Simmons' Liver Regulator	10 and
Davis Pain Killer	18, 35 and 75	Scott's Emulsion	
Diamond Dye, per package	8	Shaker's Root Extract	
Duffy's Malt Whisky	85	Shiloh's Consumption Cure	
Dodge's C. Powders	13	Smith Bros.' Cough Drops	4 and
Expectorant (Coltsfoot's, Slocum's)	73	St. Jacobs' Oil	
Extract Beef, Armour's	38 and 75	Seven Sisters' Hair Grower	
Eye Wash, Jacobs' Golden	25	Seven Sisters' Hair Cleaner	
Fellows' Hypophosphites	99	Swift's Specific	
Golden Specific (Haines')	$2 50	Syrup of Figs	34 and
Green's Nervura	78	Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy	
Gelatine, Cooper's and Cox's	18	Tutt's Liver Pills	
Hall's Catarrh Cure	60	Teethina	
Hood's Sarsaparilla	68	Tutt's Hair Dye	
Hamburg Drops (Koenig's)	37	Tarrant's Ex. Copaiba and Cubebs	
Hall's Hair Renewer	57	Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	
Hamlin's Wizard Oil	38 and 75	Warner's Safe Cure	
Harter's Iron Tonic	75	Warner's Tippecanoe	
Harter's Wild Cherry Bitters	75	Winslow's Soothing Syrup	
Hartman's Peruna	75	Wyeth's Beef, Wine and Iron	
Henry's Carbolic Salve	18	Witch Hazel, Jacobs'	
Hood's Olive Ointment	18	Hoffman's Anodyne, pint	
Horlick's Malted Milk	40 and 75	Mme. Yale's La Freckla	
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	75	Mme. Yale's Soap	
Hunyadi Water	25	Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic	
Husband's Magnesia	25	Hoffman's Anodyne, pint	
Hed Ache, Preston's	38	Morphine, P. & W., small bottle	
Honey of Tar (Coussen's)	18 and 35	Morphine, P. & W., ounce bottle	
Ink, Payson's Indelible	18	Mustard, English, pound	
Jaynes' Expectorant	68	Paregoric, pint	
Jaynes' Tonic Vermifuge	25	Salts, Epsom, pound	
Juniper Tar	18	Spirits of Lavender, pint	
Long's Sarsaparilla	50	Coursey's Aromatic Pepsin	
Luxomni	75	Tincture Arnica, pint	
Injection, G	75	Laudanum, full strength, pint	

Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

—AT—

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

52 Marietta St., Old Capitol Building, and for a few weeks, while our new store is being equipped, at 6 and 8 Marietta St., two doors west of old stand. No other Branch store.

Broken Engagements

Often result from some physical weakness. Married life is often made unhappy from the same cause. Is it not best to be a perfect man or a perfect woman? Dr. Hathaway & Co. have for years made a specialty of all diseases peculiar to men and women. Private skin and blood troubles. If you will call or write to them about your case it may save you many years of suffering. They are true, genuine specialists, and their reputation for skill and honesty cannot be questioned. Consultation is free and a candid opinion given of your case whether you take treatment or or not.



SPECIALTIES.

Syphilis specific blood-poisoning, nervous debility, gleet, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, varicocele, strictures, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women.

CATARRH, throat, lungs, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels and stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

BLOOD and SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema and all troubles arising from impure state of blood completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY and urinary, weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, brick dust or white sediment in urine, painful or frequent urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

NERVOUSNESS and its attending ailments, of both the young and middle-aged. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, producing weakness, nervous debility, weakness of both body and brain, dizziness, failing memory, lack of energy and confidence and many other well known symptoms not necessary to mention here, unfitting one for study, business and enjoyment of life.

LADIES will receive careful and special treatment for their many ailments.

Mail treament by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Call on them or address them.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.,

22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta Ga., rooms 33 and 35 Inman Building.

Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1

Send 2-cent stamp for 64-page reference book for men and women.

If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write: Lock Box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Dopson, Clarke & Daniels, the Fresh Fish Men

of Atlanta, can supply you with anything in the fish line, such as roe shad, pompano, red snapper, trout, whiting, black fish, mullet. We keep a full supply always on hand. All fish cleaned and delivered free. All fish guaranteed fresh. Give us a trial order. Special attention given to out-of-town orders. 115 Whitehall. 'Phone 568.

The Shortest Possible and Most Direct Route from the South to Chicago, is via NASHVILLE AND EVANSVILLE

Over the L. & N., E. & T. H., C. & E. I. R. R.'s solid vestibule trains with Elegant Dining Service.

TAKE THE EVANSVILLE ROUTE FOR Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minenapolis AND ALL

cities in the west, north and northwest, Michigan and Wisconsin summer resorts. Double daily service from the south. J. M. Cutler, G. S. A., Atlanta, Ga. J. B. Cavanaugh, G. P. A., Evansville, Ind.

sun-tues-wed-fri

Notice of election for determining upon the issuance of seven thousand dollars of school house bonds, by the town of East Point:

To the People (Qualified Voters) of the Town of East Point: At a regular meeting of the common council of said town, held on the 10th day of April, 1894, the following ordinance was unanimously adopted, viz: "An ordinance to hold an election to determine upon the issuance of seven thousand dollars of schoolhouse bonds, to provide for the registration of voters at said election, and for other purposes."

"Whereas, The common council of the town of East Point, in Fulton county, Georgia, deems it advisable to issue seven thousand dollars of bonds to be used exclusively for the purpose of building a school house in said town, it proper authority is first had therefor, and the constitution and laws of said state, viz: Paragraphs one and two of section seven of article seven of the constitution, and sections 508 (l) to 508 (m), inclusive of the Georgia code of 1882, and the new charter of said town, being an act of the general assembly approved by the governor on the 8th day of September, 1891, and an act of the general assembly authorizing the issuance of said bonds, approved by the governor on the 11th day of December, 1893, require the submission of the question of the issuance of said bonds to the qualified voters of said town, therefore,

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the said town of East Point, that an election shall be held by the qualified voters of said town, on the 22d day of May, 1894, to determine whether there shall be issued seventy bonds, of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, aggregating seven thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, the interest to be evidenced by proper interest coupons attached to each bond, such interest to be payable on the first day of July and January of each year, none of the principal of any of said bonds to be payable until January 1, 1924, at which time all of said principal shall be payable, and also at which time all of said bonds shall be fully paid off, to be used exclusively for the purpose of building a schoolhouse in said town of East Point.

"Section II. Be it further ordained that said election shall be held at all the voting or election precincts in said town, by the same persons and in the same manner, under the same rules and regulations that elections for officers of said town are held, and the returns shall be made to said common council of the town of East Point. Those voting for said bonds shall have, upon their ballots the words, 'For Schoolhouse Bonds,' and those voting against said bonds shall have upon their ballots the words, 'Against Schoolhouse Bonds.'

Section III. Be it further ordained that all qualified voters of said town shall be entitled to vote at said election who shall register with the clerk of said council between the time of the opening of said books of registration, which shall be immediately after the passage of this ordinance, and the closing of the same, which shall be the hour of noon on the 21st day of May, 1894, the day preceding said election. And any other voter whose name is not on said registration list, who, for any reason save his own negligence, has failed to register, but who is otherwise entitled to vote, shall be allowed to cast his ballot upon taking and subscribing to the oath required of those who have registered before the manager of election, which oath shall be filed with said clerk, and the name of such voter shall be entered on the registration book.

Section IV. Be it further ordained that if said bonds are authorized and subsequently issued, an annual tax shall be assessed and collected sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest due thereon, in accordance with their terms as above set forth.

"Section V. Be it further ordained that notice of said election shall be given by the publication of a copy of this ordinance in The Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper in said county in which the sheriff's advertisements are published, for the space of thirty days next preceeding the said 22d day of May, 1894, the day of election, and the mayor and clerk of said council are required and authorized to have the notice given of said election, as above provided for."

Notice is hereby given that the said election will be held on said 22d day of May, 1894, in the manner, and for the purpose in said ordinance provided.

This, April 12, 1894.

B. M. BLOUNT, Mayor of East Point.

R. F. THOMPSON, Clerk of Council.

apri 15—to may 22

New Catch Potomac Roe Herring

Just in.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.

'Phone 628. 390 and 392 Peachtree St.

R. S. CRUTCHER & CO

Lead in Low Prices.

The great slaughter sale of the past week has not broken their immense assortment.

Furniture, FURNITURE, Furniture.

Prices cut half in two; $20,000 worth must be sold to save cost of moving. We have had a great rush, but can serve you with just the furniture you want.

At Half the Price Others Ask.

We are now at 87 and 89 Peachtree. After June 1st, 53 Peachtree street.

OLD SPECTACLES

Made New.



Frames polished, straightened and repaired—made as good as new. Also lenses ground into your frames to fit the eye, at moderate cost at our factory and salesroom, 12 Whitehall street.

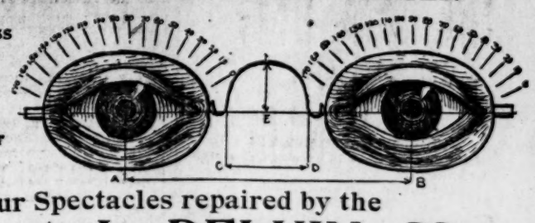
A. K. HAWKES.

DELKIN'S CRYSTALLIZED LENSES.

The best Glass in the market,

$1.

No charge for fitting the eye.



Have your Spectacles repaired by the

A. L. DELKIN CO.,

69 Whitehall Street.

THE NEW - - -

Hardware Store

Carry not only a complete line of Hardware, but everything in the House Furnishing line, including Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers and Ice Shaves. All the Housekeepers in Atlanta are cordially invited to visit the store.

FITTEN-THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,

Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.

GLOVER'S BOOK STORE.

BASEBALL SUPPLIES,
HAMMOCKS AND CROQUETS,
BLANK BOOKS,
OFFICE SUPPLIES,
SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

96 WHITEHALL ST.

Agt. for Wachendorff's Nursery.

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Estey ORGAN

LEADS THE WORLD.

A Full Line of

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

The largest stock of Gasoline Stoves and Ranges in the south, from $3.75 to $30.

THOS. KIRK & CO.,

79 and 81 Peachtree.

In Great Shape!

We are now in our new home—corner Walton and Forsyth streets—and are ready for business. Our stock of Carriages, Wagons, etc., is complete and we feel now fully prepared to meet any competition with standard goods.

H. L. ATWATER.

Georgia Buggy Co

Are right "in it" when it comes to carriages, farm wagons, buggies. Jump seat Surries, Phaetons, all styles business and pleasure vehicles. We manufacture Harness and can save you big money in our line of work.

Prices and goods to suit everybody. Don't forget the place.

THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.,

39 South Broad and 34 and 36 South Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga.

WRITE US

For Samples of Clothing.

Eads-Neel Co

Atlanta, - - - - - - Georgia.

L. M. IVES

FURNITURE,

NEW AND SECOND HAND

Carpets, Stoves, Springs, Mattresses and other household and office goods cheap for cash.

Bedroom sets, $10 and up; mattresses, 50c and $1; woven wire and link springs, $1 and $2. Remember the place. 58 South Broad street.

L. M. IVES.

An Atlanta Artist's Skill

Gives Him

A NATIONAL REPUTATION!

"C. W. Motes, of Atlanta, sends us another specimen of his excellent work, totally different from, but as an example of the highest class of photographic art in every respect equal to the 'Sisters of Bethany,' noticed some time ago. It is simply a boy, but in composition, suggestion and expression it is as different from and superior to the work of the average photographer as is that of a royal academician to the work of a sign painter. If there were still any questions as to the possibility of producing works of fine art by means of photography, we should want no stronger evidence in favor of the affirmative than is supplied by this beautiful picture."—Chicago Photo-Beacon.

Millinery.

Miss Mary Ryan

will next week offer the most elegant line of trimmed and untrimmed hats to be seen on the market, and at prices astonishingly low.

A full line of millinery goods, everything new and stylish. Don't miss next week if you want low prices.

$4.00 ROUND TRIP.

---HO! FOR THE---

GRAND

EXCURSION.

From Atlanta to Charleston Friday, May 18th. Train leaves union shed at 3:30 p. m. Returning leaves Charleston 12:15 a. m., Monday, May 21st. Ample provisions for a trip to Sullivan's Island. Fine surf bathing and fishing. For sleepers apply to W. H. O. Rea, 40 S. Broad St., Atlanta.

Colonial Hairdressing Modern

Scientific Manicuring A Specialty.

Elegant Parlors.

COGSWELL.

73 1-2 Whitehall.

Massage. Chiropodist.

Commencements.

Wool Challies, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Cotton Crepes, Mitts, Fans, Ribbons, Laces

IN PINK, BLUE AND CREAM

Special display next week.

TAYLOR & GALPHIN

Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed $1.50



Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed $1.50

Aragon Pharmacy

FLEMING & CO., Proprietors.

Corner Peachtree and Ellis streets, opposite Aragon hotel. Soda water and phosphates, twenty-five different flavors.

Sherbets and ice cream, wholesale and retail. Ice cream sodas, all flavors.

Johnson's fine candies in fancy boxes.

Ten (10) brands of 5-cent cigars, complete assortment of clear Havana cigars and Havanas with fine Sumatra wrappers 3 for 25c, 10c straight; 2 for 25c, 15c straight, and 25c each.

Sixty (60) brands Smoking and chewing Tobaccoes. Try the Cuban hand-made "Smoker" for 10c.

Street cars on all lines pass here to all parts of the city. Come in and wait.



Everybody Needs a CORKSCREW and a Thermometer!

We have them. Big variety and little prices.

Lowry Hardware Co.,

60 PEACHTREE.



One drop of impure water magnified.

DO YOU DRINK

Unfiltered water? If so, just think what a menagerie you have in your stomach. It is enough to make a man take to straight whisky, We can sell you a good Filter for $4.

Lowry Hardware Co., 60 Peachtree

LIKE CLOCK WORK

is our delivery system. After quality comes cleanliness in handling and after that prompt delivery. If the three appeal to your sense of what a grocery ought to be and do, we want your orders.

Assortments of soups:	French Bouillon.	In the way of cheese we have:
Green Turtle.	Julienne.	Roquefort.
Terrapin.	Printanier.	Camembert.
Chicken.	Mutton Broth.	Limburger.
Chicken Gumbo.	Vegetable.	Parmesan.
Mulligatawny.	Beef.	Pineapple.
Mock Turtle.	Pea.	Edam.
Oxtail.	Clam Chowder.	Swiss.
Consomme.	Pearl Tapioca.	Cheddar.
Tomato.	Clam Broth.	

PHILOSOPHERS SAY

There's no eating in heaven. The average head of the culinary department hopes with the philosopher. But, since we must eat to live, let's eat the best. The best is always the cheapest. Our line of groceries is complete and you can always depend on it that they are pure and wholesome. We solicit a share of your patronage. Prices always consistent with quality.

A. W. FARLINGER, 325, 327 AND 329 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA

Continued from Twenty Second Page.

quiet that I could distinctly hear the harsh grit of the mechanism as it revolved. All the while he was thus employed he preserved his scrowling smile and whispered to himself. After he had wound up the piece of clockwork he placed it on the bale where his lamp stood, and taking the light made for the hatchway, underwhich he came to a stand whilst he extinguished the bull's-eye. I then heard him replace the hatch and knew he was gone.

The arrangement he had wound up ticked with the noise of a Dutch clock. I had but little brains in those days, as I have told you, and in sad truth I am not overloaded with that particular sort of cargo at this hour, but I was not such a fool as not to be able to guess what the man intended to do and what that hollow, desperate ticking signified. Oh, my great God, I thought to myself, it is an infernal machine and the ship will be blown up!

My horror and fright went far beyond the paralyzing form; they ran a sort of madness into my blood and vitalized me into desperate instant action. Utterly heedless now of hurting and wounding myself, I scrambled over the casks, and directed by the noise of the ticking, stretched forth my hand and grasped the brass machine. I fiercely tugged it, then feeling for the slow match, as I guessed the line to be, I ran it through my fingers to make sure I had pulled that end out of the barrel. The murderous thing ticked in my hand with the energy of a hotly-revolved capstan, while I stood breathing short, considering what I should do, whilst the perspiration soaked through my clothes as though a bucket of oil had been upset over me. Heavens! the horror of standing in that black lazarette with an infernal machine ticking in my hands and a large barrel of gunpowder, as I easily guessed, within reach of a kick of my foot! I trembled in every limb and sweated at every pore and seemed to want brains enough to tell me what ought next to be done.

How long I stood thus irresolute I don't know; still clutching the hoarsely-ticking piece of clockwork, I crawled in the direction in which I supposed lay the casks behind which I had hidden. I had scarcely advanced half a dozen feet when the mechanism snapped in my fingers; a bright flash like to the leap of a flame in the pan of a flint musket irradiated the lazarette; the match was kindled and burnt freely. The first eating spark was but small; I extinguished the fiery glow between my thumb and forefinger, squeezing it in my terror with the power of the human jaw. The ticking ceased; the murderous thing lay silent and black in my hand. I waited for some minutes to recover myself, and then made up my mind to get out of the lazarette and go on deck, and tell the people that there was a barrel of gunpowder in the afterhold, and that I had saved the ship from having her side or stern blown out.

I pocketed the brass box and match, but it took me half an hour to get out of the infernal hole. I fell into crevices, went sprawling over pointed edges, and twice came very near breaking my leg. Happily I was tall, and when I stood on the upper tier of cargo I could feel the deck above me, and once, whilst thus groping, I touched the edge of the hatchway, thrust up the cover and got out.

I walked straight down the corridor, which was sown with passenger's boots, mounted the wide staircase and gained the quarterdeck. I reeled and nearly fell, so intoxicating was the effect of the gushing draught of sweet, fresh night wind after the stagnant, cheesy atmosphere of the lazarette. A bull's-eye shone on the face of a clock under the break of the poop; the hour was 2:20. Nothing stirred on the maindeck and waist; the forward part of the ship was hidden in blackness. She was sailing on a level keel before the wind, and the pallid spaces of her canvas soared to the trucks, wan as the delicate curls and shreds of vapor which floated under the bright stars.

I ascended a flight of steps which led to the poop, and saw the shadowy figures of two midshipmen walking on one side of the deck, whilst on the other side, abreast of the mizzen rigging, stood a third person. I guessed by his being alone that he was the officer of the watch, and stepped over to him. He drew himself erect as I approached, and sang out, "Hallo! who the devil are you?"

"I'm just out of your lazerette," said I, "where I've just saved this ship from having her stern blown out by an infernal machine."

He bent his head forward and stared into my face, but it was too dark for him to make anything of me. I reckoned he was the second mate; his outline against the stars defined a square, bullet-headed, thick-necked man. On a sudder he bawled out to the two midshipmen, who had come to a stand on t'other side the skylight:

"Mr. Freeling, jump below and call the captain. Beg him to come on deck at once, young gentleman."

The midshipman rushed into the cuddy.

"What's this yarn about blowing out the ship's stern?" continued the second mate, as I rightly took him to be.

I related my story as straightforwardly as my command of words permitted. I told him that I had wanted to get to Australia, that I was too poor to pay my passage, that I had been unable to find employment on board a ship, that I had hidden myself in the lazarette of the Huntress, and that whilst there, and within the past hour, I had seen a man fit a slow match into what I reckoned was a barrel of gun powder, and disappear after setting his infernal machine agoing. And thus speaking, I pulled the infernal machine out of my pocket and put it in his hand.

deck. He was a tall man, with a very deep

At this moment the captain arrived on voice, slow, cool and deliberate in manner and speech.

"What's the matter?" he inquired, and instantly added: "Who is this man?"

The second mate gave him my story almost as I had delivered it.

The captain listened in silence, took the infernal machine, stepped to the skylight, under which a lamp was dimly burning, and examined the piece of mechanism. His manner of handling it by some means sprang the trigger, which struck the flint, and there flashed out a little sun-bright flame that fired the match. I jumped to his side and squeezed the fire out between my thumb and forefinger as before. The captain told the two midshipmen to rouse up the chief mate and send the boatswain and carpenter aft.

"Let there be no noise," said he to the second mate. "We want no panic aboard us. "Describe the man," said he, addressing me, "whom you saw fitting this apparatus to the barrel." I did so. "Do you recognize the person by the lad's description?" said the captain to the second mate.

The second mate answered that he knew no one on board who answered to the likeness I had drawn.

"Gentlemen, I swear he's in the ship!" I cried, and described him again as I had seen him when the bulls-eye lantern allowed the light to stream fair upon his face.

But now the arrival of the chief officer, the boatswain and the carpenter occasioned some bustle. My story was hastily retold. The carpenter fetched a lantern, and the whole group examined the infernal machine by the clear light.

"There's no question as to the object of this piece of clock-work, sir," said the chief officer.

"None," exclaimed the captain; "it flashed a few minutes ago in my hand. The thing seems alive. Softly now. The passengers must not hear of this; there must be no panic. Take the boatswain and the carpenter along with you, Mr. Morritt, into the lazarette. But mind your fire." And he then told them where the barrel was stored as I had described it.

The three men left the poop. The captain now examined me afresh. He showed no temper whatever at my having hidden myself on board his ship. All his questions concerned the appearance of the man who had adjusted the machine, how he had gone to work, what he said when he talked to himself—but this question I could not answer. When he had ended his inquiries he sent for the chief steward, to whom he related what had happened, and then asked him if there was such a person in the ship as I had described. The man answered there was.

"What's his name?"

"He was booked as John Howland, sir. He's a steerage passenger. His cabin's No. 2 on the starboard side. His meals are taken to him in his cabin, and I don't think he's ever been out on it since he came aboard."

"Go and see if he's in his cabin," said the captain.

As the steward left the poop the chief mate, the boatswain and carpenter returned.

"It's as the young man states, sir," said Mr. Morritt. "There's a barrel of gunpowder stowed where he says it is with a hole in the head ready to receive the end of a fusee."



"IS THAT THE MAN?" SAID THE CAPTAIN.

"Frecently clear it out, and get it stowed away in the magazine," said the captain calmly. "This has been a narrow escape. Carpenter, go forward and bring a pair of handcuffs along. Is there only one barrel of gunpowder below, d'ye say, Mr. Morritt?"

"No more, sir."

"How could such a thing find its way into the lazaertte?" said the captain, addressing the second mate.

"God alone knows!" burst out the other. "He'll have come aboard masked in some way, and it deceived me. Unless there's the hand of a lumper in the job—does he know no more about it than what he says?" he cried, rounding upon me.

At this moment the steward came rushing from the companion way and said to the captain, in a trembling voice: "The man lies dead in his bunk, sir, with his throat horribly cut."

"See if it's the same man; come you along with us," said the captain, in his deep, calm voice, addressing me, and the whole of us, saving the carpenter and second mate, went below.

We walked along the corridor obedient to the captain's whispered injunction to tread lightly and to make no noise. The midnight lantern faintly illuminated the length of the long after passage. The steward conducted us to a cabin that was almost aft and threw open the door. A bracket lamp filled the interior with light. There were two bunks under the porthole, and in the lower bunk lay the figure of the man I had beheld in the lazarette. His throat was terribly gashed, and his right hand still grasped the razor with which the wound was inflicted.

"Is that the man?" said the captain.

"That's the man," I answered, trembling from head to foot, and sick and faint with the horror of the sight.

"Steward, fetch the doctor," said the captain, "and tell the carpenter we shan't want any handcuffs here."

The narrative of my tragic experience may be completed by the transcription of two newspaper accounts, which I preserve pasted in my commonplace book. The first is from The Sunday Morning Herald. After telling about the arrival of the Huntress, and the disembarkation of his excellency and suite, the writer proceeds thus:

"When the warship was five days out from the Thames an extraodinary incident occurred. A young man named William Peploe, a stowaway, whilst hidden in the lazarette of the vessel, saw a man enter the place in which he was hiding and attach a slow match and an infernal machine to a barrel of gunpowder stored amidship of the lazarette, and, from what we can gather, on top of the cargo! When the man left the hold young Peploe heroically withdrew the match from the powder and carried the machine on deck. The youth described the man, who proved to be a second-class passenger, who had embarked under the name of John Howland. When the villain's cabin was entered he was found lying in his bunk dead, with a severe wound in his throat inflicted by his own hand. No reason is assigned for this dastardly attempt to destroy a valuable ship and cargo and a company of souls numbering 210, though there seems little reason to doubt that the man was mad. It is certain that but for the fortunate circumstance of young Peploe lying hidden in the lazarette the ship's stern or side would have been blown out, and she must have gone down like a stone, carrying all hands with her. On the passengers in due course being apprised of their narrow escape, a purse of 100 guineas was subscribed and presented by his excellency to young Peploe. The captain granted him a free passage and provided him with a comfortable outfit from the ship's slop chest. It is also understood that some situation under the government has been promised to William Peploe in consideration of the extraordinary service rendered on this memorable occasion."

My next quotation is from the pages of The Nautical Magazine, dated two years subsequent to the publication of the above in the Australian paper:

"A bottle was picked up in March last upon the beach of Terceira, one of the Azores, containing a paper bearing a narrative which, unless it be a hoax, seems to throw some light on the mysterious affair of the Huntress, for particulars of which we refer our readers to our volume of last year. The paper, as transmitted by the British consul, is as follows:

"'Ship Huntress, at sea, such and such a date, 1893.—I, who am known on board this vessel as John Howland, am the writer of this document. Twenty years ago I was unjustly sentenced to a term of transportation across seas, and my treatment at Norfolk Island was such that I vowed by the God who made me to be revenged on the man who, acting on the representation of his creatures, had caused me to be sent from Hobart Town to that hellish penal settlement. That man, with his wife and children, attended with a suite, is a passenger in this ship, and I have concerted my plan to send him and those who may be dear to him to that devil to whom the wretch consigned my soul when he ordered me sent as a further punishment to Norfolk Island. The destruction of this ship is insured. Nothing can avert it. A barrel of gunpowder was stowed by well-bribed hands in the East India docks in the lazarette, to which part of the hold access is easy by means of a small trap door. I am writing this three-quarters of an hour before I proceed to the execution of my scheme, and the realization of my dream of vengeance. When I have completed this document I will place it in a bottle, which I shall carefully cork and seal and cast into the sea through my cabin porthole. I am sorry for the many who must suffer because of the sins of one; but that one must perish, and immediately, in which hope, craving that, when this paper is found it may be transmitted to the authorities at home, so that he bitter enemy may be known, I subscribe myself,

"'ISRAEL THOMAS WILKINSON,
"'Ex-Convict and Ticket-of-Leave Man.'"

Be on Time to Catch That Boat

or train, or you'll be left. Moreover, if you're sick on the way to your destination you'll be "left" if you haven't Hostetter's yuu'll be "left" if you haven't Hostetters Stomach Bitters along with you. That protective agent relieves you promptly if you are troubled with "travelers' sickness." Take it along. Cramps, colic, disorder of the bowels, malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia are all remedied by it. It is a good traveling companion.

Goode, Beck & Co. Sell at Auction

Tuesday, the 15th instant, a two-story brick residence and nine choice vacant lots, corner Abbott street and Sells avenue, West End. sun, mon.

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children need a liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at same time expel any worms that might exist.

West End Auction Sale Tuesday,

Corner Abbott street and Sells avenue, by Goode, Beck & Co., nine beautiful lots and two-story brick residence. sun,mon.

Two Ponce de Leon Avenue Lots at Auction

Thursday, the 17th, by Goode, Beck & Co. sun, mon.

For Rheumatism use Royal Germeteur.

Grand excursion Tallulah Falls, Thursday, May 24th. Round trip $1.50.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

ACHES AND PAINS

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pain around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use a few days effects a permanent cure.

INTERNALLY,
from 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency and all Internal pains.

MALARIA,

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by druggists.

PAINTS GLASS

Champion Tinted Lead.
Southern Paint and Glass Co.,
No. 40 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
Champion White Lead.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS BRUSHES

A bad complexion

means misery to many—it is sadly disfiguring in woman. It is one of nature's *danger signals*—means *impure blood, poor circulation.* Not incurable, but very troublesome and annoying. Are you a sufferer in *mind* and *body* from a bad complexion? If so, don't delay or neglect a cure, but commence at once taking



Brown's Iron Bitters—take it faithfully and you will have cause to be thankful. This celebrated remedy thoroughly cleanses the system and removes those impurities in the blood, of which the outward signs are pimples, blotches, boils, etc. **Brown's Iron Bitters** *won't stain the teeth or cause constipation.* But get the genuine.

See what you are purchasing. Don't let the druggist sell you a substitute for larger profit. Look for crossed red lines on wrapper.

It's to Your Interest.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES ALLEN'S ANTILIQ cures LIQUOR HABIT Price $1. All Druggists.
OPIUM Morphine Habit cured in 20 to 30 days. ALLEN'S ANTIMORPH never fails. All Druggists, $2.
ALLEN'S ANTIWAKE cures Insomnia, Sleeplessness. All Druggists, 25c.
Any of our Remedies mailed on receipt of price.
THE ANTILIQ COMPANY
243 Broadway, New York; Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter, by return Mail.* 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

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SHOES
BELOW COST.
TO GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

We have decided to give up the Shoe business in Atlanta, and now offer any Shoe in the store at cost, and many Shoes below cost. Our store is for rent and fixtures for sale, as we wish to vacate as soon as possible. No reasonable offer will be refused for any Shoe in the store.

All must be sold, as we are going out of business.

We have a large stock to select from, and can suit almost any one in Shoes.

M. L. LAMBERT,
82 Whitehall Street. 82
saturday & sun then eod

Old papers for sale at The Constitu tion Office 20 cents per huudred.

COLLEGE SPORT.

Eighth Annual Field Day of the University of Georgia

WAS A GREAT DAY FOR THE STUDENTS.

Three Divisions of Sport—The Enthusiasm Displayed Over a Foot Race—The Intercollegiate Contests.

Athens, Ga., May 12.—(Special.)—The students of the University of Georgia on April 27th, held their eighth annual field day, and its great success has stirred up enthusiasm for track athletics in Athens.

Mr. Henry Brown, of the senior class, and president of the University Athletic Association, wrote to the students of Mercer, Emory and the Technological school, urging a joint meeting of all the Georgia colleges to be held either in Atlanta, Athens or Macon, for the purpose of contesting in the usual games classed under the term of "track athletics," viz: running, jumping, hurdling, bicycling, pole vaulting, throwing weights, etc. These colleges did not encourage the idea and the attempt was fruitless for this season.

Possibly the other colleges of the state thought that they would be at a disadvantage against the university, as there has been an annual field day at Athens for the past eight years, while the others have not had this valuable experience. Be it so. This is worse than an excuse. Every college has had the same opportunity for encouraging athletics, and if the university has been more progressive than they it is their own fault. The sooner the other colleges of Georgia follow this example the better for them, as the university has set the pace of progress and it will not turn back or wait for them, and the only way for these colleges to compete with the university will be to jump in at once and be ready next year.

Three Divisions of College Sport.

There are three divisions of college sport: Football is the great game for the fall session. Baseball closes the athletic work of the college term. Between the two come the track athletics and rowing. Training for the running races, the jumping, pole vaulting, hammer throwing, etc., begins when it is too cold for baseball, and when the football season has closed. It fills up a period which to leave vacant would practically dismiss all athletics from college life for several months. It is a matter of great surprise that our southern boys who are noted for their athletic spirit and grit, will attend a college which has not enterprise enough to get up a good field day, or, if they are sent to such a school against their wishes, that they do not inaugurate a field day and develop an athletic team.

More Fun Than a Ball Game.

Who ever watched a foot race between eight or twelve trained runners and was not delighted at the pretty sight? When a runner is representing the honor of his college how much more interest is added to the race. His victory or defeat means victory or defeat to his two hundred college mates just as much as to himself. With eighteen events of as much interest almost as the hundred yards dash would there not be more enjoyment to the spectators than a baseball game or a football match?

Have a Big Field Day.

All of the colleges of the northern and eastern states engage in these inter-collegiate contests. Why should the colleges of Georgia be behind? Every one admits the great benefits which arise from athletics, and what could give a greater stimulus to them than the contests between rival colleges?

If a meeting is to be arranged between the four colleges of Georgia the inaural steps should be taken at once. A committee consisting of two of the most enterprising students or each college who take a deep interest in athletics should be appointed, and they should meet and perfect arrangements as to programme, place of meeting, prizes, etc. If the field days were held alternately in Athens, Atlanta and Macon the financial success could be assured. The annual field days at Athens are always big successes in this way. Each college should hold a field day of its own some three weeks in advance of the intercollegiate meeting and select the three or four best men in each event to represent their college in the final contest.

The Prize Cup.

A prize cup should be offered to the college winning the most points and the points are usually counted as follows: First place in any event, 5; second place, 2; third place, 1. In case of tie, cup to go to one winning the greatest number of first prizes.

The programme of events as practiced by Yale and Harvard in their annual meeting is as follows: Track events—1. 100-yard dash, trial heats; 2. 120-yard hurdle, trial heats; 3. two-mile bicycle, trial heats; 4. 440-yard run; 5. 120-yard hurdle, final heat; 6. 100-yard dash, final heat; 7. one-mile run; 8. one-mile walk; 9. 220-yard hurdle, trial heats; 10. two-mile bicycle, final heat; 11. half-mile run; 12. 220-yard dash, trial heats; 13. 220-yard hurdle, final heat; 14. 220-yard dash, final heat.

Field events—1. Throwing 16-pound hammer; 2. pole vault; 3. running high jump; 4. running broad jump; 5. putting 16-pound shot.

This programme might be varied at the pleasure of the committee and other events introduced. Prizes are offered for each event to be paid for out of the gate receipts.

University of Georgia Records.

The following is a record of the accomplishments of the students of the University of Georgia, and while they do not equal those of the larger universities of the north, they compare very favorbaly with them:

50-yard dash, H. C. Brown, '94, Julian R. Lane, '92, 0:5½.
100-yard dash, W. W. Gordon, '90, 0:10 3-5.
200-yard dash, B. F. Hardeman, '89, 0:22 2-5.
220-yard dash, B. F. Pickett, '91, 0:24 3-5.
Half-mile run, J. D. Stelling, '94, 2:16 1-5.
110-yard hurdle, B. F. Pickett, '91, 0:16.
Half-mile bicycle race, V. L. Smith, '88, 1:39¼.
One-mile bicycle race, V. L. Smith, '88, 3:27 4-5.
Standing high jump, E. E. Dougherty, '95, 5 feet.
Running high jump, Arthur Wrigley, 5 feet 5 inches.
Standing broad jump, H. C. Brown, '94, 9 nine feet, 9 inches.
Standing broad jump, with bells, E. E. Dougherty, '95, 10 feet, 11 inches.
Running broad jump, B. F. Pickett, '91, 18 feet 9 inches.
Three standing broad jumps, J. E. Welchel, '92, 30 feet 4 inches.
Hop, step and jump, J. C. Mell, '88, 41 feet 7 inches.
Throwing baseball, J. C. Mell, '88, 334 feet.
Throwing 16-pound hammer, H. C. Brown, '94, 71 feet.
Putting 16-pound shot, H. C. Brown, '94, 34 feet, 8 inches.
Three-legged race, 50 yards, C. Barrow, '96, C. Ferrill, '97, 0:6 4-5.

These records were made by the Athens boys while contesting with each other. If the inter-collegiate meeting proposed in the article can be brought about the rivalry between the colleges will be such as to excite the students to greater effort and there is little doubt that the above records would be very materially improved in a few years.

The field day season is at its height now in the northern states, and if the students of our Georgia colleges will read the newspapers carefully for the next two weeks they will see the intense interest these inter-collegiate contests arouse.

Let us hope that our Georgia boys will wake up to the importance of these contests and that a meeting between the colleges of Georgia as above suggested may be arranged for next spring.

If it is once inaugurated there can be no possible doubt of its ultimate success.

HARRY HODGSON.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Angostora Bitters makes health, and health makes bright, rosy cheeks and happiness. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
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BONNETS FOR ALMOST Nothing!



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D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

IN MARKET BUYING GOODS AGAIN.

They have got the nerve to do it! This week the people of the south will see and hear of the greatest sale of Fine Dry Goods that has ever been in the south. Monday morning at 7, sharp, the gates to the biggest sale of Dress Goods will swing open and the people will get Fine Dress Goods for a song. We ask your attention only to MAKE AND SAVE MONEY.

1 lot Dress Silks, worth from 75c to $1.25, your choice for 31c.
1 lot China Silks at 19c.
1 lot fine 24-inch Black Dress Silks at 98c.
1 lot Evening Silk, big value at $1.25, choice 74c.
1 lot 48-inch Henriettas, the greatest of all values at 35c.
1 lot 40-inch fine Cashmeres, nothing like them ever offered before for less than 75c, these are yours at 49c.

Big lot Blue and Black Serges just opened.

1 lot fancy stripe 38-inch single hair Cashmere at 10c. If you can buy these anywhere in the city for less than 25c we will make you a free gift of a dress.

We are doing the business and we are going to keep doing.

1 lot 52-inch Silk Mulls at 33c.
1 lot of about 20,000 yards fine fancy Muslin Dimities, Ducks, Piques, Chiffonetts, Pineapple Tissues, Crape O'netts, Crinkles, Swivel Cloths, etc., that you will find in our Wash Goods Department at such prices as you never saw before and may never see again.
One big scoop of Pineapple Tissues for 5c. They are just the same as you pay 15c for anywhere else.
All those 10c style Ginghams for this week at 4 7-8c.
Another scoop in Towels at 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c you can get the greatest wiping values you ever saw.
75 pieces fine high grade Table Linen at 49c, 75c and $1. Big lot fancy Table Covers at $1, $1.50 and $2.

Bonnets. Bonnets. Bonnets.

Ladies' Bonnets, Children's Bonnets, Maidens' Bonnets, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Garden Bonnets, Picnic Bonnets, Sunbonnets, Sea-side Bonnets, just any kind of Bonnet you want at 27c. These Bonnets are worth from 50c up to $1.75. We bought the entire lot of a big factory. They are made of fine goods and are pinks, blues, tans and white. You get choice for 27c, which is not the cost of making.

If there is a house in this country that will sell you goods as cheap as we do we will give you a free ticket to the Cotton States and International Exposition.

Be on hand early Monday and each day in the week.

150 dozen Men's Negligee laundered Shirts at 53c, 75c, $1 and $1.25. These Shirts represent four of the biggest values Atlanta ever saw.
Ladies' and Gents' Knit and Muslin Underwear, all on bargain tables.
Ladies' Windsor Ties at 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c.
Men's Ties and Cravats in all styles at 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 19c, 35c and 39c.
Gents' Suspenders at 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c. Great values.
5,000 yards short lengths in all kinds of Wash Dress Goods at 3 1-2c.
3,100 yards fine Pants Goods for almost half price.
A regular 40c Pants Tweeds for 23c.
On Hosiery, Gloves and Fans we simply say we are going to do 'em up this week. Come and get what you want.

Small things that show which way the wind blows.

134 boxes Toilet Soap, put up 4 cakes in a box, for 7c. 8 papers Hair Pins for 2c. Rick-rack Braid for 2c. Side Combs for 5c. Bookfold Pocket Combs for 5c. Best Tetlow's Face Powder, with bottle extract, at 15c. Black Lace Pins at 2c. Gents' home-knit Sox, 5c.

New lot Laces and Embroideries, Wash Silks and Swivel Silks opened for Monday's trade!

New lot Ladies' Silk Mitts at 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
New lot Ladies' Summer Undervests at 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c.
New lot Men's Undershirts at 25c and 50c.
Our Mr. Dougherty is shipping us quantities of new goods from the eastern markets, and every day this week we will have carloads of new bargains.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., 46-48-50 WHITEHALL.



Wandering Willie (of Coxey's army)—"How much fer de suit, mister?"
Clothes Dealer—"Ten dollars!"
Wandering Willie—"Well, here's me check fer ten dollars and fifteen cents; gimme de fifteen cents, and I'll call for de suit tomorrow."

Rather have the fifteen cents than the suit. Must be something wrong with it. We've not one word to say about any other concern. Space in the paper is too valuable to waste in abusing other stores. If other people can match our prices, or honestly undersell us, they are smarter than we are and the public will soon find it out. If advertisers tell untruths in their advertisements, they're worse than wasting money. The reputation of this concern stands too high for us to jeopardize it by verging one iota from the truth, even if from no other principle than that "Honesty is the best policy."

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"Always Best Quality for the Le ast Money." 38 Whitehall St.

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is guaranteed to cure gonorrhoea and gleet in 24 hours. Taken internally and also used as an injection. Ask your druggist to get it for you. Take no substitute. Wholesale druggist. Sent by us anywhere free from observation. P. O. Box 314. Office 15½ Marietta street, room 14, Atlanta, Ga.

Do you know that 90 per cent of the people of the United States suffer with indigestion?

Thousands die annually with diseases traceable direct to dyspepsia.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy

Don't you die that way.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will cure you.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
Corner Broad and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.